

P. 74. Alter L to read:—Antenodal cells on the front wings 4 (or 5 in var. *munda* or *vivida*).

Alter KK to read:—Segments 8 and 9 pale, each with a longitudinal black stripe on each side of dorsum, from the base backward to a variable distance.

N is to be cancelled, as *harknessi* belongs under 1, page 73, as just stated.

### **Argia calida** (p. 75).

*Argia calida*, Hagen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. xxxix. t. 1. figg. 13, 13 a (apps. ♂) (1902)<sup>3</sup>.

### **Argia mæsta** (p. 76).

The examples from Chapala have the venation blackish throughout, while all others from Mexico and the United States have the longitudinal veins pale brownish. The Chapala females, with one exception, have the hind margin of the prothorax bordered with black except at the extreme end each side (no black border, only a small isolated black spot each side in all other females), and the longitudinal black stripe on each side of abdominal segments 2-9 as wide as, or wider than, the pale mid-dorsal area separating it from the stripe of the opposite side (in all other females this stripe is much narrower than the pale mid-dorsal area and is absent from 6, 7 or 8-10). The exceptional Chapala female, the largest of its sex from that locality, is in these two respects like the females from other places. The Chapala examples also tend to a greater number of postcubitals:—

	Colorado River, bottom of Grand Cañon, Arizona.		Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.	Montemorelos, N. Leon.	Chapala, Jalisco.	
	10 ♂♂.	6 ♀♀.	4 ♂♂.	5 ♂♂.	4 ♂♂.	8 ♀♀.
Postcubitals, front wings ..	13-16 (average 14.25)	13-15 (average 14.16)	14-16 (average 14.5)	14-17 (average 15.5)	16-18 (average 17)	16-18 (average 16.9)
Do., hind wings .	11-13 (average 12.25)	12-14 (average 12.5)	12-13 (average 12.38)	12-15 (average 13.3)	12-16 (average 13.88)	13-16 (average 14.18)
Abdomen, length in mm. ....	34.5-36	32.5-35	35-36	32-35.5	34-36	32-35
Hind wing, length in mm. ....	24-25.5	26-27	24.5-25	22-25.5	26-27	27-30

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guzman [1 ♂] in Chihuahua, Chapala [4 ♂, 8 ♀] in Jalisco (*P. P. Calvert, coll. ejusd.*).

These examples were taken on the lake-beaches at both localities.

### **Argia translata** (p. 76).

*Argia translata*, Hagen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. xxxix. t. 1. figg. 9, 9 a (apps. ♂) (1902)<sup>3</sup>.

The black thoracic markings of the males may have a dark metallic-blue, -red, or -green reflection in dried specimens from even the same locality.

In the males from Amatitlan the mesepimeral part of the black humeral stripe does not reach to the front wing-base, as it does in most other examples, and there is a pale mid-dorsal longitudinal line on abdominal segments 3-8, nearly as long as 3-6, shorter on 7 and 8.

In the Amatitlan females the black humeral stripe proper is represented only by a short line on the uppermost fourth of the humeral suture, entirely unconnected with the mesepimeral part, which latter reaches upward only three-fourths-way to the front wing-base; in strictly dorsal view, the pale mid-dorsal stripe on abdominal segments 3-5 is almost as wide as the combined black stripes to right and left.

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, Puerto Barrios [4 ♂], Gualan [7 ♂, 1 ♀], Amatitlan [3 ♂, 1 ♀, +1 pair], Santa Maria [1 ♂] (*Williamson, Hine, colls. Wllmsn., O. S. U.*); COSTA RICA, Surubres near San Mateo [*coll. Kahl*: 1 ♂], Rio Jesus Maria [1 ♂] (*Biolley*), Pozo Azul de Pirris (*Underwood, M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀).