

Rear of head black, pale postocular spots wider, not connected, no pale median spot on mid prothoracic lobe, mid-dorsal thoracic carina black, black humeral stripe single, undivided, a black line on second lateral thoracic suture; dorsum of abd. seg. 2 of ♂ blue with a horseshoe-shaped black spot, dorsum of 9 of ♀ mostly black, blue each side at apex; postcubitals 8–10 (9) front, 6–8 (7) hind wings; ♂ apps. characteristic, see Tab. X. figg. 36, 37; *no vulvar spine* 9. *cultellatum*.

Enallagma civile (p. 110).

Enallagma civile, Needham & Cockerell, Psyche, x. p. 137 (nymph) (1903) ⁹.

The great majority of these supplementary Mexican specimens also have the venation pale-coloured (*cf. antea*, p. 110) in all stages from teneral to pruinose; occasionally, however, the venation is brown (Nogales 5 ♂, S. Pedro 1 ♂, Saltillo 2 ♂, Aguascalientes 1 ♂, S. Luis Potosi 5 ♀, Escuinapa 1 ♂) or even black (S. Pedro 1 ♂, Saltillo 1 ♂), as in *all* the Guatemalan examples.

A male from S. Pedro is almost as small (abd. 22, hind wing 15.5 mm.) as de Selys's "variety or race" *plebeium*; the range in size of this sex from Saltillo is abd. 23–28.5, h. w. 16.5–20 mm., and from Altamira, abd. 22–28.5, h. w. 16–20 mm.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Nogales [4 ♂ + 2 pairs] in Sonora, Guzman [14 ♂, 3 ♀ + 2 pairs] in Chihuahua, San Pedro [11 ♂, 1 ♀ + 2 pairs] and Saltillo [6 ♂, 3 ♀] in Coahuila, Aguascalientes City [1 ♂] (*Calvert, coll. P. P. C.*), Altamira [8 ♂, 4 ♀] in Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi [1 ♂, 6 ♀] (*Hoag, coll. P. P. C., A. N. S.*), Escuinapa (*Batty, A. M. N. H.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀), Agua Azul at Guadalajara (*Tower, coll. P. P. C.*: 1 ♂); GUATEMALA, Amatitlan (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 36 ♂ + 1 pair; *Hine, O. S. U.*: 11 ♂).

Enallagma praevarum (p. 111).

The range of variation in the extent of the black on abdominal segment 3, described, *antea*, p. 111, as occurring in Arizona, at Durango and Mexico City, is also seen in the supplementary material (males) from Aguascalientes and Saltillo, while all of those from S. Luis Potosi have the black on this segment confined to the apical fourth with little or no prolongation forward.

Eight males from Aguascalientes, abd. 21.5–25.5, hind wing 16–18.5 mm., have the following numbers of postcubitals, front wings: 10 62.5 %_o, 11 37.5 %_o; hind wings: 8 6.25 %_o, 9 87.5 %_o, 10 6.25 %_o. Ten males from San Luis Potosi, abd. 23.5–27, h. w. 18–19.5 mm., have postcubitals, front wings: 10 30 %_o, 11 40 %_o, 12 30 %_o; hind wings: 8 10 %_o, 9 40 %_o, 10 45 %_o, 11 5 %_o.

Pale venation is exhibited by 2 ♂ Escuinapa, 2 ♂ San Luis Potosi; all the remaining examples here listed have brown or black veins.

In the brief statement on p. 111, *antea*, relative to the first abdominal segment of the ♀, "reaches" should have been "does not reach," such being the condition of the females of the only supposed pairs: two from Tucson. Since, however, the females of the undoubted pair here quoted from Jalapa and of one of the two supposed pairs from San Luis Potosi have the black reaching to the apex of this segment, the specific characters of the female of *praevarum* cannot yet be considered as ascertained. The word "supposed" is used in reference to the pairs from Tucson and San Luis Potosi because, although a ♂ and a ♀ are enclosed within the same envelope, they are not labelled as having been taken pairing or *in coitu*.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Escuinapa (*Batty, A. M. N. H.*: 4 ♂) in Sinaloa, San Luis Potosi (*Hoag, coll. P. P. C.*: 8 ♂, 3 ♀ + 2 pairs?), Saltillo [3 ♂],