

original female type there preserved is very different from any females of *O. Carolus* I have seen, especially in the form of the occiput (see Plate 5, figs. 10 and 19). The occiput is variable, to be sure, but I have shown the full extent of variability exhibited by a very large series of females of *O. Carolus* in these pages (CAN. ENT., XXIX., Pl. 7, figs. 1-4), and have found nothing approximating the conformation of the type *O. Mainensis*. Since it is possible that the males associated with this female type may not belong with it, one must show before uniting the species either that the normal variation of the occiput includes such forms, or else that the female type is a freak. The specimens in the Lintner collection, determined by Hagen as *O. Mainensis*, agree entirely (both males and females) with *O. Carolus*.

Of the three closely allied far-western species, *O. severus*, Hag., *O. montanus*, Sel., and *O. Morrisoni*, Sel., I have seen very few specimens: of *montanus*, none at all. *Montanus* was first described as a variety of *O. severus*, but was ranked as a species by De Selys in his Revision des Ophiogomphus (C. R. Ento. Soc. Belg., 1879, p. lxiv.), and so listed by Kirby in his Catalogue of the Odonata. These three species constitute a group within the genus characterized by De Selys by the simple (hornless) occiput of the female—a thing not distinctive, as we have seen, but apparently entirely characteristic of these species.

The remaining species constitute a troublesome lot, among which *O. aspersus*, Morse, seems pretty sharply defined; but variation in the form of the accessory genitalia is very considerable. Only two of the species, *O. rupinsulensis* and *O. occidentis*, are known from more than a few specimens. The figures herewith given for these two species seem distinct enough, yet the specimens in the Hagen collection show them to intergrade almost completely. *O. bison* was dropped by De Selys from the list given in his Revision (*op. cit.*)—whether intentionally or not, I do not know—but the female in the Hagen collection is certainly very much like *O. rupinsulensis*. (See Plate 5, fig. 37.) I desire at this point to correct a very serious error of my own: Misled by the upturned inferior appendages of the male, and having too great faith in the constancy of genital characters, I described as *Herpetogomphus pictus* (CAN. ENT., XXIX., 181, 1897), some exceptionally finely coloured males of *O. rupinsulensis*. Since studying a large series, I do not retain the name even for a reliable variety.

I figure here for *O. occidentis* (Pl. 5, figs. 4, 13 and 22), the bred specimen in the Hagen collection, which must be considered the type, since its cast skin is described (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XII., 259).