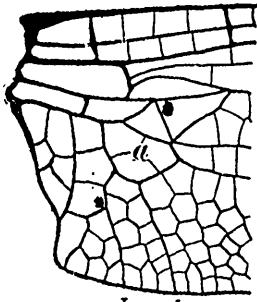
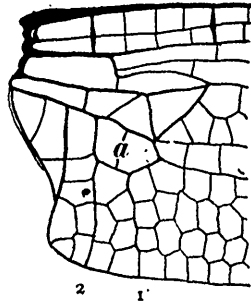
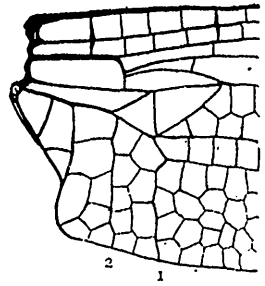


in the male, and the length of the vulvar lamina in the female. These have proved unsatisfactory, especially for the males (of which more are known), yet without destroying faith in the validity of the two genera as natural groups. I wish to point out that there is a venational character, applicable to both sexes, which seems to segregate these two genera sharply. It is the anal loop (see figs. 31 and 33). In *Ophiogomphus* (fig. 31) the first and second branches of the anal vein (1 and 2) are approximated near their origin to enclose, together with a cross vein connecting them, a distinct anal loop (α) of two to four (normally of

FIG. 31.—*OPHIOGOMPHUS*.FIG. 32.—*ONYCHOGOMPHUS*.FIG. 33.—*HERPETOGOMPHUS*.

three) cells. In *Herpetogomphus* (fig. 33) these veins are not so approximated, and no such semicircular enclosure is formed, but two ordinary cells lie between the veins at their origin.

The genus *Ophiogomphus* includes, besides four European and Asiatic species, the following thirteen nominal species found in the United States, named in the order of their discovery :

1. *O. colubrinus*, Selys.—Maine and northward. ♂ and ♀ known.
2. *O. rupinsulensis*, Walsh.—Eastern U. S. ♂ and ♀ known.
3. *O. Mainensis*, Packard.—Northeastern U. S. ♂? and ♀ known.
4. *O. bison*, Selys.—Nevada. ♀ known.
5. *O. severus*, Hagen.—Colo. ♂ and ♀ known.
6. *O. montanus*, Selys.—Mont. ♂ known.
7. *O. Morrisoni*, Selys.—Nev. ♂ and ♀ known.
8. *O. occidentis*, Hagen.*—Wash. ♂ and ♀ known.
9. *O. Carolinus*, Hagen.*—N. Car., Ky.? ♂ and ♀ known.
10. *O. aspersus*, Morse.—♂ and ♀ known.

*Imago undescribed.