DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES FOR 2 GENERA OF SIPHOLONURINAE (EPHEMEROPTERA: SIPHOLONURIDAE)—(Note). Two genera of Ephemeroptera established by Bengtsson (1909. Lunds Univ. Arsskr., N.F., Afd. 2, 5(4): 1-19), Potameis und Siphurella, have had no type species designated for them. These are the only known genera of mayflies established before 1931 which lack type species; the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature does not recognize the validity of genera established after 1930 without a designated type species. In this note I designate type species for both genera.

*Siphurella* Bengtsson, 1909: 11 (type species by present designation: *Siphurella thomsoni* Bengtsson [=Siphlonurus (Siphurella) linnaeanus (Katon)]). *Siphurella* has most recently been treated as a subgenus of *Siphlonurus* by Jacob (1974. Ent. Nachr. 18: 1-7).

*Potameis* Bengtsson, 1909: 13 (type species by present designation: *Potameis elegans* Bengtsson [=Parameletus chelifer Bengtsson]). *Potameis* is a synonym of *Parameletus* Bengtsson (Hubbard 1977. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 79: 408-10.).—MICHAEL D. HUBBARD, Laboratory of Aquatic Entomology, Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, FL 32307.

PERCENT UNSUCCESSFUL ECLOSION IN DRAGONFLIES—(Note). Percentage mortality from incomplete eclosion of emerging dragonflies (Odonata) was determined from studies at 3 habitats in South Carolina and in Connecticut. On 27 September 1978, *odonate* cuticles of the last larval instar were counted along the 392 m perimeter of the man-made pond adjoined Clemson University’s R. M. Cooper Library. One hundred eighty-five empty “nymph cases” were recorded, and 8 (ca. 4.19%) contained remains of partially eclosed imagoes. In counts made in May 1979 along the perimeter of Pendleton Swamp, Pendleton, SC, 83 cuticles were noted with 4.82% containing decomposing adults. In June 1979, a similar investigation, conducted along the shore of Trading Cove Pond, Montville, CT, yielded 41 cases. One imago (2.44%) was unsuccessfuely eclosed. Most dead insects appeared to have successfully increased thoracic volume, splitting enclosing cuticles, but failed to pull themselves out. Dead yellow jacket wasps (*Vespula maculifrons* Buysson) were twice observed, with stingers embedded in empty cuticles, perhaps indicating diurnal emergence of those dragonfly individuals. However, unsuccessful eclosures appeared related to physiological failures rather than predation. I thank the Deshefy-Sekora clan.—G. SCOTT DESHEFY, Dept. Zoology, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29631.

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