Aeshna palmata.

Locality	Hind. Fem. Length	Mentum of Labium				Seg. 3 Width	Seg. 7 Width	Seg. 9 Width	Ovipos Width
		Length	Bas. Width	Mid. Width	Ap. Width				
Banff (reared)	6.7	6.0	2.5	3.2	4.75	5.0	7.5	5.8	...
Vanc. I. (reared) ...	7.0	6.4	2.5	3.2	4.7	4.8	7.0	5.6	...
Vanc. I.	7.5	6.6	2.7	3.3	4.9	5.0	7.8	6.2	...
Vanc. I. (reared) ...	7.3	6.8	2.6	3.5	4.8	4.6	7.3	6.0	3.3
Vanc. I.	7.0	6.5	2.6	3.5	4.9	4.8	7.5	6.1	3.2
Vanc. I.	7.5	6.8	2.6	3.5	5.0	4.9	7.3	6.0	3.5
Average.....	7.16	6.51	2.59	3.36	4.84	4.85	7.40	5.95	3.33

Aeshna umbrosa.

Georg. Bay (reared)	6.7	6.6	2.3	3.0	4.4	4.5	7.0	5.0	...
Toronto.....	7.0	7.0	2.3	3.2	4.75	3.7	6.7	5.1	...
Toronto.....	7.3	7.0	2.3	3.2	4.9	4.4	6.3	5.25	...
Toronto.....	6.6	6.8	2.3	3.0	4.6	4.6	7.0	5.0	2.8
Georg. Bay (reared)	6.5	6.9	2.2	3.0	4.3	4.75	6.5	5.0	2.8
Vanc. I. (reared) ...	7.0	6.6	2.25	2.9	4.5	4.2	6.0	5.1	2.6
Average.....	6.85	6.81	2.27	3.05	4.57	4.36	6.58	5.07	2.73

It will be seen that the length of the hind femora and of the mentum of the labium is about the same in the two species, but that in the other measurements, particularly the length of the ovipositor, *palmata* has somewhat the advantage. The measurements of segment 3 are less reliable than those of segments 7 and 9, as the form of this segment varies considerably in the exuviæ.

Ecologically there is quite a marked difference between these species. *Umbrosa* is everywhere an inhabitant of small streams, while *palmata* lives in pools and small ponds. I found nymphs of *umbrosa* associated with those of *Cordulegaster dorsalis* in a small forest brook near the Biological Station on Vancouver Island, *palmata* being entirely absent from this stream. About two miles from this spot was a small pool in the woods, grown up with western Skunk Cabbage. This pool contained numerous nymphs of *palmata*, but no other Aeshna.

Sympetrum pallipes Hagen.

We found this species in abundance on Vancouver Island