

exposed well to view. In some genera it is important to open the mandibles and expose the male genitalia. Any such treatment is always better accomplished in relaxed specimens than in fresh ones, the parts in the latter tending to return to their former positions. Every specimen should be labelled with the date and locality of capture, and the collector's name written or printed in very small, clear letters on a small, white card. Collect preferably only newly emerged, unfaded specimens, not dusted with pollen, and do not be afraid to make a large collection. How pleasantly the collector can spend an hour now and then during our long winter, arranging the summer's material into species, according to similarities in sculpture and livery, guided by nature, musing the while on the possible value to the species of some remarkable structures or pattern of colours! A study of the insects in the field, or of their marvellously diverse and interesting nesting habits, will confute or endorse many a theory thus formed.

#### SOME DRAGONFLIES FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BY E. M. WALKER, TORONTO.

Somewhat more than a year ago I received from Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Curator of the Dominion Biological Station, St. Andrews, N.B., a number of dragonflies, including a few nymphs, which he very kindly collected for me during a few days spent in Prince Edward Island in the summer of 1915.

Hitherto there have been apparently no records of dragonflies from this Province, so that, although the number of species listed here is small, and doubtless represents but a fraction of the Odonate fauna of this island, it seems worth while to record them.

All of the species are widely distributed, and with one exception all could have been predicted almost with certainty to occur in this region.

The localities and dates of collection are as follows:—

Charlottetown, pond in Victoria Park, Aug. 3.

Souris, pond on New Harmony Road, Aug. 1.

Little Harbour, near Souris, Aug. 14.

Souris, Sept. 5.

Rollo Bay, Aug. 21.