

There are two distinct groups. In the first, consisting of *H. tripunctata*, *H. luridipennis*, *H. flavescens*, *H. lutea*, *H. fusca*, *H. rubromaculata*, the nymphs are characterized by having the lamellæ of the gills oblong, claws usually pectinated, distal segment of maxillary palpus thickest about its middle and with a small tuft of bristles near its distal end. The body is much flattened and the colour olive brown or greenish yellow. The male imagos have the penis lobes rather L-shaped and the second and third tarsal segments of the fore legs are equal, while the fourth is about four-fifths the length of the second. In the other group, consisting of *H. canadensis*, *H. frontalis*, and a third undetermined species represented by the nymph only, the nymphs have the lamellæ of the gills oval and produced distally into a sharp point; the claws are not pectinated, the distal segment of the maxillary palpus thickest towards the distal end and the tuft of bristles larger than in group 1. The body is less flattened, more reddish or yellowish, and has the appearance of being striped longitudinally on dorsal surface of abdomen. The male imagos have the penis lobes oblong instead of L-shaped and the second and third tarsal segments are not quite equal, while the fourth segment is about half the length of the second.

The following keys will serve to separate these eight species:

Key to Male Imagos:

- A. No black spots or bands on face below antennæ. Group 1.
 - B. Very pale species.
 - C. Notum ferruginous, stigmal dots distinct..... *H. flavescens*.
 - CC. Notum lighter, no stigmal dots..... *H. lutea*.
 - BB. Dark species.
 - D. Large, entirely brown species.
 - E. Thorax with a broad dark median stripe or two narrow stripes close together..... *H. verticis*.
 - EE. Thorax without dark median stripe..... *H. fusca*.
 - DD. Not entirely brown.