

- B. Not more than 5 antenodal veins in either series.....Family *Agrionidae*.
- BB. More than 5 antenodal veins in either series.....Family *Calopterygidae*.
- AA. Eyes *usually* not far apart,—hind wings broad at base, and the wings are held extended horizontally by the insect when not flying.....(True Dragon-flies.)
 - C. The two series of antenodal veins not corresponding.
 - D. Eyes widely separated..... Family *Gomphidae*.
 - DD. Eyes touching only.... Family *Cordulegasteridae*.
 - DDD. Eyes meeting for some distance. Family *Aeschnidae*.
 - CC. The two series of antenodal veins corresponding..... Family *Libellulidae*.

Of the above six families the *Agrionidae* and the *Libellulidae* contain by far the greater number of species; the *Cordulegasteridae* have only a few species, all of which are rather uncommon.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

FIG. 1.—One of the *Libellulidae*, or true Dragon-flies. Note that the hind wings are broad at base and the eyes meet on the head. In this figure the second series of antenodal veins is easily seen and they correspond with the first series. (See Key to Families).

FIG. 2.—One of the *Agrionidae* or Damselflies. Note that the hind wings are narrowed at base and that the antenodal veins are not numerous or close together. The eyes are widely separated. (See Key to Families).

FIG. 3.—A young or nymph of one of the Dragon-flies. Note the buds of wings or wing-pads, and that the general shape of the body is quite similar to that of the adults.



Fig. 3.