

were observed during very warm, still weather. The past two seasons (1915 and 1916) presented a remarkable contrast in weather conditions, and an equally marked contrast in the numbers of dragonflies in flight at the "Point." The season of 1915 was almost continuously cold and wet and dragonflies were so scarce that it was hardly worth while collecting them. The summer of 1916, on the other hand, was unusually hot and dry, particularly during the months of July and August, when *Æshna* is chiefly on the wing. This season was remarkable for the abundance of several species of dragonflies, notably *Æshna canadensis*, *A. constricta*, *Leucorrhinia intacta*, *Libellula pulchella* and *Sympetrum obtrusum*.

Almost immediately after my arrival at the Point, on July 12, 1916, I noticed that *A. canadensis* was very plentiful among the scattered trees along the edge of a dense wood and in a somewhat open grove of pine and oak. The hot, dry weather, which was to last nearly all summer had already commenced. On the 19th the dragonflies were so numerous in some places that one could scarcely take a step without flushing one or more from the trunks and branches of the trees. I often saw two or three on a single trunk, and once noted five on one dead branch.

Being curious to know whether the exuviae of this species would be correspondingly abundant, I visited the nearest marsh at the outlet of Wilson's Creek, a sluggish stream about three-quarters of a mile to the northwest, and another at the outlet of Whitefish Creek about a mile and a half to the south. A prolonged search at both places yielded only five exuviae and one full-grown nymph. Not a single adult was seen at either creek. I had always supposed that these two creeks were the principal breeding places of these species, as there are no others within several miles, but my doubts were now aroused. The absence of adults was expected as they always leave their breeding places soon after emergence, but the scarcity of nymphs and exuviae was significant.

On July 24 I left Lake Simcoe, returning on August 5. *A. canadensis* was now quite scarce in the woods, but *A. constricta* was beginning to appear and became daily more plentiful. By about the 15th its numbers had so increased that it was even more abundant than *A. canadensis* had been. Copulating pairs were frequently seen throughout August and in early September, steer-