

two pale rings—a median and an anteapical. Abdomen yellowish brown, more or less distinctly blotched with dark brown, especially on the dorsal hooks, the lateral margins and spines and the dorso-lateral scars.

Measurements.—Length of body 22-24.5; mentum of labium 4; hind wing 6-7; hind femur 5.5-6; width of abdomen 9-10; width of head 6.5.

The nymph of this species shows the following differences from that of *N. obsoleta* (Figs. 18-19), two exuviae of which I have from Lake Hopatcong, Pa., received from Professor P. P. Calvert.

Somewhat larger, more elongate, and less depressed; eyes somewhat less prominent, mentum of labium a little longer and more narrowed at base; middle and hind legs somewhat less widely separated at their bases; abdomen narrower, the sides less strongly curved on the middle segments; lateral spines on seg. 9 much shorter than those of *obsoleta*, in which they are fully as long as the segment and extend far beyond the tips of the appendages. Dorsal hooks also less developed than in *obsoleta*, in which they form quite prominent tubercles on segs. 7-9.

*Tetragoneuria spinigera* Selys.

We have reared only two females of this species, these emerging on June 2, 1912, at a time when the period for transformation was about over. We also found a teneral male with its exuvia on June 1 and a large number of similar exuvia, which must belong to *T. spinigera* as *T. cynosura simulans*, the only other species resident in the Go Home Bay district, does not appear until a little later in the season.

A careful comparison was made between the exuviae of these two species, but no differences could be detected between them, except that in *spinigera* the lateral abdominal appendages average slightly longer than those of *cynosura*. This difference, however, does not appear to be constant. Prof. Needham, who referred certain nymphs to this species by supposition, employed as differential characters the length and amount of divergence of the lateral spines of segment 9. The two species discussed here are quite alike in respect to these features, which vary considerably among individuals of the same species.