

of pale irregular blotches around the lateral scars. The dorsal and lateral punctae are darker than the ground colour and there are also diffuse darkened areas surrounding the mid-dorsal pale spots on most of the segments.

Length of body 41-45; mentum of labium 8.3-8.7; outer wing-pad, 9.5-9.9; hind femur 7.7-8.3; ovipositor, 3.2-3.5; width of head, 8.1-9; width of abdomen, 7.5-8.8.

In addition to the mature nymphs and exuviae, we also found a nymph of the penultimate stage, which was successfully brought alive to Toronto and carried through the winter and spring until the time of emergence. During the winter (December to April), when it was kept in the cellar, upon a window-sill, it took no food, but at other times it was very voracious, on one occasion, soon after the long winter fast, feeding on a earthworm continuously for four hours. It underwent the last larval month on June 8 and began to transform into the adult on July 27. Unfortunately I was away from the city at this time and an accident prevented the successful emergence of the imago.

Aeshna interrupta Walker.

The nymph described in my monograph as that of *A. interrupta* was correctly referred to this species. A nymph of the same kind, which I obtained at Banff, Alta., and kept for six weeks at the Biological Station, Vancouver Island, commenced to emerge during my homeward journey. The unfavourable conditions of travelling by rail were such that it failed to complete its transformation, but remained alive within the exuvia long enough to develop the colour-pattern quite distinctly. This is easily recognizable as belonging to *interrupta*. The race found at Banff is *lineata* varying towards *interna*. Mr. C. H. Kennedy has also taken a similar form of this species in transformation in Nevada and California, and I have found numerous exuviae on Vancouver Island under circumstances in which all other species were excluded. These exuviae are all identical, and it is quite evident that the various races of this species do not differ from one another in the early stages. It seem therefore certain that the two nymphs in the Cabot collection, which I referred with considerable doubt to *A. interrupta lineata*, do not belong to this species. It is probable that they are somewhat atypical examples of *A. eremita*.