

49. *LIBELLULA INCESTA*, Hagen.

1 male, 1 female, fragmentary (MacLaughlin).

This *Libellula* is exceptional among Canadian species in having no wing markings except the black pterostigma and an indistinct brownish spot at the extreme apex. The abdomen is more elongate than in the other species. Both sexes become almost entirely bluish pruinose with age.

We have taken this Dragonfly at Point Pelee and at Go Home, Georgian Bay, but it seems to be somewhat rare.

50. *LIBELLULA EXUSTA*, Say.

Ottawa, July 21st, 1907, 1 female (Young); Meach Lake, July 21st, 1907, 1 male, 1 female (Gibson).

This is our smallest *Libellula* and can be distinguished at a glance from our other species by the markings of the wings, in which it resembles a *Leucorhinia*. There is a pair of dark brown streaks at the base of the fore wings, and an anterior streak and posterior triangular spot at the base of the hind wings. The general color is reddish brown, but in old males the dorsum of the thorax and basal third of the abdomen is bluish-white pruinose.

This is an exceedingly abundant insect about the lakes in the Georgian Bay region and probably throughout a large part of the province, but I have not found it about the small ponds and pools frequented by other *Libellule*.

51. *LIBELLULA LUCTUOSA*, Burm.

Ottawa, July 19th, 1907, 1 male (Young).

A striking species in which the basal third or half of the wings is dark brown, the brown area sometimes margined with white in the males. The apices of the wings are also sometimes brownish.

This species is not uncommon in southern Ontario, but the Ottawa specimen is the only one seen by the writer from the country north of Lake Simcoe.

It is more generally known as *L. basalis*, Say.

52. *LIBELLULA PULCHELLA*, Drury.

Ottawa, July 14th, 1899, 1 female (Gibson); 1 female (Harrington).

Our largest and handsomest *Libellula*, and one of the most familiar of dragonflies.

On each wing there are three dark brown patches, one at the apex, another at the nodus and a longer basal one reaching out to the triangle or a little beyond it. In old males there is a white spot on each side of the nodal spot, giving the insect a striking appearance in the sunlight.