

The ventral surface is strongly inflated at the metathorax, the abdomen strongly oblique from the metathorax to the apex; the last segment strongly flattened and the last three sutures very deep; clothed with greyish, stout, plumose, scale-like hairs with slender plumose hairs intermixed towards the middle line, with a *dark area* covering the last two segments and the caudal border of the 3rd densely clothed with erect black hairs.

The male has the front less concave, with a well-developed acute postepistomal median carina, with the hairs on the epistoma short except the marginal fringe, which is moderately long.

Labels with the type: San Diego, Cal., 7-18-15, olive, ♀. Adults and work in olive branches were received from Professor E. O. Essig and Dr. E. C. Van Dyke. The species was taken from living olive trees, at San Diego, Cal., in 1914, and was causing much injury to the host. Two specimens of the same species were received from Mr. Ralph Hopping, taken by him on brush in the chapparal belt, Camp Greely, Fresno Co., Cal., 3,000 ft., in 1909.

The type of this species is in the collection of the Entomological Branch, Ottawa.

## THE NYMPHS OF *ENALLAGMA CYATHIGERUM* AND *E. CALVERTI*.

BY E. M. WALKER, TORONTO.

The nymph of *Enallagma cyathigerum* Charp. has been described by Lucas ('00)<sup>1</sup> and Ris ('09)<sup>2</sup>, that of *E. calverti* Morse by the present writer ('13)<sup>3</sup>. No description of the nymph of the former species based on American specimens has, however, yet appeared, and this has been a desideratum for two reasons.

In the first place the American form of *cyathigerum* was originally described as a distinct species (*E. annexum* Hagen), and has been frequently cited under this name, or as *E. cyathigerum* race *annexum*, and although Williamson ('02)<sup>4</sup> pointed out its identity with *cyathigerum*, and has been generally followed, the question of the validity of *annexum* as a race has always seemed to me not indisputable. I have examined a large number of Canadian specimens from a very wide range of territory and also a number of European examples, and, although I regard them all as one species, I have never had any difficulty in separating the