

Head compact, one-third wider than long, scurfy, hairy above excepting a pair of bare spots near the hind margin, with prominent hemispherical eyes covering the antero-lateral angles, narrower behind the eyes, with parallel sides, rounded hind angles, and almost straight hind margin. Antennæ shorter than the head is long, 7-jointed, with scattering hairs along the distal joints. Labium extending posteriorly between the bases of the fore legs; median lobe broadly triangular, half as long as wide, rounded on tip, with two spinules close together just before the tip, and several others each side along the front border farther apart; raptorial setæ on the mentum, 10 each side, the fourth or fifth (counting from the side) longest, the three innermost ones quite small; lateral labial lobes ample, with six raptorial setæ, and a spinule at the base; hook straightish to the slender, slightly-incurved tip, hardly longer than the setæ, but much stouter; teeth almost obsolete, bi-spinulose.

Prothorax with prominent spiracles; legs hairy, especially the tibiæ externally; tarsal claws not strongly incurved; second tarsal joint one-half longer than the first, and the third one-half longer than the second; wings reaching well upon the 6th abdominal segment.

Abdomen somewhat depressed, oblong, widest on the 6th segment, the 9th segment as wide as the 2nd, narrowed with extraordinary abruptness on the 10th segment, which is almost included within the apex of the 9th. No dorsal hooks at all; in their places are tufts of a few long hairs, and whitish spots in the anteapical membrane of the segments. Lateral spines on segments 8 and 9, hooklike, starting outward at base, and incurved at tip, on 8 one-half the length of the segment, on 9 a little longer than on 8. Hairs on the apical carinæ well developed, especially so on segment 9, which they completely encircle, constituting a long fringe which completely overhangs the 10th segment and the appendages. Appendages about as long as the 9th segment is on its slightly shorter dorsal side, lateral appendages a third shorter.

Since the discovery and description of the nymph of *Tachopteryx Thoreyi*, Sel., by Messrs. Atkinson and Williamson, last year, this species has remained the most important discovery to be made. It is our only representative of that singular group of Libelluline genera which Karsch called the *Nannophyæ**. Mr. Weith's zeal and industry have brought this nymph to light, and there now remain of all the genera of Odonata of the northern United States and Canada but two in which no nymphs are known, and they are *Gomphæschna* and *Micrathyrina*.

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