The curious and interesting family of *Termitida*, which in this group represents the Ants among the *Hymenoptera*, may be omitted, as being confined to tropical and sub-tropical climates. Taking the others in order, we give the following analysis of *Libellulida*, adopting Rambur's sub-families:

Lateral lobes of the under lip (labial palps)	of three pieces or joints	Eyes	scarcely touching, or separate	widely separated; sometimes pedicellated	*Agrionina.*
				touching at a point, or a little separated	*Gomphina.*
			contiguous, to some extent	.....	*Aeschnina.*
	of two joints		.....	.....	*Libellulina.*

In characterising the genera, we have not thought it necessary to preserve all Hagen's new genera, but have adopted those of Rambur.

Genera of Libellulina. triangle of the anterior wings	well distinguished from the other areolæ, its base formed by a single nervule	Eyes	with a protrusion in the middle posteriorly	swelled like a grain	*Didymops.*
				not swelled (body brassy-green)	*Corduli*
			without the posterior enlargement, connected in a short space	.....	*Libellula.*
	imperfectly distinguished, its base formed by two nervules		.....	.....	*Nannophya.*

Genera of Aeschnina.

Anal angle of the posterior wings of the male rounded off; second abdominal segment of female not auriculated (abdomen with a lateral interrupted carina)..... *Anax.*

Anal angle of the posterior wings of the male acute; second abdominal segment of the female auriculated; last segment not spinous beneath..... *Aeschna.*

Last segment of the female spinous beneath, otherwise like *Aeschna* ..... *Gynacantha*

Genera of Gomphina.

It is only necessary to notice the two following, out of seven genera characterised by Rambur, as being alone likely to afford any species to the Canadian naturalist: