

naga River, collected by Mr. Paul Hahn, which differ very slightly from those of *B. grafiana*. The latter were also found on the same river. As *vinosa* and *grafiana* are the only North American species of *Boyeria*, and are both common in this region, there can be no doubt that the species not yet reared is *B. vinosa*.

The nymphs of these two forms may be separated as follows: Mentum of labium, 5.5 mm. long, its middle breadth scarcely less than half its length; fourth abdominal segment without lateral spines; lateral abdominal appendages of female one-fourth to one-third as long as the inferior appendages, and usually about as long as the dorsum of segment 10. *B. vinosa*.

Mentum of labium 6.5-7 mm. long, its middle breadth distinctly less than half its length; fourth abdominal segment generally with distinct though very small lateral spines; lateral abdominal appendages of female, one-fifth to one-fourth as long as the inferior appendages, and one-half to three-fifths as long as the dorsum of segment 10. *B. grafiana*.

B. grafiana also differs from *B. vinosa* in the slightly stouter inferior abdominal appendages, which are less incurved at the tips, and in the slightly larger size as shown by the following measurements:

B. vinosa.—Length of body 34-36.5; hind wing 6-7.5; hind femur 5-6; width of head 7.5-8.

B. grafiana.—Length of body 37-39; hind wing 7.5-8; hind femur 6-6.5; width of head 8-8.5.

In coloration the nymphs of these two species are quite similar, except that the pale, wavy, dorso-lateral streak on each side of the abdomen is usually quite distinct in *grafiana*, but more or less obscure in *vinosa*. In both species the depth of coloration varies considerably, usually being a rather dark brown. All the nymphs from the Go Home Bay district are very dark in colour, but the pale bands of the abdomen and legs are quite sharply defined. The most characteristic mark of *Boyeria* nymphs is a pale oval or diamond-shaped median blotch in the dorsum of segment 8.

Neurocordulia yamaskanensis (Prov.) Selys.

The nymphs of this interesting species are common at Go Home Bay and in the Muskoka Lakes district. They cling to the under sides of boulders, along the more exposed rocky shores or