Nymph.—Labium long and slender, extending usually slightly beyond the apices of the hind coxæ but sometimes not quite reaching the apices, in other cases extending as far back as the middle of the hind trochanters. Slender proximal part of mentum about two-thirds of its entire length, the middle breadth being about one-seventh of the breadth at base of lateral lobes, widening proximad to more than twice this breadth at the hinge; mental setæ usually 6 or 7, rarely 5 or 8 on one side; inner part of lateral lobes with the marginal teeth prominent, the outer part broad with the row of teeth straight and more regular than usual; lateral setæ normally 3, rarely a fourth on the movable hook.

Lateral spines present on abdominal segments 5- or 6-9, those on 5, when present, very minute. Spinules on lateral carinæ of 9 varying from 10 to 14. Ovipositor much larger than in any other species examined, the tips of the styli reaching the level of the basal joint of the gills, the apices of the ovipositor slightly beyond the joint. The sides of the valves are perpendicular, and their ventral surfaces narrow; the longitudinal series of minute hairs along the ventro-lateral margins is very inconspicuous. Gills widest about the proximal third, tapering considerably in the distal half, the width at distal third about two-thirds that at the proximal third, apices acute.

In distinctly marked specimens (in alcohol), the dorsum of the abdomen is largely brown, the femora have a brown preapical annulus and the tibiæ and tarsi are apically infuscated. The dark bands of the gills are often sharply defined.

Length of body (without gills) 22-24 mm.; labium 4.3-5.1 mm. (av. 4.7); wing 4.9-5 mm.; hind femur 5-5.1 mm; gill 8.9-10 mm.

Lestes disjunctus Selys.

I found the adults of this species in great abundance in two marshy coves on the edge of Lonely Lake, Vancouver Island (see under *L. congener*). There were also great numbers of exuviæ which I felt safe in referring to this species as it was the only one present. I dredged up a number of nymphs which I also assumed to be *disjunctus*, but the few that were reared all proved to be *congener*. Only one specimen, not reared, was *disjunctus*. The