1 male (Gibson); 1 male (Taylor); July 5th, 1907, 1 male. 1 female (Young); Hull, June 29th, 1886, 1 male, 1 female.

A blackish insect, segments 2-7 having a row of dorsal yellow spots, which, with exception of the one on 7, disappear in old individuals. Inferior appendage of male deeply bifurcated.

L. mtacta is extremely common in southern Ontario where it is the sole representative of the genus. Farther north it is replaced by several others, all of which are characteristic of the Boreal Zone.

Genus Sympetrum.

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To this genus belongs a number of small red, yellow or brownish dragonflies, mostly with clear unspotted wings, some of which are exceedingly plentiful in late summer and autumn. The pterostigma in our species is three or more times as long as broad, and the base of the wings is without black markings.

43. SYMPETRUM COSTIFERUM (Hagen), Kirby, 1887, (Fletcher).

Ottawa, 1885, (T. J. McLaughlin); Experimental Farm.

Ottawa, (det Provancher).

Femora and tibiæ vellow with black on the sides; wings flavescent at the extreme base and usually along the costal margin; superior appendages of male without a prominent inferior tooth; vulvar lamina of female not cleft.

A somewhat local but not uncommon species.

44. Sympetrum vicinum (Hagen), Kirby. Fig. 22.

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1899, 1 female (Gibson).

Femora and tibiæ wholly yellow, wings flavescent only at the extreme base, otherwise it agrees with *costiferum* in the characters given.

S. vicinum is one of our latest dragonflies to disappear and is characteristic of late summer and autumn. It is yellow at

first, but later becomes bright red.

45. Sympetrum semicinctum (Say), Kirby.

Ottawa, August 20th, 1885, 1 female; August 27th, 1902, 1 male (Fletcher).

Basal half of the wings brownish yellow, superior appendages of male without a prominent inferior tooth, vulvar lamina of female not cleft.

This pretty little dragon is rather local but sometimes common where it occurs.

46. SYMPETRUM RUBICUNDULUM (Say). Kirby. Figs. 23, 24, 25.