

designate the abdominal spots are given in the explanation of the plate, and in the key these are referred to under the same abbreviations as are used to indicate them on the plate.

KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF AESHNA.

1. Males.

A. Anal triangle 3-celled; spine of the anterior lamina well developed, directed caudad and curved more or less cephalad.

B. A distinct spinulose ventral tubercle on abd. seg. 1; dorsum of seg. 10 with a median basal tooth-like elevation; superior appendages with a well-developed superior carina.

C. A black line on the fronto-nasal suture; superior appendages not apically forked, the apices obtusangulate or rounded; superior carina not angulate nor denticulate; inferior appendage somewhat less than half as long as the superiors . . . . . *A. californica* Calvert.

CC. No black line on the fronto-nasal suture; superior appendages in profile apically forked, the apices acute and decurved, superior carina angulate; inferior appendage distinctly more than half as long as the superiors . . . . . (*multicolor* group).

D. Abdomen (excl. appendages) nearly or quite four times as long as the thorax (excl. prothorax); ventral tubercle on seg. 1 but little elevated; superior appendages about five times as long as their greatest width, inferior subbasal tubercle at one-sixth to one-seventh the length of the appendage; height of superior carina above outer margin, in profile, much less than depth of appendage directly below it, its length rather less than one-third that of the appendage;