

40. *DOROCORDULIA LIBERA* (Selys), Needham. Fig. 17.

Ottawa, July 7th, 1907, 1 male (Young).

This is the daintiest and most beautiful of our Cordulinae. It is about 40 mm. long, bronze-green with bright green eyes. Segments 3 to 5 are very slender, especially in the male, while 6 to 9 are considerably dilated. The undivided triangle of the fore wings and the form of the male appendages will serve to distinguish it from certain species of an allied genus, *Somatochlora*, representatives of which are sure to be found about Ottawa.

D. libera is found about the marshy borders of lakes in early summer.

Sub-family LIBELLULINÆ.

Hind margin of eyes without a tubercle, males without auricles on segment 2, anal margin of hind wings not excavated.

Most of our familiar dragonflies belong here and are to be found flitting about every pond and marsh.

Among the species not recorded below which may be looked for in the vicinity of Ottawa are *Nannothemis bella* (Uhler) Brauer, *Leucorhinia proxima* Calvert, *L. frigida* Hagen, *L. glacialis* Hagen, *Sympetrum scoticum* (Donovan) Newman, and *Celithemis elisa* (Hagen) Walsh.

Genus LEUCORHINIA, Brittinger.

The species of this northern genus resemble those of *Sympetrum* in form and size, but differ in certain structural details and in coloration. The pterostigma is shorter than in *Sympetrum*, being only about twice as long as broad; the face is pure white, and there is always a few black markings at the base of the wings.

The species appear in the spring or early summer and have for the most part disappeared by the time the *Sympetra* make their appearance.

41. *LEUCORHINIA HUDSONICA* (Selys) Hagen. Figs. 18, 19.

Hull, June 29th, 1886, 1 female (Fletcher); Eastman's Springs, Ont., May 15th, 1903, 1 female (Fletcher).

This small species is widely distributed in Canada in the Boreal Zone. It is black with irregular yellow blotches on the sides of the thorax and a row of dorsal abdominal spots on segments 2 to 7 or 8. There are two black dashes at the base of the fore wings, another at the base of the hind wings, and behind this is a larger triangular basal spot. The form of the male appendages and vulvar lamina of the female is characteristic.

42. *LEUCORHINIA INTACTA* (Hagen), Hagen. Figs. 20, 21.

Ottawa, May 24th, 1903, 1 male (Gibson); May 28th, 1904,