

and one of them decidedly worn. The third specimen was *canadensis*, as were apparently the majority, though I took very few others.

On Sept. 19 I noticed *Æshnas* flying about the pastures where *A. constricta* had been, so abundant, and at first sight I took them for this species, which was still abroad, though in declining numbers. My suspicions were aroused, however, on seeing them fly to rest upon the trunks and branches of trees, a habit not characteristic of *constricta*, so I captured one and it proved to be *A. verticalis* Say, a species which until then I had not seen that season. Several others of both sexes were taken with only one *constricta* among them, and during the few remaining days I spent at the Point, i. e., until Sept. 23, *verticalis* was the only species noticed about the pastures. All were old individuals, most of the females having broken abdominal appendages. This species is of rather regular occurrence at the Point but always appears late and in fully mature, if not worn, condition, and I have never found the nymph nor seen the adult in the vicinity of the marshes in this locality. I believe, therefore, that it does not breed here to any extent.

On Sept. 10, 1915, at about the same spot where *verticalis* was seen in 1916, I took a male of *A. tuberculifera* E. Walk., a rare species, never known before from this locality, although regional. On July, 1, 1905, a single male of *A. sitchensis* Hagen was captured by Mr. A. L. Walker, and on Sept. 2, 1906, I took a female of *A. subarctica* E. Walk. Both of these are northern species, the normal southern limits of whose range is far north of Lake Simcoe. They have not been seen here since.

Two other species of *Æshna* are known from De Grassi Point, *A. clepsydra* Say, of very rare occurrence, and *A. umbrosa* E. Walk., which is a regular resident of the upper shadier parts of the creeks, and is always common but never appears in swarms.

As regards the general Odonate fauna of De Grassi Point, several points of interest may be noticed here. The ecological conditions are not very varied, and the number of regular resident species is consequently rather small. In all, fifty-three species have been taken, all within an area of about a square mile; but of