

The eggs are white in colour, long oval in form (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long), with two long spindle-like appendages (about 4 mm. long) at one end. The surface is nearly smooth, not glossy, and covered with many slightly raised rounded elevations, visible when greatly magnified. The eggs are placed quite abundantly in the rotting stems of reeds and cat-tails, several inches under the surface of the water, the egg itself usually being almost out of sight, only the appendages being noticeable. Where they are numerous, the effect is that of a small cheval-de-frise.

No connection seems to exist between the interior part of the egg and the processes. The latter seem to be appendages of the outer shell alone, and their purpose that of protection against predatory vertebrates.

The young nymph is provided with a short anal process at birth. This process is deeply grooved on the ventral surface.



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

Fig. 11 shows a piece of aquatic plant with the eggs slightly enlarged in situ. Fig. 12 shows several of the eggs magnified about $4\frac{1}{4}$ times.