

Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, Haldimand, Perth, Huron, Peel, and York counties.

Field notes. The seasonal range of *H. americana* is long and rather late, our records extending from July 1 to September 24. Although this range appears shorter than in Illinois, namely, June 19 to October 22 (Garman, 1917), this may be only apparent. We have no emergence records, since *H. americana* is much more local in Ontario, and it is quite probable that it emerges soon after mid-June and we believe that, in occasional seasons, it flies into October.

While it frequents the edges of streams with a noticeable flow, it does not actually occur where the banks of the streams are bare. It flits over the ripples as they flow over pebbles and small boulders, where the banks are covered with overhanging vegetation, and especially where there are overhanging willows.

The adults wander little from their favourite situation along the banks of the stream. They fly low, chiefly within a foot or two of the water, and more rapidly than *Agrion maculatum*. They come to rest upon foliage, a stick, a projecting boulder, or a patch of wet sand.

We have not observed the habit of congregating described by Kellicott (1899) of this species in Ohio. The Canadian populations are probably too small to produce even a fraction of the swarms found in many parts of the United States. Kellicott states that "these assemblies commence in the afternoon and do not disperse until the warmth of the following day awakens them to activity. Both sexes assemble and they rest so compactly that I have captured seventy-five by one sweep of the net."

Kellicott also describes the process of oviposition of this species as follows: "I have seen the female, unattended by the male, resting on a half-submerged log or alga-laden rock or water-weed, and thrusting the abdomen beneath the water, place her eggs, one by one, in the soft substance."

FAMILY LESTIDAE

In the Lestidae the nodus is at about one-third of the wing length, or a little farther distad; the arculus is about halfway between base and nodus, the sectors of the arculus arising far forward of the middle, separate from their origin; Rs apparently arises from M_{1-2} a little distad of M_3 , but actually is fused with M_2 for some distance, then separates from it by way of an oblique vein, its apparent proximal continuation to M_{1-2} being a long "bridge"; M_4 and distal part of Rs are broken; the quadrangle is relatively narrow, obliquely placed, its distal angle very narrow; the pterostigmata have a strong brace. The first lateral suture of the pterothorax is distinct only toward the wing-bases. The superior appendages of the male are forci-