over the lateral angles. But the present species has the form not of *Smilia*, but of *Cyrtolobus*. These two genera cannot be separated by the presence or absence of a cross-vein between the two ulnar veins, since this cross-vein is frequently absent in *Cyrtolobus*, and is commonly present or represented by rudiments in *Smilia;* indeed, numerous specimens in both genera may be found that are *Cyrtolobus* on one side and *Smilia* on the other, and this is a common condition in the species under discussion. However, *Cyrtolobus* rarely has the pronotum at all elevated so far forward as above the lateral angles.

Telamonanthe Rileyi, Godg.

During all the days of collecting I was able to crowd into a busy three years on the West Coast, I was continually looking for the two species of *Telamona* described by Goding as *Rileyi* and *Coquilletii*. Though I collected some *Telamona* related to the *reclivata* of Fitch, still there were no *Telamona* that possessed the characters of these species. I had, however, taken a series of specimens in Middle and Southern California, and received others from Oregon, of a species certainly as variable as any *Telamona*, but belonging in another group of the family. It possessed a petioled apical cell in the wings, and had, besides, the tegminal venation nearly, and also the very strongly produced shoulders of *Antianthe*. Its pronotal hump was more like that of certain *Telamona* than *Antianthe*, not being quite so evenly rounded in front, and rather deeply depressed behind. In two other important particulars it differs widely from *Antianthe:* the radial nervure is distant from the costa and quite close to the outer ulnar, leaving a broad costal area; almost the whole area bounded by the costa and the inner ulnar, except at extreme apex just before the apical areas, is thick coriaceous and strongly punctate throughout.

I had separated this as a new genus and species, and was about to describe it when, through the kindness of Dr. Howard and Mr. Heideman, I was able to study authentic apecimens of Goding's *Telamona Rileyi* and *T. Coquilletii*. In these specimens I found the very species with which I had been working, both representing merely such forms as I possessed a number of within the same species limits, and such as might be found in considerable numbers in almost any eastern species of *Cyrtolobus* and *Telamona*. Goding was evidently misled by the general form and failed to examine the wing venation, or he would never have referred it to *Telamona*. I had named it *Telamonanthe*, and it may bear that name, with *Rileyi* as the type and *Coquilletii* as a synonym.