

which occur here. I have one specimen in which fork 2 is stalked in all four wings, a very unusual variation, as fork 2 is normally the most constant of all the forks. I figure the male genitalia.

Neureclipsis signatus Banks. (Fig. 72).

My *Polycentropus signatus* belongs to this genus, I figure the male genitalia.

Holocentropus interruptus n. sp. (Fig. 71).

Brown, with white and gray hair; palpi pale yellowish; face with dark brown hair, white hair on vertex and thorax; antennae yellowish, annulate with brown; legs pale yellow. Wings brownish, with many spots and dots of whitish hair, the costal area is interrupted three times with white, a white mark over stigma, beyond are white spots between ends of veins, larger spots on basal middle region, elsewhere mostly small, but often connected, fringe black at ends of the veins, hyaline marks not noticeable. Fork 1 is shorter than pedicel, sometimes only one-half as long, fork 3 is twice as long as its pedicel. Lower appendage of male is broader at base than in *H. flavus*. A slender appendage on each side of body like *Diplectrona*.

Expanse 17 mm.

From Hampton, N.H., June (Shaw); Dane Co., Wisc., July (Vorhies); and Squam Lake, N.H., July (Allen).

Holocentropus orotus n. sp. (Fig. 69).

Palpi brown; antennae yellowish; face blackish, vertex with white hair in middle, black on sides, thorax white haired; abdomen brown, yellowish beneath; legs yellowish, tarsi darker. Wings brown, with some white spots, three in the costal area (one each side of stigma), around the tip are white spots between veins, and a few in middle of wing, but not as numerous as in *H. interruptus*; hind wings gray, with blackish fringe. Fore wings with discal cell about equal to the pedicel, fork 1 very short, fork 3 as long as pedicel, fork 4 reaches only a little before fork 3. Genitalia similar to *H. interruptus*, but the lower appendages are not as broad, and their upper tips are produced inward so that they touch each other.