

Expanse 12 mm.

From Coy Glen, Ithaca, N. Y., July, and Black Mt., north fork Swannanoa River, N. Car., May.

Plectrocnemia canadensis Bks. (Fig. 37).

My *Polycentropus canadensis* must be referred to *Plectrocnemia*, unless a new genus is made for these small forms. The female has the mid legs with dilated tibia and tarsi, but fork 1 is present in both wings, and discal cell closed in both wings. In fore wings fork 1 is as long as its pedicel, fork 2 back to discal cell, fork 3 with short pedicel, fork 4 back as far as fork 2. In hind wings fork 1 is about as long as pedicel, fork 2 reaches to cell. The male genitalia are figured. It occurs in many places in Eastern States.

Plectrocnemia cinereus Hagen. (Figs. 25, 26).

This is a larger species than *P. canadensis*, but the male genitalia, which are figured, are similar.

Plectrocnemia adironica n. sp. (Fig. 60).

Palpi brownish; antennae pale, broadly annulate with brown; vertex with gray hair in middle, black hair on sides; whitish hair on thorax; abdomen black above, yellowish beneath, legs pale yellowish. Wings gray, with blackish marks along costa and cubitus; blackish spots at end of veins, yellowish between them, rest of wing with pale brown areas, mostly with yellowish hair; hind wings pale, darker at tip. In fore wings no fork 1, fork 2 reaches a little way on discal; fork 3 with short pedicel, fork 4 hardly longer, not as far back as fork 2, fork 5 broad near base; in hind wings fork 1 is nearly as long as its pedicel, fork 2 back on cell, fork 5 very broad; the male genitalia have a rather long median ventral plate.

Expanse 20 mm.

From Axton, Adirondack Mts., N. Y., 12-22 June (MacGillivray). The absence of fork 1 in the fore wings makes its generic position rather doubtful; if the loss is accidental, it is a *Plectrocnemia*.

Phylocentropus vestitus Hagen. (Fig. 35).

I cannot see any difference in the male genitalia between the large spring specimens and the small autumn specimens, both of