

I found *Osmylus requietus*, Scudd., in the shale at Station 13. The specimen agreed with Scudder's type, except that it was a little smaller, the wings 14 mm. long instead of over 15. The insect differs conspicuously from typical *Osmylus* in the characters mentioned by Scudder, and may, I think, form the basis of a new genus *Osmylidia*. Whether the species from Baltic amber should be considered strictly congeneric, I will not venture to decide. In many of its characters this genus is closely allied to the very much older *Nymphites Craneri*, Haase, from the lithographic stone of Bavaria; indeed, it may fairly be said that *Osmylidia* is intermediate between *Nymphites* of the Jurassic, and *Osmylus* of the present day.

*Osmylidia requieta* (Scudd.) is, however, not the only Osmylid fossil at Florissant. At Station BB, this year, my wife found a much larger species, represented by a wing, of which enough is preserved to show the generic characters. This wing is about 25 mm. long, with dark veins, and dark spots very much like those of the living *Osmylus chrysops*. Toward the apex, the costal region is irregularly and diffusely maculated; in the middle region of the wing there are two small round spots, the first about 6, the second about 15 mm. from the base; toward the hind margin, 10 mm. from the base, is a rather larger spot. All of these spots correspond with those existing in *O. chrysops* (anterior wing). As regards the venation, many of the costal nervules are forked, exactly as in *O. chrysops*; the cross-nervules in the region of the media are numerous, as in *O. chrysops*; and, in short, the insect is a perfectly typical *Osmylus*, closely related to the living species. The cross-nervules between the radius and radial sector are most of them heavily clouded; the oblique branches of the radial sector leave at approximately regular intervals; the costal area is perhaps not quite so full as in *O. chrysops*. This insect, which proves that genuine *Osmylus* once inhabited the Rocky Mountains, may be termed *Osmylus Columbianus*, n. sp. I take this opportunity to add notes on two other Neuroptera.

- (1) *Hemerobius moestus*, Banks, 1897 (not of Hagen, 1854, a fossil species), must be called *H. bistrigatus*, Currie, 1904.
- (2) *Megaraphidia*, Kll. (fossil at Florissant). The characters of this genus are approached by the living *Raphidia rhodopica*, Klapálek, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1894. It is possible that *Megaraphidia* should be reduced to a subgenus.