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FOSSIL OSMYLIDÆ (NEUROPTERA) IN AMERICA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLORADO.

The Hemerobiidæ, as understood by most authors, are divided by Handlinsch into several families: Dilaridæ, Osmylidæ, Polystoechotidæ, Sisyridæ, Nymphesidæ, and Hemerobiidæ. Of these, the Hemerobiidæ proper are abundantly represented in the North American fauna; while (according to Banks, as shown by his recent Catalogue) we have two species of *Polystoechotes*, one each of *Sisyra* and *Climacia* (Sisyridæ), and one of *Dilar*. The Osmylidæ are not represented. In the Miocene shales of Florissant we find instead one *Polystoechotes*, two Osmylidæ, and no Hemerobiidæ, Sisyridæ or Dilaridæ. Probably not much importance should be attached to the apparent absence of several groups, but the existence of Osmylidæ, an Old World group, is significant, and in harmony with other facts, such as the occurrence of a species of Nemopteridæ in the shales.

Scudder described one of the Florissant Osmylids as *Osmylus requietus*. He prefaced his account (Tertiary Insects, p. 162) with the following remarks: The species we have placed here agrees somewhat closely with the species from amber, *Osm. pictus*, referred by Hager to this genus, but differs from it in its lack of any diverse colouring in the wings, as well as in some minor points of the neuration, as in the distance of the outer series of gradate veinlets from the outer border of the wing, their regular connection with one of the basal branches of the radius, the regularity of the inner series of gradate veinlets, as well as the structure of the cubital region. The two Tertiary species, however, agree together, and disagree with the living types in the simple character of the costal nervules, the much smaller number of sectors, and the character of the basal half of the wing, where the sectorial interspaces are regular and broken by few and irregularly scattered cross-veins, instead of being so numerously supplied as to break up the field into an almost uniform and minute reticulation. The two fossil species would therefore appear to form a section apart.