eruca pomonae in Indiana. He writes: "In looking over a miscellaneous collection of unplaced Coleoptera, which I have recently mounted, I find a specimen of Galeruca pomonae in the collection, taken in Laporte County, Indiana, on August 26, 1904."

A new genus and a new species of Neuroptera.

By Nathan Banks.

Our two small species of Acanthaclisis have long been recognized as not true members of that genus; I therefore propose a new genus as follows:

Paranthaclisis n. gen.

I establish this genus for Acanthaclisis congener Hagen and A. hageni Banks. It is readily known from Acanthaclisis by the fact that in the hind wings the anal vein runs into the margin of wing and is connected to the first branch of the cubitus by a cross-vein (in Acanthaclisis the anal runs into the first branch of the cubitus). The radial sector is connected to radius by only 10 or 12 cross veins (in Acanthaclisis, 20 or 30); in both wings the branches of the cubitus, instead of running directly to the margin, are bent outward, so as to give the appearance of a vein parallel to hind margin. The outer spur of each tibia is bent at a right angle near its middle.

Ululodes arizonensis n. sp.

Closely allied to U. albifrons Banks, having annulate antennae, white hair on face, etc. It differs (1) in larger size, expanse 60 mm. (albifrons about 50 mm. or less); (2) in more brown hair near base of antennae; (3) in having the base of antennal club and several joints before it wholly pale yellowish; (4) in that the last dorsal segment of abdomen is pale and has an isolated black spot each side near tip (in albifrons is a black stripe each side); (5) in that the forewings are scarcely emarginate at end of median vein (in albifrons this emargination is very distinct); (6) in that the superior appendages of the ♂ are more geniculate at base, and more bent downward and inward, so that, seen from the side, the tip of the abdomen shows an even curve (in albifrons these pieces project more outward).

Four specimens from Palmerlee, Arizona (Biederman). The female shows four spots on each hind wing; one large, on hind margin toward base; one just behind the pterostigma, one on hind margin behind the last, and another somewhat basad of the latter.