THREE NEW SPECIES OF NEUROPTERA.

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New species of the true Neuroptera are not abundant in our country, and the three following species represent recent additions to my collection. The *Allochrysa* is one of the largest and most elegant of our Chrysopidae; while the *Panorpa* is interesting, since it shows the value of the male genitalia. By the wing-markings this species resembles two of our most common forms, but the genitalia show that it is related to a different section of the genus. With these three new species I have added new names for three old species, two of which had preoccupied names, and the other based on a mis-identification.

Allochrysa arizonica n. sp.

Head pale greenish yellow, cheeks rufous, last joint of palpi marked with a red band; an angulate red band just above antennal sockets from eye to eye. Thorax greenish yellow, a red spot on each anterior corner of the prothorax, and an angulate red band on the front part of mesothorax from wing to wing; abdomen brownish, discolored, bases of ventral segments paler; legs pale yellowish, the claws reddish. Wings hyaline, venation pale greenish, the bases of the cross-veins between the radius and sector blackish, the gradate series dark, and some of the cross-veins in basal part of wing more or less dark; hind wings pale, venation pale; the pterostigma brown, much more prominent than in the fore wings.

Expanse 52 mm.

One specimen from Palmerlee, Arizona (Biederman). Differs from *A. virginica* in red bands on head and thorax, and in absence of dark spot at end of cubitus in fore wings.

Chrysopa majuscula n. n.

I propose this new name for my *Chrysopa erythrocephala*, which name is preoccupied by Leach for an European species.

Chrysopa injusta n. n.

I propose this name to replace my *Chrysopa marginalis*; Father

Longinos Navas has published a *C. marginalis* a few months before me in the Bol. Soc. Aragon. Cienc. Nat., IV., May 1905.

Psammolcon guttipes n. sp.

Myrmelcon ingeniosus Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. America, p. 236, 1861, not of Walker.

Walker's type of *Myrmelcon ingeniosus* is from Brazil. It has a much narrower pronotum, the thorax is more spotted, the abdomen more banded with pale, and the legs not sprinkled with black dots; I therefore propose a new name for our species. Hagen had already noticed these differences in 1860, but had few specimens; since then it has been found that these forms are more constant in markings than formerly supposed.

Suhpalasca floridana n. sp.

Head brown, clypeus and mouth-parts yellowish; vertex with dark brown hair, face with two rosettes of long, dark brown hair each side; antennae pale, narrowly annulate with brown, club dark brown; thorax brownish; legs pale, tips of the tibiae and of all tarsal joints black, spines black. Abdomen brown, segments 4, 5 and 6, with a narrow, curved black stripe on each side above, margined with yellow; tip each side with a yellow spot containing a black dot on posterior edge; male appendages pale, scarcely one-half the length of the last dorsal segment, depressed. Wings hyaline, venation pale brownish, pterostigma pale brown. Structure similar to *S. hyalina*.

Expanse 50 mm.

One male from Southern Florida. Differs from *S. hyalina* at once by the dark hair on face, as dark as that on vertex. Dr. H. W. van der Weele, who is making a special study of this family, writes me that our species of *Ulula* (*Ululodes* Currie) belong to the genus *Suhpalasca*.

Panorpa virginica n. sp.

Pale yellowish; antennae black, except the basal joints; abdomen brown, apex yellowish. Wings hyaline, faintly yellowish on basal part; a rather broad apical band; a narrow, geniculate pterostigmatical band; an interrupted basal band of two equal spots; three basal spots, the central one the largest, a costal spot beyond basal band; and a posterior marginal spot between pterostigmatical and apical bands. In hind wings only the three bands distinct. Subcosta runs into the pterostigma; wings not very long. Sixth abdominal segment of the male rather short, with a large, high, curved horn

above, somewhat before the tip. Genitalia as figured; the apical joint with a large lobe above, toothed on inner margin, harpes very slender.

Length fore-wing 12 mm.

Two males from Falls Church, Va., 11 August, and 10 October. By structure of genitalia it is related to *P. signifer* and *P. subfurcata*; but the horn on sixth segment is much larger and the lobe of genitalia of different shape; it is quite different in markings, and in this respect much like *P. rufescens*.

Panorpa virginica; end view of male genitalia; side view of same, and side view of fifth abdominal segment.