

*On Fossil Insects from the Carboniferous formation in Illinois.*

The remains of Insects, represented in the following figures, were discovered by Mr. John G. Bronson in the Carboniferous beds at Morris, Illinois. They occur in the flattened iron-stone concretions of the beds. Other concretions of the locality contain various coal plants, and also the remains of two or three species of *Amphipod* Crustaceans. The plants have been investigated by Mr. Lesquereux and descriptions of them, we understand, will appear in the Report on the Geology of the State by Mr. Worthen. Among them, according to Mr. Lesquereux, the following are common species: *Neuropteris hirsuta* Brgt., *N. varinervis* Brgt., *Pecopteris Miltoni* Brgt., *P. unita* Brgt., *P. æqualis* Brgt., *Annularia longifolia* Brgt. The description of the Crustaceans we reserve for another time.

Figure 1 is twice the natural size lineally. In general form and the neuration of the wings the Insect is closely like the *Semblids* among the Neuropters, and especially, as I am informed by Dr. LeConte, the *Charliodes*. In view of this resemblance, and also the fact that the outer wings are so thin as not to obscure at all the outlines of the abdominal segments, and hardly the inferior wings, there is no reason to doubt that the species was *pteroprosthentic*, and that therefore it must have been a *Neuropter*, and not an Orthopter. Yet in the broad costate femurs of the second pair of legs, and the form of the prothorax, it approaches the Orthopters of the Phyllium family, and is very unlike any known Neuropters. The anterior legs are peculiar in having a large and broad femur armed above with very slender spines as long as the joint, three

