

*Table for separating the Species of Mermiria.*

- A<sup>1</sup>. Head shorter than pronotum, or, if (rarely) as long, then the greatest width of the fastigium is greater than its length beyond the narrowest part of the vertex; last ventral segment of male bluntly acuminate.
- b<sup>1</sup>. Fastigium less prominent and blunter, its greatest breadth being considerably greater than its length beyond the narrowest part of the vertex, especially in the female.
- c<sup>1</sup>. Stouter, the hind femora shorter, not reaching the tips of the tegmina in the female; disc of pronotum, in female, hardly or not more than twice as long as the greatest breadth; head with a broad occipital fuscous band . . . . . 1. *texana*, Bruner.
- c<sup>2</sup>. More slender, the hind femora longer, reaching the tips of the tegmina in the female; disc of pronotum distinctly, generally much, more than twice as long as the greatest breadth.
- d<sup>1</sup>. Tegmina distinctly maculate in both sexes; hind femora, both externally and internally, with indications of dusky bands; occiput provided with a narrow fuscous band . . . [2. *maculipennis*, Bruner.]
- d<sup>2</sup>. Tegmina immaculate; hind femora without dusky bands; occiput lacking the fuscous band . . . . . [3. *bivittata*, Serv.]
- b<sup>2</sup>. Fastigium of the vertex more prominent and angulate, its greatest breadth being scarcely greater, even in the female, than its length beyond the narrowest part of the vertex; disc of pronotum considerably more than twice as long as the greatest breadth . . . . . 4. *intertexta*, Scudd.
- A<sup>2</sup>. Head as long as pronotum; fastigium at least as long beyond the narrowest part of the vertex as its extreme breadth, semi-elliptical, the sides converging with a well-rounded curve, the tip broadly rounded; last ventral segment of male more produced and somewhat acutely acuminate . . . . . 5. *neo-mexicana*, Thom.

1. **Mermiria texana**, Bruner. (Tab. I. figg. 19, 19 a, ♀.)

*Mermiria texana*, Bruner, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xii. pp. 53, 54, t. 1. fig. 11 (1890)<sup>1</sup>; McNeill, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. vi. p. 206 (1897)<sup>2</sup>; Scudder, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sciences, xxxv. p. 42 (1899)<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Colorado, New Mexico, Fort Grant in Arizona<sup>2</sup>, and El Paso in Texas<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO, Montelovez in Coahuila (*coll. Scudder*), Villa Lerdo in Durango<sup>1</sup> (*coll. Bruner*).

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