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SUMMARY OF THE U. S. PHASMIDÆ.

BY S. H. SCUDDER, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The following table, adapted from Brunner von Wattenwyl and Stal, will enable any one quickly to determine the genera in his collection of U. S. Phasmidæ. Our species are few in number and all apterous. Only one of them, *Diapheromera femorata* (Say), extends into Canada.

A¹. Tibiæ not furnished at apex beneath with a sunken areola to receive the base of the tarsi when bent upon them. (All of our genera of this division belong to the Bacunculidæ, in which the antennæ are much longer than the anterior femora and furnished with at least thirty joints, and the median segment is much shorter than the metanotum.)

b¹. Hind femora armed beneath on the median line near apex with one or more distinct spines.....*Diapheromera*.

b². Hind femora unarmed beneath next apex.

c¹. Head, especially in the ♀, furnished in front between the eyes with a pair of tubercles or longitudinal rugæ, sometimes highly developed; hind femora of ♀ hardly extending beyond the middle of the fourth abdominal segment, relatively stout; first joint of hind tarsi of ♀ shorter than the other joints together.....*Sermyle*.

c². Head unarmed in both sexes; hind femora of ♀ reaching the end of the fourth abdominal segment, relatively slender; first joint of hind tarsi of ♀ about equal to the other joints together.....*Bacunculus*.

A². Tibiæ furnished at apex beneath with a sunken areola to receive the base of the tarsi when bent upon them.

b¹. Antennæ many jointed, longer than the fore femora; median segment shorter than the metanotum; without spines on head, thorax or legs; anterior segments of abdomen transverse, at least in the ♀.