of which, though mutilated, are seen in the specimen. But something of this kind is observed under Neuropters in the Mantispids. It is quite probable that these anterior legs were prehensile, as in M ntispa: and the fact that the tibia and tarsus are not in sight in the specimen favors this conclusion. Only the left leg in the specimen has the large joint tolerably perfect; in the right, however, it is sufficiently distinct to show that it had the same large size and was also spiculigerous. The coxal joints of this leg, are faintly indicated between this large joint and the anterior part of the somewhat prolonged prothorax.

The number of abdominal segments is ten, or one more than the typical number in Insects—as is true also of many Neuropters, the Lepismæ, and some species of other tribes. The neuration of the wings and the form and relative sizes of the segments of the abdomen are well shown in the figure, and particular description is therefore unnecessary. There appears to have been a pair of short obtuse appendages at the extremity of the abdomen, much as in *Phyllium*. The head is mostly obliterated.

The length of the specimen, from the anterior margin of the large joint of the anterior legs to the posterior margin of the wings, is 1 inch 10 lines; and the breadth, from the medial line of the abdomen to the left margin of the left wing, 5 lines.

By request of the discoverer, I name the new genus here indicated, *Miamia*, after the Miami University, his "alma mater." In view of the important results of his explorations, the species may be designated the *Miamia Bronsoni*.

Figure 2 represents, natural size, a mutilated anterior wing of

another Neuropter. The neuration approximates to that in the genus *Hemero*bius. The dotted line shows the probable length and outline of the wing—these organs in the Planipennians being 3 to 4 times as



long as their breadth. The areolets are obliterated towards the base of the wing.

There appears to be sufficient reason in the character of the neuration for the institution of a new genus, and I propose for it the name Hemeristia (from $\eta \mu \epsilon \rho \alpha \, day$, one of the roots of Hemerobius), designating the species Hemeristia occidentalis.

The feebleness of the life-system in most Neuropters is shown in the numerous nervures of the wings; and this is very marked in this ancient species. The great multiplication of these nervures and their irregularity appears to be owing to a want of directive force in the system, or to a low grade of cephalization or systemic control in the animal.