

I have not been able to separate *fennahi* from *moerens*. Reuter's (1905) description closely fits that of *fennahi*. Judging from the description and distribution, I am reasonably certain that these two species will prove to be the same. Because I have not been able to locate Reuter's holotype and the original description lacks specific measurements and other details, I feel that it is best at this time to maintain the name until the type of *moerens* or additional specimens from the region are examined.

***Ranzovius mexicanus* (Van Duzee), REVISED STATUS**

Fig. 4, 6

Excentricus mexicanus Van Duzee, 1923: 163; Blatchley, 1926: 962 (in part).

Ranzovius moerens Carvalho, 1954: 95 (in part); Knight, 1968: 35 (in part).

Ranzovius mexicanus: Carvalho, 1955a: 224 (as synonym of *moerens*).

Description.—*Holotype* ♀: Length 2.28 mm, width ca. 1.04 mm (1 hemelytron missing). *Head*: Length 0.42 mm, width 0.54 mm, vertex 0.32 mm. *Rostrum*: Missing. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.22 mm, apical width 0.08 mm; II, length 0.38 mm, greatest diameter 0.08 mm; III and IV missing. *Pronotum*: Length 0.38 mm, basal width ca. 0.80 mm, posterior angles broken and missing.

General coloration dark brown to almost black; hemelytra dark, except for apex of cuneus, arrow pale area at apex of embolium along cuneal fracture, and a small area at inner angle of corium near apex of clavus; venter fuscous or black; membrane smoky black, paler around middle, veins pale becoming reddish posteriorly; femora fuscous with apices pale or whitish; tibiae pale yellowish brown or whitish with base and 4 or 5 fuscous spots at bases of tibial spines.

Specimens examined.—*Holotype* ♀: San Francisquito Bay, Gulf of California, Mexico, 10 May 1921, E. P. Van Duzee (CAS); 2 ♀, intercepted at Brownsville, Texas, from Mexico, 23 Mar. 1937, on gardenias (USNM).

Remarks.—Carvalho (1955a) synonymized *mexicanus* and *californicus* under *moerens* Reuter. Now that more specimens of the genus have become available for study, I can place more weight on the antennal characters. Comparison of both sexes of several species shows that the thickness of the 2nd antennal segment is consistent within the genus. For this reason, I recognize *mexicanus* because of the short and rather stout 2nd antennal segment. The thickened 2nd segment (Fig. 6) and the narrow white mark at the apex of the embolium (Fig. 4) will separate *mexicanus* from other species of *Ranzovius*.

Carvalho (1954) based his concept of *moerens*, at least in part, on 2 females from Mexico [intercepted at Brownsville, Tx.] in the USNM collection. These specimens, although in poor condition, have been restudied and are considered to represent the species *mexicanus*. As Carvalho noted, the 2nd antennal segment is stouter than in *crinitus* and *fennahi* and there are only narrow pale markings at the apex of the corium and cuneus. Blatchley's (1926) record of *mexicanus* from Florida should be referred to the species *contubernalis*. *Ranzovius mexicanus* has not been associated with any spider.

***Ranzovius moerens* (Reuter)**

Nyctella moerens Reuter, 1905: 36.

Ranzovius moerens: Carvalho, 1954: 95 (in part); Carvalho, 1958: 136 (in part);

Knight, 1968: 35 (in part).