5. Oncometopia dispar, sp. n.  (Tab. XIV. figg. 13, 13 a, ♂; 14, ♀.)
Oblonga; capite pronotoque testaceo vel rufo-testaceo; metopidio linea longitudinali nigrâ, ante apicem fureatâ; corpore subitus et pedibus testaceis; tegminibus apicibus hyalinis.
Mas. Angustior, magis parallela; tegminibus fuscis, maculis parvis testaceis sparsissime aspersis.
Femina. Latior, minus parallela; tegminibus fuscis, maculis testaceis majoribus irregularibus dense aspersis.
Oblong, with the head and pronotum testaceous or rufo-testaceous, and the metepidium furnished with a longitudinal dark line, which is forked before the apex; tegmina hyaline at the apex; underside and legs testaceous.
Male. Narrower and more parallel, more darkly coloured, with the tegmina fuscescent, sprinkled very sparingly with testaceous spots and with obscurely lighter patches towards the margins.
Female. Broader, more robust, and less parallel, with the tegmina fuscescent, thickly mottled with irregular testaceous spots, which cover a considerable portion of the ground-colour, and in parts more or less coalesce; apical segment of the abdomen not broadly but rather deeply emarginate, with a raised line before the central portion, and with the side-lobes rather long and rounded.
Long., ♂, 15, lat. ad hum. 3½ millim.; ♀, long. 16–17, lat. 4½ millim.
Hab. Guatemala, Sabo in Vera Paz (Champion).

The male of this species is scarcely distinguishable from the Tettigonia herpes of Signoret, which is synonymous with O. obtusa (Fabr.); it has, however, the spots somewhat different. The female is one of the most distinct insects I have seen in the group.

6. Oncometopia tartarea.  (Tab. XIV. fig. 15.)

Hab. Mexico (Sallé, in Mus. Holm.1; Mus. Vind. Caes.), Omitemte 8000 feet and Xautipa in Guerrero (H. H. Smith).

I am very doubtful as to this species: it can only be distinguished by the shape of the terminal ventral segment of the female, which Stål describes as "medio leviter trisinuatum ante sinus leviter subelevatum et ibidem utrique dente parvo instructum." The insects I have referred to O. tartarea appear to agree in this respect, but the shape of the last segment of the female appears to vary. In O. obtusa this segment is simply emarginate, with the central space raised, and furnished in the middle with a longitudinal raised line, and with two folds at the side caused by the raised portion; the side-lobes of the segment vary in length, the folds, however, at the sides appear sometimes to split, and in this case the segment presents quite a different appearance; the longitudinal raised central line is sometimes depressed (this, however, often happens from other causes in dried specimens), and the central emarginate portion becomes sinuate in the centre and apparently more or less cut out at the side, this being very evident in three specimens in our collection from Cuesta de Misantla, Mexico, evidently belonging to the same species, one of which presents the normal form of the segment and the other two show the differences mentioned. It would seem, then, that the transition to the shape of the segment of the present species might easily take place, and if such is the case O. tartarea must be regarded as synonymous with O. obtusa, as