and for all the nervures of the tympanum. After having thus been fused together, the three nerves separate again and become longitudinal. The v. post-analis (a') is the continuation of the v. analis (stridulans); it is often united to the v. diagonalis or to the speculum by from 1–3 venulae. The first and second v. post-axillares (z, z', fig. 9) are the continuation of the first two vena axillares (x, x', fig. 22). The third v. axillaris (z'') is not deflexed like the preceding veins, but becomes quite marginal (z''), and extends along the sutural margin of the elytron; before it reaches the anal knot it is somewhat thickened and forms the inner margin of a sort of conchoïd excavation, the latter being more or less corneous, but with a small membranous area. This peculiar organ, called by Goureau chanterelle (illex), is the generator of the sounds, as proved by the fact that it is on its margin that the archet rubs and produces the vibrations, which, through the anal knot, are carried to the nerves of the whole tambourine. The little musical field is of a different form: it is much developed and conchoïd in the Gryllinae, but becomes very narrow and but slightly apparent in the Eneopterinae.*

The vena diagonalis (b) has a less evident homology. It must be identified with the v. ulnaris, by supposing that it has been deflexed and broken angularly together with the v. analis. Indeed, the proximal part of this vein, pressed against the v. analis, has disappeared, and seems to have fused with the vena stridulans†, so as to make this thicker and more robust; and it only emerges again before the knot. The v. diagonalis is a strong vein, supporting the speculum (s), which is an important drum.

The speculum (figs. 9, 21, 8) results from the bifurcation of the diagonal vein. Its outer margin (b') is formed by the apical part of this vein, which posteriorly curves into an elliptic form. Its inner margin is formed by the first branch of the diagonal vein, which joins the end of the nerve of the outer margin (d), so as to close the field. The speculum is parted transversely by a second branch of the v. diagonalis, sometimes by two branches; in rare cases by numerous branches of arched form (Tab. XII. fig. 4). The speculum as described is anteriorly angulate (fig. 21), but often takes an ovate form (fig. 9); its outer angle is anastomosed with the v. media (m) to form the stigma (l). The vena post-analis (a') and post-axillares (z, z') anastomose together at their extremities (fig. 9), forming closed elongate cells. The vena invo/zens (fig. 9, i) is very irregular. It may be formed by the prolongation of the v. media (m) through

* If the v. stridulans is to be compared to a fiddle-bow, the 3rd v. axillaris (a'') on which the bow rubs, and also the vena post-analis and post-axillares emerging from the anal knot, should be compared to the chords or strings of the instrument. Nevertheless, I must abandon the term chords or strings in order to avoid confusion.

† This appears to me to be the more certain, as in the females the ulnar vein has often a common origin with the anal vein (figs. 6, 18).