ORTHOPTERA.

*M. posillo* similimus, pronoto fulvo-vario. Elytra breviora; alae minima vel nullae. Ovipositor femori paulo brevior.

♂. Long. corp. 9·5; femor. post. 6·1; ovipos. 5·8 millim.

_Hab._ Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith).—Peru.

**GRYLLODES**, Sauss.


This genus includes numerous species, which are spread over all parts of the world. Its members present two somewhat different types, which can be distinguished as follows:

1. Superior inner spur of the hind tibiae shorter than the intermediate spur, and the apical valvae of the ovipositor regularly lanceolate, as in _Gryllus_.

2. Superior inner spur of the hind tibiae equal to or somewhat longer than the intermediate spur. The apical valvae of the ovipositor shorter, limited at the base by a notch, principally the superior one, and terminating in a long spine; the superior valva longer than the inferior one, the two valvae more or less separated from each other by a notch, their interior borders being sinuated. The species of type 1 are more depressed in form, and have the hind tibiae longer. The species of type 2 are more cylindric in form; the females are more or less aterous, and the hind tibiae are generally shorter in proportion. Type 2 somewhat approaches the group Brachytrypites, while type 1 is nearly allied to _Gryllus_.

_Synopsis specierum._


_a.a._ Tibiarum posticarum calcar interno-superum intermedio æquale vel sublongius.


_Hab._ Mexico, Mazatlan (Forrer).—South America; Antilles, Cuba.—India.

A common species in Cuba, occurring also in Mexico, Tropical South America, and in India, and likely to become cosmopolitan.