[2. Liphoplus krugii, sp. n.


Hab. Antilles, Cuba (Dr. Krug, Muss. Berol. et Genavense?).

This insect may be the female of L. mexicanus.

It has the same facies and coloration as Arachnocephalus yersini, Ss.; but the frontal swelling is less pronounced than in that species; the last joint of the palpi is shorter and less dilated; the posterior tibiae are shorter, stouter, less straight, prismatic, not cylindric; the posterior metatarsus is longer, more compressed, more serrulate; the second joint of the tarsi is not cordiform; the ovipositor is longer and more robust; and the cerci are enormously large.]

Tribus TRIGONIDINÆ.


The insects belonging to this group are of small size, and are very graceful and exquisite musicians. The elytra have in both sexes the veins of the lateral field longitudinal and simple. The mediastinal vein is not ramose, but in the males widely separated from the humeral vein.

In all the American genera the elytra of the males are peculiarly formed and musical, the tambourine being very complete, extending over the entire elytra, even when the latter remain more or less coriaceous, and presenting the following characters (Tab. XIII. fig. 36):—

Only one oblique vein, quite longitudinal, curved, extending up to the stigma and receiving in its middle an adventitious, longitudinal, sigmoidal vein, which starts from the basal angle of the elytron. The axillary veins not anastomosing together before the nodus analis. The venæ post-analis and post-axillares straight or feebly curved. The speculum elongated, rhomboidal, and presenting a concentric rhomboidal field of the same form as the speculum, delineated by an adventitious nerve parallel to the margins of the speculum. The vena involventis forming two narrow cells along the hind margin of the speculum and contiguous in the middle. The apical field atrophied, without nervures, and very narrow, membranaceous, and rounded.