ANAXIPHUS.—CYRTOXIPHUS.

ANAXIPHUS, Sauss.

_Anaxiphus_, Saussure, Méll. Orthopt. 6^e fasc. p. 615.

Very small insects, of testaceous colour. The elytra of the males quite membranaceous and transparent, with the post-anal and post-axillary veins nearly straight.

1. **Anaxiphus pulicarius**, Burm.


Testacea; elytris ♀ abdomen paulo brevieribus, ♂ longioribus; tibiis anticus foramine in latere internulo.
—Long. 6–7 millim.

_Hab._ NORTH AMERICA, Dallas in Texas (Boll).—MEXICO, Eastern Cordillera, Orizaba.

CYRTOXIPHUS, Brunn.

_Cyrtoxiphus_, Saussure, Méll. Orthopt. 6^e fasc. p. 616.

Small insects, of testaceous colour. The elytra of the males large, quite membranaceous, with the field between the diagonal and the post-anal veins usually containing a more or less evident triangular area, this being very distinct in the species with wide elytra and obsolete in those with narrow elytra.

The species of _Cyrtoxiphus_ are difficult to distinguish from each other. The principal characters are to be found in :—

1. The _ovipositor_ (Tab. XI. figg. 39, 45) (compressed and somewhat curved). It may be longer and more slender (fig. 43), or shorter and wider (fig. 39); in the latter case the second half is suddenly somewhat dilated (figg. 39, 44, a). In addition, the end of the superior margin, which is very slightly horizontally truncate (so as to form the acute apex of the organ), varies in shape according to the species. When the truncation is short, the obtuse angle formed by it on the superior outline (fig. 45, a) is near the end of the ovipositor; when it is longer, it is placed at two-thirds of its length, or even in the middle (fig. 39), and coincides with the angle formed by the dilatation of the apical half. The pointed, cuneiform end of the organ is finely, in some cases more coarsely, denticulated.

2. The _elytra_ of the males are in some species slender, with the speculum of the tambourine rhomboidal, longer than broad; in others the elytra are very wide, and the speculum is squarely rhomboidal, as broad as long, and the pronotum is much dilated behind, so as to correspond with the breadth of the elytra.

In both sexes the lateral field of the elytra has three longitudinal veins and a fourth very short one. This rudimentary vein may be placed between the two inferior

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