vein very ramose. The humeral vein repulsed into the lateral field; the discoidal vein forming the ridge, arcuate or sigmoidal at the base, leaving a rather wide lateral area between it and the humeral vein; this area often narrowly fusiform, reticulated by transverse nervures in the larger species. The oblique veins obliquely transverse, as in the Gryllinae; the last one not anastomosed at its base to the diagonal vein by an arch, but emerging generally from the stridulating vein, as well as from the preceding oblique veins. The speculum large; its involving vein continuous, and the involving area thus not divided into cells.

These insects have very complete stridulating-organs, but produce delicate sounds.

Group PHALANGOPSITES.

Phalangopsites, Saussure, Mélang. Orthopt. 6° fasc. pp. 536, 543.

Elegant and light insects, with long legs, these latter allowing them to progress with ease amongst the grass and weeds. The females apterous in several American genera, with a rounded supra-anal plate, and straight and acute ovipositor.

In the elytra of the males the vena diagonalis rarely reaches the anal knot, its base being generally fused with the base of the post-anal vein. The speculum is frequently wide, divided by two or more veins. In the species which have apterous females the elytra of the males are more or less abbreviated, destitute of an apical field, but with the apical margin deflexed downwards, and the hind wings are generally completely wanting. When both sexes are winged the elytra are elongate, and terminated by an apical field. (Tab. XII. fig. 4.)

PROSTHACUSTES, Sauss.


Prostacusta, Saussure, Mélang. Orthopt. 6° fasc. pp. 536, 545.

In this genus the male elytra are not much shorter than the abdomen, rounded at the tip; with a triangular speculum; the oblique veins about four or more in number; the veins of the lateral field simple and longitudinal (i. e., the mediastinal vein not ramose).

1. Prostacusta mexicanus, Sauss. (Tab. XII. fig. 1.)


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