an acute angle the end of the first post-axillary vein, forming with it an elongated triangle, homologous with the angle formed posteriorly by the two axillary veins, in the females, but not so much prolonged.

This triangle is useless for the production of sounds; it is only a homologue of the normal veins of the female elytron; it may be called the post-axillary triangle, its margins being formed by the two post-axillary veins *.

We have thus shown that the males of the Phaneropterinae have in the left elytron a very powerful stridulating-organ, this being strongly coriaceous and supported by the whole dorsal field.

3rd. Right elytron.—The veins are not so strongly deflexed as in the left elytron. The first axillary vein is well separated from its base from the anal vein, and longitudinal, as in the females, but frequently flexuous and much stronger; it emits an obliquely transverse stout branch, sometimes greatly thickened at the base. This nervure is the homologue of the stridulating vein of the left elytron, but it is often divided into two parallel branches, imitating the two transverse veins of the latter. Beneath, the first axillary vein is not very prominent, showing that it is not a fiddle-bow, as in the left elytron. Behind this transverse vein we find the post-axillary triangle, as in the left elytron, but bordered with strong veins.—The second axillary vein is at the base obliquely transverse (in the rest of the elytron appearing quite transverse, parallel to the hind margin of the pronotum), and then becomes longitudinal and divides into two parallel branches, which are much thickened and prominent and submarginal to the sutural border, terminating in a sort of notch in the latter. The two thick branches serve to consolidate the corneous margin, which forms the sonorous area (ill ex, comp. anteà, p. 218) on which the stridulating vein of the left elytron rubs to produce the tunes, and they must be considered as the two strings of the fiddle.

The post-axillary triangle is similar to that of the left elytron, but not quite symmetrical with it; its inner margin is formed by the second portion of the second axillary vein, this being much thickened, broken off, and quite separated from the first portion †.

The tympanal field of the right elytron is thus divided into several compartments:— 1. At the base, the large axillary cell, generally convex, coriaceous and punctured, as in the left elytron. 2. Outside, the elongate ano-axillary cell, partly membranaceous and hyaline (outer speculum), except at the base. 3. The triangular (post-axillary) area, also membranaceous (inner speculum). The second and third cells form the tambourine of the elytron.

At the posterior extremity of the triangle the veins become greatly reticulated,

* Homologous with the first two post-axillary veins of Gryllidae. (Comp. anteà, p. 217.)
† This anomaly is due to adaptation. The first part of the second axillary vein has become independent to form the marginal strings, next to the ill ex, and thus the post-axillary triangle is separated from it.

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