enclosing small hyaline cells. The remaining parts of the dorsal field, i.e. the apex, inner and outer margins, are more or less coriaceous and green in colour*.

The conclusion to be drawn from this analysis is that the left elytron is the fiddle-bow of the musical instrument, and that the right elytron is the tambourine which produces the sounds.

The musical instrument is here very simple as compared with that of the Gryllidae, and, on account of its rougher surface, must certainly produce less varied and less musical sounds.

Hind wings.—These present at the base of the posterior field two strong transverse veins fusing together in an acute angle. The anterior vein is somewhat oblique; the posterior one is transverse and formed by the heads of the radiate nervation of the hind field anastomosed together into a chitinous arch, which forms a support for them.

This sort of vein, in the shape of a V, might be termed, following Brunner v. Wattenwyl, the vena plicata; but it is not homologous with his vena plicata of the tympanum of the male elytra (comp. anteà, p. 312, note †), for it has not the same position, and, besides, its angle is turned in a contrary direction (the angle outside, instead of inside), and, in addition, it is found in both sexes. Moreover, such a vena plicata exists also at the extreme base of the elytra, near their articulation; but it is very small and not always evident, its separate parts being frequently disunited.

The Phaneropterae live mostly in bushes and on trees. They are all mimetic insects, their oblong, ovate, or lanceolate elytra, placed in a perpendicular plane, exactly imitating leaves. Most of them are green in colour; others are variable in this respect, green or brownish, imitating living and dead leaves, perhaps according to the season. They fly very readily. In all the known Central-American genera (except Dichopetala, ♀) the elytra and wings are completely developed.

* The appearance of the musical field as we have described it is rarely evident, the whole of the veins being seldom developed in a normal manner. They are frequently fused together by becoming thickened or interrupted for the purpose of forming the tympana.—In the left elytron, the second axillary vein, instead of joining the inner end of the stridulating vein, is often interrupted at its angle, so that the second transverse vein seems to be independent. In both elytra, too, the normal venulation is often considerably modified by the extension of the coriaceous reticulation of the dorsal field. In the right elytron the tambourine when invaded by such reticulation is no longer apparent and is reduced to a less musical instrument. What we have endeavoured to do is to describe the theoretic typical structure of the musical field, based on its homologies independently of the various appearances which it may present.