vel obtusus, subtus a fastigio frontis remote sejunctus vel cum illo contiguus ac per sulcium ab illo separatus. Pronotum sulcis transversis plerumque obsoletis, saltem posteriore nullo. Tibiae anticae supra teretes, utrinque hand sulcatae. Tibiae posticae supra utrinque spina apicali, subtus utrinque spinis apicalibus armatae. Elytra marium tympano instructa. (Brunner, Redtenbacher.)

In this tribe the elytra when at rest are placed as in the Phaneropterinae, but they are generally narrow and elongate, with less characteristic veins. In the female the dorsal field is coriaceous, with the veins usually more or less obliterated. Normally there are visible, in addition to the anal vein, one or two regular longitudinal axillary veins. In the males we find a tambourine much as in the Phaneropterinae (comp. anteà, p. 312).

In the left elytron (Tab. XIX. fig. 33) there is a stout transverse stridulating vein (A), sometimes much swollen and polished, attenuated towards the inner margin. Behind this vein there is a post-axillary field (s), in the shape of an elongate trapezoid; this field is limited at the base by a strong transverse vein (z'), which often has the appearance of a second stridulating vein, as in the Phaneropterinae (comp. anteà, p. 312). Generally, the whole dorsal field is coriaceous, but in some genera the external and central cells become membranaceous and form a regular tambourine as in the right elytron (e.g., Exacentrus, Copiophora, &c.).

In the right elytron (Tab. XIX. fig. 34) the stridulating vein (A) is less strong than in the left elytron. The post-axillary area (s) is membranaceous and forms a brilliant speculum. The remaining cells of the middle part of the dorsal field are also frequently membranaceous, especially the ano-axillary cell (external speculum) (e).

The following description of figures 33 & 34 will give the explanation of the homologies of the male tambourine of the Conocephalinae (comp. anteà, p. 312):—Figures 33 & 34 represent the basal part of the dorsal (musical) field of the elytra of Copiophora cultricorns. This species is selected for figuring because it has a membranaceous tambourine in both elytra.

Left elytron (fig. 33).—The ridge separating the dorsal from the lateral field is represented by the line u, formed by the ulnar vein. Inward of this, we find the straight and fine anal vein (a). The first axillary vein (x) which follows is fine at the base and soon bifurcates. Its inner branch becomes transverse and is much swollen to form the stridulating vein (A); its outer branch continues and forms the post-axillary vein (z) (the outer or first post-axillary vein which anastomoses in u with the anal vein, a). Starting near the base of the elytron, we also find the second axillary vein, which is double (x', x''). This is strongly transverse: its two branches often become fused into one (o) and separate again, as shown in the figure; but they are always united on the inner margin and with the inner end of the stridulating vein (A), to afford the latter a solid support (which in the Gryllidae is named the anal or musical knot (u)) (comp. anteà, p. 217). The second axillary vein (x', x'') after its fusion in the anal knot curves outward and becomes more or less parallel with the