Cerci recti, crassi, cylindrici, apice brevissime intus sinnati, minute unciculati. Lamina infra-genitalis basi carinata, compressa, ceroe superans, plus quam dimidia parte apicali angustissima, parallela, apice subitus sulcata, truncata, stylis tetribus, longiuseulis instructa. Elytorum tympana bina speculo magno membranaceo instructa.

♀. Long. corp. 40; pronot. 8-5; elytr. 45, lat. 19; femor. post. 27; ovipos. 18 millim.
♂. Long. corp. 43-5; pronot. 8; elytr. 38, lat. 18; femor. post. 24 millim.

Figure.—Fig. 24, the male insect, partim.


In its general facies this insect somewhat resembles the genus _Dysmorpha_, of the _Phaneropterinae_.

**Group PTEROCHROZITES.**


The species of this group are all extraordinarily mimetic. Their elytra are flat, folding together perpendicularly in repose, and coloured exactly like the leaves of trees or bushes. Some are green, imitating living leaves; others have their elytra tinted with yellow or reddish, like leaves which are beginning to take the autumn tints; others, again, are brown, like dead leaves. In these latter the mimetic resemblance is carried still further, the elytra being often marked with brown dots and pale plagiæ, just like leaves in various stages of decay, so that no two specimens are exactly alike. Moreover, in these sham dead leaves there are often transparent spots, imitating the holes made by insects: in the males of some genera (_Mimética_ and _Typophyllum_) the margins of the elytra are crenulated and notched, as if gnawed by caterpillars. Some of these apparent accidents are characteristic of the species, especially the crenulation of the margins of the elytra and the transparent spots.

The most important of such spots are placed beyond the middle of the discoidal field, and, although somewhat variable, they constitute specific markings; others are sometimes spread over the elytra, in quite irregular positions, and must be regarded as purely mimetic, without fixity, and not specific.

In the green forms the elytra are generally entire, imitating living leaves, neither altered in their colour nor attacked by insects.

The identification of the species can scarcely be made with certainty without accurate figures of the elytra.

**TANUSIA, Stål.**


The two species here described differ from the typical _Tanusia_ in having the hind wings less transparent, almost dull ochraceous, and destitute of the apical ocellus; but it is not advisable to separate them generically.

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3 mm