

9. *Anaplecta fallax*, Sauss. (Tab. IV. fig. 7.)

Anaplecta fallax, Sauss. Mém. du Mém., Blatt. p. 51. 2 (♀) (1864); Brunner de W. Syst. Blatt. p. 66. 7 (1865).

Anaplecta lateralis, Sauss. Miss. Scient., Orthopt. p. 19. 7, t. 1. fig. 13 (♀) (1872).

♀. Corpus in requiete ovatum. Fusco-castanea; antennis pallidioribus; pedibus testaceis. Caput fuscum. Pronotum antice leviter attenuatum, marginibus lateralibus hyalinis, disco fusco, sat magno. Elytra abdomen superantia; costa albo-marginata, apice testacea, venulis costalibus parallelis 8-10. Alæ, ut solitum, elytris sensim longiores, hyalinæ, campo marginali fulvescente, venis costalibus 6-7 apice elongato-clavatis; area medio-discoïdali venula transversa unica. Campus appendicularis 3^{am} vel 4^{am} partem longitudinis alæ efficiens, rotundatus, paulo minus longus quam latus, parte antica majore; subhyalinus, margine basali obtusissime angulato. Coxæ basi vel fere totæ infuscatæ. Abdomen basi piceum; cerci testacei; lamina supra-analis ♀ transversa, arcuata; infra-genitalis parum compressa, convexa, fissâ, quando deplicata bilobata, lobis trigonali-rotundatis.

Long. 4.6; elytr. 4, pronot. 1.5, latit. pronot. 2.25 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sumichrast*); GUATEMALA (*coll. Guérin*).—COLOMBIA.

Very similar to *A. azteca*, but smaller, and with differently formed hind wings. Compare also with *A. decipiens* and *A. parvipennis*.

[10. *Anaplecta replicata*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 12.)

? *Blatta minutissima*, De Geer, Ins. iii. p. 542. 10, t. 44. figg. 13, 14.

A. grandipenni simillima, paulo minor, abdomine infuscato. Differt præcipue per alas:—Alæ hyalinæ, campo marginali fuscescente, margine fulvo; venis costalibus 8, quarum 6 apice minute fusco-clavatis. Area medio-discoïdalis per venulas 2-3 divisa, 3^a fracta, venam longitudinalem emittente. Campus appendicularis grandis, parabolicus, longior quam latior, quam pars basalis alæ brevior, hyalinus vel leviter fulvescens, margine basali recto. ♂ ♀.

Long. 4.4; elytr. 4.25, pronot. 1.5, latit. pronot. 2 millim.

Hab. BRAZIL, Pernambuco.

Differs from *A. grandipennis* in the appendix of the wings being not so large, rather narrower, and in the neuration of the anterior field being more complete. Nevertheless, it may be a variety of the same species.]

[11. *Anaplecta grandipennis*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 5.)

Minima, gracilis, fusco-castanea; ore, pedibus et abdomine testaceis. Antennæ fusco-testaceæ. Pronoti margines laterales latius, elytrorum margo costalis angustius, hyalino-pellucidi. Alæ hyalinæ, campo marginali et apice campi discoïdalis leviter fulvis; venæ costales paucae, 4-5, minime clavatæ; area medio-discoïdalis haud transverse venosa, per venulam transversam obliquam prope apicem clausa. Campus appendicularis maximus, dimidiam longitudinem alæ efficiens, longior quam latior, parabolicus, basi transversa, recta; subhyalinus, parte anteriore leviter fulvescente. ♂ ♀.

Long. 4.25; elytr. 4, pronot. 1.5, latit. pronot. 2 millim.

Hab. BRAZIL, Pernambuco.

This species is remarkable for the enormous appendix of its wings, which makes the basal part of these organs extremely short and with very few veins. The appendix is still larger than in *A. replicata*.]