

16. *Blatta chichimeca*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 22.)

♂. Testacea. Caput subtus punctis 4 brunneis. Oculi in vertice sat remoti, a supero fere paralleli, ab antico in medio leviter producti, rotundati. Pronotum ellipticum, margine posteriore leviter arcuato, in medio haud producto; discus flavidus, remote brunneo-punctatus. Elytra abdomen superantia. Alæ vitreæ, venis brunneis; venis costalibus parum numerosis, longe levissime incrassatis. Vena ulnaris 4-5-ramosa. Venulæ transversæ areae ulnaris antice et postice incompletæ, inter ramos completæ sed parum numerosæ; primæ invicem remotæ. Vena axillaris posterius biramosa (anterius nonnunquam ramum incompletum ad venam dividendam emittens), subtus marginibus plus minusve brunneis. Tibiæ ad exsertionem spinarum brunneo-punctatæ. Abdomen infuscatum vel fusco-marmoratum, marginibus testaceis; segmenta ultima pallidiora vel testacea. Lamina supra-analis transversa, inter cercos leviter producta, obtusangulata (angulo apicali frequenter deflexo). Cerci testacei, modice longi, articulis basalibus transversis, articulis ultimis tribus paulo longioribus, haud moniliformibus, marginibus potius serratis. Lamina infra-genitalis supra-analem superans in medio inter stylos rotundato producta; styli bini invicem minus remoti quam a cercis.

Long. 13.5; elytr. 15, latit. elytr. 4.8, pronot. 3.5, latit. pronot. 5.25, long. cercorum 2.6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Saussure*), Mexico city (*Forrer*), Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*).

This insect much resembles *B. nahua*, Sauss. It is a little smaller; the wings are not so regularly reticulated; the eyes are more distant, not convergent above; and the cerci are shorter (not moniliform, as in *B. nahua*, ♂). The lamina supra-analis and the lamina infra-genitalis are very differently formed in the two species. *B. chichimeca* may prove to be the male of *B. zapoteca*, Sauss. (?); but it does not possess the same brown picturing of the body, and the elytra are less fulvous, more transparent.

17. *Blatta mexicana*, Sauss.

Blatta mexicana, Sauss. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1864, p. 311. 14; Miss. Scient. Mex., Orthopt. p. 28. 3.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Parisiense*).

PSEUDOPHYLLODROMIA, Brunn.

Pseudophyllodromia, Brunner de W. Syst. Blatt. p. 111 (1865).

Ellipsidion, Saussure, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1864, p. 312 (ex parte).

Synopsis specierum.

1. Femora anteriora subtus in marginis anterioris dimidia parte apicali spinulis minimis pili-formibus instructa (ad typum *Platamodem* (antèa, p. 30) pertinentia). Elytra angusta, margine costali subsinuato, venis discoidalibus 2-3. Alæ parum venosæ, vena ulnari 2-3-ramosa.—PSEUDOPHYLLODROMIA, Br.*

Rufo-castanea, abdomine rufo-flavo; pronoti disco nigro, luteo-lineolato.—1. *venosa*, Sss.

11. Femora anteriora margine anteriore spinis numerosis et ad apicem armata. Elytra latiora, margine costali arcuato, multivenosa. Alarum campus anterior latus, multivenosus, posterior reticulatus.—MACROPHYLLODROMIA †, nob.

Valida, rufescens; pronotum flavidum, nigro-bivittatum.—2. *maximiliani*, Sss.

* The venulation of the elytra much resembles that of *Thyrsocera*.

† The venulation of the elytra and wings is very different from that of *Phyllodromia*, *Thyrsocera*, and allied genera; it is more like that of *Nyctobora*.