

- c.* Fastigium of the vertex horizontally produced or but slightly elevated, emarginate. Pronotum truncate or emarginate behind [TEICOPHRYS, Bruner.]
- AA. Frontal costa percurrent, very narrow between the antennæ, deeply sulcate throughout.
- b.* Basal joint of hind tarsi above with both margins spined or serrate. Body apterous.
- c.* Sulcation of the vertex not separated from that of the frontal costa by a transverse ridge. Valves of the ovipositor blunt, unequal in length, and without teeth or serrations GYMNOTETTIX, Bruner.
- cc.* Sulcation of the vertex separated from that of the frontal costa by a transverse ridge. Valves of the ovipositor acute at tip, strongly serrated. EPISACTUS, Bruner.
- bb.* Basal joint of the hind tarsi above with both margins smooth or at most provided with stiff hairs.
- c.* Legs long, the spines on the inner side of hind tibiæ alternately large and small. Tegmina and wings well developed or rudimentary.
- d.* Vertex rather narrow, neither compressed nor projecting in front of the eyes. Tegmina and wings present.
- e.* Tegmina hyaline, regularly veined; wings hyaline, not coloured EUMASTAX, Burr.
- ee.* Tegmina opaque, coloured, densely or irregularly veined; wings coloured PARAMASTAX, Burr.
- dd.* Vertex moderately broad, horizontal, and projecting in front of the eyes. Tegmina and wings rudimentary [MASYNTEs, Karsch.]
- cc.* Legs shorter, the spines on the inner side of hind tibiæ of uniform size. Tegmina and wings absent or rudimentary [MORSEa, Scudder.]

[TEICOPHRYS, gen. nov.]

Body of moderate size, rather slender, and apterous; the pronotum short and inconspicuous, scarcely longer than either the meso- or metathoracic segments separately, and with a small median carina, the hind and front edges above truncate, slightly notched in the middle. Head short, the eyes only a trifle prominent, about as long as the cheeks below them; vertex gently ascending, bordered by well-defined lateral ridges which terminate in anteriorly projecting blunt points that reach beyond the front edges of the eyes, these points forming also the upper termini of the lateral walls of the frontal costa. There is also on each side at the back edge of the fastigium of the vertex a prominent tubercle, which marks the beginning of the carinæ just referred to. The flattened frontal costa of the face, which is continuous with the fastigium of the vertex, is bordered by rather prominent carinæ that diverge greatly to a point midway between the top and bottom of the eyes and then suddenly converge, so as to leave the costa only about one-half or a trifle more of its greatest width, from where they continue down the face parallel or nearly so to just below the ocellus, when they again bend abruptly inward and unite, forming a single ridge down the middle of the face almost to the clypeus, where it branches, sending out and downward on each side obliquely a carina that reaches and unites

