

with the lateral carina of the face, as indicated in the accompanying figure. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen, fairly stout, the upper carinæ provided with a number of rather strong spines; metatarsi with both margins denticulate above. Upper valves of the ovipositor more or less serrate, the lower ones provided with two coarse, blunt teeth back of the strongly curved apex. Antennæ normal.

The above-mentioned characters are based on an imperfect female specimen of *T. fusiformis* from the collection of Samuel H. Scudder and on two very immature alcoholic specimens belonging to the California Academy of Sciences. These latter, which were obtained by Gustav Eisen at San José del Cabo, Lower California, are doubtfully referred to a distinct species from the one described from the same region.

1. *Teicophrys fusiformis*, sp. n.

General colour in life presumably dull testaceous or olive-brown, with little variation in the form of lighter or darker brown lines and dots. The body is largest at the metathorax, and tapers gently both anteriorly and posteriorly, and is covered rather sparsely above with elevated points and ridges which range themselves into series that give the surface the appearance of being transversely wrinkled. These tubercles are largest on the thorax, but most numerous on the abdomen. The eyes show alternate light and dark streaks which are parallel to their anterior edges. There are also dark tips to the spines on the hind femora and the valves of the ovipositor.

Length of body (♀) 27: of pronotum 2·5; of hind femora 12 millim.

Hab. LOWER CALIFORNIA, Cape St. Lucas (*Palmer, in coll. Scudder*).]

GYMNOTETTIX, gen. nov.

A single female specimen of this subfamily of locusts before me differs so much from the characters given for *Episactus* and *Eumastax* that I have decided to place it in a separate genus. The following differences are the most important, together with those which are given in the above Table for separating the genera:—

Sulcation of the vertex separated by a transverse carina from that of the frontal costa (*Episactus*), not so separated (*Gymnotettix*). Basal joint of hind tarsi serrate above on both margins (*Gymnotettix*), basal joint of tarsi smooth (*Eumastax*).

Body slender; the pronotum small, truncate in front and slightly emarginate behind, the median carina distinct, linear. Head a little wider than the front edge of the pronotum, the vertex somewhat produced in advance of the eyes, where its lateral walls converge somewhat and continue as the lateral carinæ of the frontal costa. The latter about one-half as broad as the vertex between the eyes, deeply sulcate throughout and of nearly uniform width. Eyes less prominent than in *Eumastax*, about three-fifths as broad as long. Antennæ with the basal and second joints less enlarged than in that genus, 11-jointed. Hind femora about equalling the abdomen in length, comparatively heavy; the hind tibiæ irregularly spined—only partially showing the alternation of long and short spines,—the basal tarsal joints strongly toothed on both margins above. Ovipositor with the valves blunt, toothless, the lower pair considerably the shorter.

1. *Gymnotettix occidentalis*, sp. n.

General colour above dark olive-brown, with the sides of the pronotum and the tip of the abdomen reddish. Face and basal portion of hind femora lighter. Eyes shining, dark brown, with a narrow yellowish transverse median band. Apical portion of the hind femora, together with the tibiæ and tarsi, brownish-black.

Length of body (♀) 14: of pronotum 2·45; of hind femora 12 millim.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*).