

[MASYNTEs, Karsch.

Masyntes, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. xv. pp. 26, 31 (1889) ; Brunner v. W., Rev. Orth. p. 115 (1893).
Mastax, Scudder ; Bolivar (nec Perty, De Haan, Stål).

Table for separating the Species.

- A. Fastigium of the vertex emarginate at the apex. Wings present. Antennæ unicolorous, testaceous *gundlachi*, Scudd.
- AA. Fastigium of the vertex rounded. Wings absent. Antennæ brown, the basal joint yellow *mutilata*, Serv.

1. **Masyntes gundlachi**, Scudd.

Mastax gundlachi, Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 262 (1874-75) ; Bolivar, Enum. Ins. Orth. de l'île de Cuba, in Mém. Soc. Zool. Fr. 1888, p. 26.
Masyntes gundlachi, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. xv. p. 31 (1899).
Hab. CUBA (*Scudder, Bolivar, Brunner*).

While the West-Indian Islands are not exactly a part of the country embraced by this work, in the present and several other instances certain insects are introduced on account of their close relationship to Central-American forms, or else because of their special interest to the student in his investigations along faunal lines.

2. **Masyntes mutilata**, Serv.

Mastax mutilata, Serv. Hist. Orthopt. p. 751, t. 8. fig. 4 (1839) ; Karsch, &c.
Masyntes mutilata, Burr, Essai sur les Eumastacides, p. 8 (1899).
Hab. COLOMBIA (*Serville*).

The description of *M. mutilata* is so incomplete that it is difficult to compare the insect with others without having specimens at hand for the purpose. Even Mr. Malcolm Burr does not seem to have decided definitely anything about it, since he has left *M. mutilata* out of his table for separating the species of the genus, although on p. 8 of his 'Essai' he has referred it to *Masyntes*.]

[MORSEA, Scudder.

Morsea, Scudder, Psyche, viii. p. 179 (1898) ; Burr, Essai sur les Eumastacides, p. 63 (1899).

Morsea, as indicated by the above table for the separation of the genera, approaches most closely to *Masyntes*, which is found in Cuba and over a considerable portion of Tropical South America. It differs from that genus, however, in having shorter legs, and in the spines of the inner side of the hind tibiæ being equal, instead of alternately long and short. From *Episactus*, Brunner, which also has the sulcus of the vertex separated from that of the frontal costa by a transverse ridge, it may be known by the basal joint of the hind tarsi being smooth above, instead of toothed. Thus far, but a single species has been recorded.