

Synopsis of the Genera.

- A. Foveolæ of the vertex invisible from above or wanting, their plane forming a right or acute angle with the plane of the fastigium; face, as a rule, much more oblique than in the alternate category.
- b. Sides of the fastigium strongly rounded, the apex not acuminate; antennæ ensiform; tegmina acuminate or angulate at base; apical angles of posterior femora horizontally produced, acuminate.
- c. Fastigium of the vertex greatly produced, as long as or longer than the eye, its sides on the basal half subparallel; face excessively oblique, the eyes nearly longitudinal.
- d. Foveolæ of the vertex absent; tegmina much abbreviated, spines on outer margin of hind tibiæ numerous, about 25; subgenital plate of male abdomen greatly lengthened RHADINOTATUM, McNeill.
- dd. Foveolæ of the vertex narrow, elongate; tegmina passing the tip of abdomen; spines on outer margin of hind tibiæ less numerous, about 16; subgenital plate of male abdomen only moderately elongate ACHURUM, Saussure.
- cc. Fastigium of the vertex subtriangular, not greatly produced, distinctly shorter than the eyes, the sides converging from the base; face less oblique, the eyes distinctly oblique.
- d. Larger, general colour green METALEPTEA, Brunner.
- dd. Smaller, general colour testaceous or ferruginous . . . [ORPHULA, Stål.]
- bb. Sides of the fastigium straight or but gently rounded, the apex more or less acuminate, tegmina apically rounded or obliquely truncate; apical angles of posterior femora roundly deflexed.
- c. Hind tibiæ armed with numerous spines on outer margin, numbering 12-20, usually 16-20.
- d. Antennæ long and ensiform; prosternum with a distinct tubercle; lateral carinæ of pronotum wanting or developed, diverging but little when present.
- e. Lateral carinæ present; hind tibiæ with 18-20 spines in outer row MERMIRIA, Stål.
- ee. Lateral carinæ wanting; hind tibiæ with 12-15 spines in outer row PAROPOMALA, Scudder*.
- dd. Antennæ shorter, filiform or more or less flattened

* Scudder places this genus in the subfamily Acridiinae, close to *Leptysma*; but, according to the writer's judgment, it should be included with the Tryxalinae. For a further discussion of the matter, *vide infra*.