

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Fort Grant, Arizona (*coll. Bruner*: ♂ ♀).—MEXICO<sup>1 2</sup>, Chilpancingo and Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*: ♂ ♀), Guadalajara (*Schumann*: ♀), Vera Cruz (*Sallé, in coll. Scudder*: ♂), Orizaba.

Saussure's type is a male.

## 2. *Achurum acridodes*, Stål.

*Truxalis acridodes*, Stål, *Œfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh.* xxx. 4, p. 52 (1873)<sup>1</sup>.

*Achurum acridodes*, Stål, *Recens. Orthopt.* i. p. 101 (1873)<sup>1</sup>; Thomas, *Rep. U.S. Geogr. & Geol. Surv. W. 100th Merid. v. Zool.* p. 865 (1875)<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>.

Whether or not this species is distinct from the preceding remains to be seen. The collections contain no specimens that cannot be referred to *A. sumichrasti*.

## TRUXALIS, Fabricius\*.

*Truxalis*, Fabr. *Syst. Ent.* p. 279 (1775) (part.); Burm. *Handb. Ent.* ii. p. 606 (1838) (part.); Stål, *Recens. Orthopt.* i. p. 92 (1873); Morse, *Psyche*, vii. p. 325 (1896).

*Metaleptea*, Brunner, *Rev. Syst. Orthopt.* p. 118 (1893).

This genus of locusts is confined to the American continent, where it is very widely distributed. Specimens are before me from localities as far north in the United States as the great lakes, and from as far south as the Rio Colorado in Argentina. The variation in the general appearance among individual specimens found in different localities is evident from the number of specific names that have been proposed by various writers. Whether there is sufficient grounds for separating these dissimilar forms inhabiting widely separated localities is a question which I am not prepared to answer at present; it may be stated, however, that recent writers have referred them to one species. The following rather extensive synonymy will show the confusion which has existed in the past with reference to the representatives of this genus as here limited.

## 1. *Truxalis brevicornis*, Linn.

*Gryllus brevicornis*, Linn. *Cent. Ins. Rar.* p. 15 (1763)<sup>1</sup>; Amœn. *Acad.* vi. p. 398 (1763)<sup>2</sup>; *Syst. Nat.* 12th ed. ii. p. 692 (1767)<sup>3</sup>; Turt. *Syst. Nat.* Linn. ii. p. 542 (1806)<sup>4</sup>.

*Truxalis brevicornis*, Fabr. *Syst. Ent.* p. 279 (1775)<sup>5</sup>; Thunb. *Mém. Acad. St. Pétersb.* v. p. 264 (1815)<sup>6</sup>; Stål, *Recens. Orthopt.* i. p. 104 (1873)<sup>7</sup>.

*Tryxalis brevicornis*, Burm. *Handb. Ent.* ii. p. 607 (1838)<sup>8</sup>; Morse, *Psyche*, vii. p. 325 (1896)<sup>9</sup>; Scudder, *Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci.* viii. p. 19 (1900)<sup>10</sup>.

*Pyrgomorpha brevicornis*, Thomas, *Syn. Acrid. N. Amer.* p. 68 (1873)<sup>11</sup>.

*Metaleptea brevicornis*, Giglio-Tos, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Univ. Tor.* xii. no. 301, p. 1 (1897)<sup>12</sup>; Bruner, *Sec. Rep. Merchant's Locust Invest. Comm. B. A.* p. 23 (1900)<sup>13</sup>.

\* The characters of this genus are given in the Synopsis (*antea*, p. 26) under the name *Metaleptea*.