

two nearly equal transverse sulci crossing the dorsal surface, the posterior one situated a little behind the middle; median carina slight, but visible throughout. Prosternum with scarcely any indication of protuberance or spine. Tegmina of moderate width, extending a little beyond the apex of the abdomen. Front and middle legs short and slender, the hind femora moderately stout, about four-fifths the length of the abdomen; hind tibiae provided with 12 spines in the outer row.

Length of body, ♀, 35, of antennae 11, of pronotum 6, of tegmina 25.5, of hind femora 16 millim.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Indio, California (*Wickham*).

Three females. This appears to be the largest and most robust species of the genus thus far discovered, and, judging from its greenish colour, probably frequents lower ground than do its allies that live in places where the vegetation is normally somewhat short and dry.]

3. *Paropomala dissimilis*, sp. n.

Very like *P. virgata*, Scudd., but larger and with the colours more decided. Head slightly wider than the front edge of the pronotum, about as long as the prothorax, and provided with a well-defined carina that begins at the front edge of the vertex and extends backwards over the middle of the occiput to the front edge of the pronotum; pronotum gently constricted in the middle, the median carina linear but distinct, severed by two transverse sulci, the lower lateral edges feebly produced, much less so than in *P. pallida*. Tegmina reaching the tip of the abdomen.

General colour pale testaceous above, lighter below, with a dark brown longitudinal stripe reaching from the middle of the back edges of the eyes to a point just above the insertion of the hind femora; below this dark band there is one of equal width and length, which is white. Tegmina with the median vein dusky, the costal margin whitish, the median and dorsal areas dull testaceous.

Length of body, ♀, 32.5, of pronotum 5.25, of tegmina 21.5 millim.

Hab. ARIZONA, SOUTH CALIFORNIA, or NORTHERN MEXICO (*coll. Calif. Acad. Sciences*).

The only specimen of this species which has been examined is the one contained in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. It was among material collected by Gustav Eisen in Southern Arizona, California, and Northern Mexico, and submitted to the writer for determination. The specimen, a female, lacks both antennae and hind femora, but differs so markedly in shape and in the comparative size of its head that it is described without hesitation as distinct.

[4. *Paropomala virgata*, Scudd.

Paropomala virgata, Scudd. *Pysche*, viii. p. 437 (1899) ¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Colorado, Nebraska, California, New Mexico, Arizona, &c. ¹

This is by far the most abundant and, at the same time, the most widely distributed species of the genus. Specimens have been collected by A. P. Morse at Mesilla, New Mexico (June 29th); between Gila Bend and Yuma, Arizona (July 4th); and in California, at Palm Springs (July 12th), Cahon Pass (July 10th), Lancaster (Aug. 1st), and Kern City (Aug. 4th). It has also been found as far north as Eastern Colorado and South-west Nebraska.]