

## PAPAGOA \*, gen. nov.

Related to *Syrbula*, but differing from that genus in having a narrower vertex, which is without a longitudinal carina; and in the longer tegmina and wings, the former without regular veins in the discal field or on the costal margin. Hind femora slender, the tibiae provided with 16 spines in the outer row. The other characters are indicated in the Table for separating the genera of the Tryxalinæ (*antea*, p. 27).

1. *Papagoa arizonensis*, sp. n.

The single male specimen at hand has been dried after long immersion in spirits, besides being otherwise injured, hence an approximate description only can be attempted. The general appearance would suggest that the insect was in life testaceous, varied with brown, and possibly had the dorsal angles and costal margins of the tegmina streaked with green or pale yellow. The pronotum with the upper half of the lateral field provided with a dusky band that is continued on the disc of the tegmina and the sides of the head; the hind femora greenish, with some dusky marks along the upper edge of the outer face; the lower portions of the body dirty-white or yellowish.

Length of body, ♂, 23, of pronotum 4.30, of tegmina 22.5, of hind femora 14 millim.

*Hab.* ARIZONA or NORTHERN MEXICO (*coll. Bruner*).

A single male found among some Orthoptera collected by Mr. G. W. Dunn in Southern Arizona or Northern Mexico.

## SYRBULA, Stål.

*Oxycoryphus*, Saussure, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1861, p. 316; Walker, Cat. Dermapt. Salt. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 786 (1870).

*Stenobothrus*, Uhler, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. ii. pp. 553-555 (1864); Walker, Cat. Dermapt. Salt. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 753; Thomas, Syn. Acrid. N. Amer. p. 84 (1873); Glover, Illustr. N. Amer. Ent., Orthopt. t. 4. fig. 13 (1872) (nec Fischer).

*Syrbula*, Stål, Recens. Orthopt. i. p. 90 (1873); Brunner, Rev. Syst. Orthopt. p. 119 (1893).

This genus is typically one belonging to the arid regions of the plateaux of Central Mexico and the South-western United States, where a rather large number of species occur. It is also to be met with along the Gulf Coast in the more humid portion of Mexico. The different forms vary greatly, but they may be recognized fairly well by referring to the accompanying Table.

The males of the various species of the genus seem to be very closely related, and in some instances are rather difficult to separate. If we take the pains, however, to compare them closely with the females, and at the same time note the localities where taken, there need be but little trouble in this respect.

*Table for separating the Species of Syrbula.*

## FEMALES.

A<sup>1</sup>. Pronotum with the lateral carinae nearly straight, only gently bowed inward, the dorsal field provided laterally with two con-

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\* A geographical name.