

- tip of the abdomen. Supplemental carinae of the pronotum nearly or quite as prominent as the median . . . . . [1. *virgatus*, Scudd.]
- b<sup>2</sup>. Tegmina and wings abbreviated, at least in the female (the male is not known). Supplemental carinae of the pronotum less conspicuous than the median . . . . . 2. *brachypterus*, sp. n.
- A<sup>2</sup>. Lateral carinae of the pronotum moderately arcuate before the middle.
- b<sup>1</sup>. Antennae clavate . . . . . [3. *navicula*, Scudd.]
- b<sup>2</sup>. Antennae acuminate, not clavate . . . . . [4. *variabilis*, Bruner.]

### [1. *Eritettix virgatus*, Scudd.]

*Gomphocerus virgatus*, Scudd. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvii. pp. 511, 512 (1875)<sup>1</sup>; Bruner, Rep. U.S. Ent. Comm. iii. p. 56 (1883)<sup>2</sup>.

*Eritettix virgatus*, Bruner, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xii. p. 56 (1890)<sup>3</sup>; McNeill, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. vi. pp. 218, 219, t. 2. figg. 9, 9 a, b (1897)<sup>4</sup>.

*Eritettix vernalis*, Bruner, Publ. Nebr. Acad. Sci. iii. p. 22 (1893)<sup>5</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Texas<sup>1-5</sup>.

While not included in any of the collections coming from Mexico and examined by me, *E. virgatus* is almost certain to occur across the border.]

### 2. *Eritettix brachypterus*, sp. n.

A rather smaller species than the average, with the wings of the female (at least) abbreviated, only one-half the length of the abdomen. Antennae not clavate; the lateral carinae of the pronotum but gently arcuate, the supplemental carinae much less conspicuous than in *E. virgatus*, which it most closely approaches.

Head not prominent, about as wide as the front edge of the pronotum; vertex scarcely as wide between the eyes as their smaller diameter, the fastigium short and provided with gently raised borders, the median carina prominent, as well as the supplemental carinae on the occiput; lateral foveolae subtriangular, not very prominent; frontal costa prominent, especially between the base of the antennae, a little constricted above and with the sides gently approaching at the ocellus, otherwise broad, evenly expanding below, not sulcate. Antennae with the joints a little flattened, but not at all clavate, somewhat shorter than the combined length of the head and pronotum. The latter somewhat wider behind than in front; the lateral carinae gently arcuate a little in advance of the middle; supplemental carinae much less prominent than either the median or the lateral, but still quite apparent; oblique carinae of the sides well developed; front edge straight, the hind edge above very broadly angulate. Tegmina and wings about one-half as long as the abdomen, the former acuminate, and with the scapular area near the base considerably dilated. Hind femora normal, about reaching the tip of the abdomen. Tibiae with 11 spines in the outer row, and with the inner apical claws very unequal in length—a characteristic, however, of all members of the genus.

General colour of single specimen examined green, varied with white, testaceous, ferruginous, and black. Lateral and oblique carinae of the pronotum white, bordered with black or piceous. Occiput and the disc of the pronotum between the supplemental carinae ferruginous, the remainder of the disc black, the sides below the oblique carinae piceous. Tegmina with a narrow, subcostal, green line, the disc infuscated, the costal and dorsal fields cinereous. Hind femora greenish-testaceous, the upper edge of their outer face a little darkened. Hind tibiae testaceous, somewhat darker apically. Antennae ferruginous at the base, a trifle paler and tinged with green apically. Probably variable in colour.

Length of body, ♀, 20; of pronotum 3.15, of tegmina 6.75, of hind femora 11 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango 8100 feet (*Forrer*).

A single female.