

Stenobothrus mystecus, Walk. Cat. Dermapt. Salt. Brit. Mus. iv. pp. 755, 756 (1870)³; Thomas, Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv. Terr. v. p. 205 (1873)⁴.

Amblytropidia mysteca, Rehn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xxix. p. 9 (1902)⁵.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3}, Presidio in Sinaloa (*Forrer*: ♀), Cocula (*Barrett*: ♀), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & Godman*: ♂ ♀), San Rafael in Vera Cruz (*Townsend*: ♂ ♀).

Owing to the great similarity in the general appearance of several of the species belonging to this genus, there is no doubt but that more or less confusion exists in their synonymy. Saussure's type, a female, is before me as I write. It may be recognized by the characters mentioned in the synoptic table of species which is given above. There are also specimens of this locust in the collection of the U.S. National Museum.

9. *Amblytropidia ingenita*, sp. n.

Rather closely related to *A. mysteca*, Sauss., but differing from it in a number of details, such as the comparative number of spines in the outer row on the hind tibiae, the structure of the occiput, pronotum, and hind femora, and in the general coloration, wing-length, habitat, &c.

Of medium size. The head a trifle broader than the front edge of the pronotum; vertex about as wide as the shortest diameter of one of the eyes, short, rounded, the lateral edges and carina not prominent, but the latter extending back over the much roughened occiput to the front edge of the pronotum; face, when viewed from the side, rounded, not greatly receding; frontal costa very wide, a little narrowed above, scarcely sulcate, but provided with a row of punctures along each side, the bounding walls blunt. Antennae, even in the male, not reaching the apex of the pronotum. The latter short; the disc flat and of equal width throughout, the median carina not much more prominent than the lateral, cut in the middle by the last transverse sulcus; anterior edge broadly rounded, the posterior edge angled. Tegmina straight, of medium width, the transverse veinlets weak, not very numerous on the basal portion; intercalary vein present in the distal portion of the area, prominent. Hind femora broader than usual on the basal half where the upper and lower carinae are conspicuously developed, quite slender apically; the tibiae 15-spined in the outer row.

General colour brownish-cinereous, profusely streaked and mottled with plain brown and black. Sides of the head back of the eyes, the upper half of the lateral lobes of the pronotum, the upper portion of the pleura, and the three basal segments of the abdomen, along with the costal area of the tegmina, generally dusky. In the male (always) and the female (sometimes) there is present a narrow testaceous band, reaching from the front edge of each eye above across the occiput to the pronotum, where it continues just inside the lateral carinae and passes to the angle of the closed tegmina, which it follows for some distance. Abdomen, apart from the lateral dusky patches on the basal segments, pale, in the male more or less decidedly tinged above with orange. Hind femora testaceous, varied on the upper portion of the inner and outer discs by the presence of a dusky patch. Hind tibiae apically, together with all the tarsi, infuscated.

Length of body, ♂ 18-19, ♀ 24; of antennae, ♂ 6, ♀ 6; of pronotum, ♂ 3.5, ♀ 4.75; of tegmina, ♂ 14-16, ♀ 19.5; of hind femora, ♂ 13, ♀ 15.5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Bruner*: ♂), Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*: ♂ ♀), Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith, Barrett*: ♂ ♀).

While the present species has been taken at Orizaba, its range seems to be more southerly and preferably in regions drained towards the Pacific, in this latter district almost or entirely replacing *A. mysteca*, which is nearly restricted to the Atlantic slope. The insect has been met with in the months of May, June, and December.