

10. *Amblytropidia elongata*, sp. n.

Of large size, but moderately slender, with long hind legs. General colour almost uniformly dark brown, but with a few dusky spots sprinkled over the disc and dorsal portions of the tegmina. Antennæ of the female reaching to about the last transverse sulcus of the pronotum, which is situated considerably beyond the middle. Head about as wide as the front edge of the pronotum, rather coarsely punctate and otherwise roughened; the occiput scarcely, or not at all, ascending, fully three-fourths as long as the pronotum, furnished with a strong median carina which reaches nearly to the front edge of the latter; face strongly oblique, the frontal costa wide and provided with heavy lateral carinæ, rather broadly and deeply sulcate at the ocellus, punctate at the sides above. Pronotum with the disc gently tectate, of medium width, the lateral carinæ straight and gently converging in front; the disc of the hind lobe and the anterior edge of the front lobe provided with rather coarse, elongate, wavy ridges. Tegmina rather narrow, slightly surpassing the tip of the abdomen, not very profusely veined on the basal half and provided with a fairly well-defined intercalary vein. Hind femora long and slender, reaching the tip of the closed tegmina; and, owing to the head being longer than usual, apparently arising nearer the middle of the body than in other species of the genus. Hind tibiæ provided with 15 or 16 spines in the outer row.

Length of body, ♀, 34; of antennæ 8, of occiput 5, of pronotum 6.25, of tegmina 24, of hind femora 20 millim.

Hab. W. MEXICO, Tepic in Jalisco (*coll. California Acad. of Sciences*).

A single female specimen.

[11. *Amblytropidia occidentalis*, Sauss.

Stenobothrus (Rhammatocerus) occidentalis, Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1861, p. 317¹; Orthopt. Nova Amer. ii. p. 20 (1861)².

Stenobothrus occidentalis, Walk. Cat. Dermapt. Salt. Brit. Mus. iv. pp. 755, 756 (1870)³; Thomas, Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv. Terr. v. p. 92 (1873)⁴; Bruner, Rep. U.S. Ent. Comm. iii. p. 56 (1883)⁵.

Amblytropidia occidentalis, McNeill, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. vi. pp. 226, 227, t. 3. figg. 13, 13 a, b (1897)⁶; Scudd. Cat. Orthopt. U.S. pp. 22, 23 (1900)⁷.

Amblytropidia subhyalina, Scudd. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 511 (1875)⁸; Ent. Notes, iv. p. 85 (1875)⁹; Bruner, Rep. U.S. Ent. Comm. iii. p. 58¹⁰.

Chloëaltis (Amblytropidia) subhyalina, Prov. Faun. Ent. Can. ii. p. 44 (1877)¹¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA¹⁻¹¹, South-eastern United States.

The only records of this insect which we have are from localities to the north and east of the Mexican boundary, although Saussure says (*in litt.*) that *A. mysteca* = *A. occidentalis*. It has several times been reported from Texas, but most frequently from the south-eastern portions of the United States.]

THYRIPTILON, gen. nov.

A genus including moderate or medium-sized insects, with rather long subensiform antennæ and obliquely truncate tegmina; and with a compressed pronotum, the lateral carinæ of which are nearly parallel on the anterior but strongly divergent on the posterior lobe.

Head of the same width as the front edge of the pronotum, rather high, the occiput somewhat ascending even to the extreme fastigium, the sides of the vertex straight, high, and meeting in front at much less than a right angle, even in the female, sulcation quite deep and without median longitudinal carina, lateral