

prominent and sulcate throughout, the sides diverging from a point a little below the ocellus to the clypeus. Face when viewed from the side moderately oblique, straight. Pronotum with the lateral carinae nearly parallel on the front, and considerably diverging on the hind, lobe, the last transverse sulcus profound, situated about the middle, cutting all three carinae; front edge straight, the hind edge broadly angulate. Tegmina and wings extending beyond the tip of both the abdomen and hind femora in the two sexes; upper portion of the discal field of the tegmina provided with regular transverse veins which form rather large cells; the area just beneath irregularly veined, but in some specimens showing a tendency towards the formation of an obscure intercalary vein.

Green above, but with the sides of the head, the pronotum, a portion of the pleura, and the tegmina, except the dorsal area, brown or brownish, the latter with indications of scattered dots of a still darker shade. Lateral carinae of the pronotum on the anterior lobe bordered with a line of black, which crosses over to the dorsal area on the hind lobe, thus maintaining the uniform width of the dorsal green stripe. Hind femora greenish-testaceous, becoming slightly darker apically; tibiae brownish testaceous. Lower side pale yellowish.

Length of body, ♂ 18, ♀ 26; of antennae, ♂ 10, ♀ 9; of pronotum, ♂ 3.5, ♀ 5; of tegmina, ♂ 17, ♀ 21.5; of hind femora, ♂ 12, ♀ 16 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Medellin in Vera Cruz (*Rev. T. Heyde*).

Five males and two females, captured in the month of September.

CORDILLACRIS, Rehn *.

Stenobothrus, Thomas, Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv. Terr. v. p. 80 (1873) (part.).

Oxycoryphus, Thomas, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. i. p. 251 (1876).

? *Ochridia*, Bruner, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xii. p. 52 (1890).

Alpha, Brunner, Rev. Syst. Orthopt. p. 121 (1893); McNeill, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. vi. pp. 245, 246 (1897); Scudder, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. viii. p. 23 (1900); Scudd. & Ckll. op. cit. ix. p. 26 (1902).

Cordillacris, Rehn, Canad. Ent. xxxiii. p. 271 (1901).

This is another Truxaline genus characteristic of the arid and semiarid regions of the Rocky Mountains and southward. While the collections before me lack representatives of this group, it is known that at least one, and possibly the two other described species occur in Mexican territory.

Table for separating the Species of Cordillacris.

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| A ¹ . Larger. Median carina of the pronotum cut much behind the middle. Disc of the tegmina provided with rather small dark spots. | |
| b ¹ . Posterior tibiae in part red or reddish | 1. <i>occipitalis</i> , Thom. |
| b ² . Posterior tibiae testaceous | [2. <i>cinerea</i> , Bruner.] |
| A ² . Smaller. Median carina of the pronotum cut very little behind the middle. Disc of the tegmina provided with large dark blotches which run together | [3. <i>crenulata</i> , Bruner.] |

* The name *Cordillacris*, Rehn, should take the place of *Alpha*, Brunner, which is preoccupied in Hymenoptera (see *antea*, p. 29).