

As I write, Saussure's type, a male, is before me ; while among the other material which has been submitted to me for study by that gentleman there are three other specimens of the same species. One of these latter, a female, bears the label "*Orphula zapoteca*, Sauss. (inedit.)"; another, a male, also bears a similar label ; and the third is ticketed "*Orphula pagana*." There is scarcely any doubt that they all belong to the same species. The female is brownish testaceous, and has the tegmina rather coarsely sprinkled with dull fuscous spots, and lacks the green dorsal band on the disc of the pronotum and along the hind edges of tegmina, so characteristic of the male.

ORPHULINA, Giglio-Tos.

Orphulina, Giglio-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, ix. no. 184, p. 9 (1894).

1. *Orphulina pulchella*, Giglio-Tos.

Orphulina pulchella, Giglio-Tos, loc. cit.¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Darien (*Dr. Festa*¹).—COLOMBIA, Cartagena¹; PARAGUAY, San Pedro¹.

This insect was described from specimens from San Pedro, Paraguay, said to occur also on the Isthmus of Darien and at Cartagena, Colombia, where individuals of both sexes were taken by Dr. E. Festa. It has not been recognized by me, unless *Orphulella aculeata*, Rehn, is the same species (see Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xxvii. pp. 92, 93 *et seq.*).

ORPHULELLA, Giglio-Tos.

Orphula, Stål, Recens. Orthopt. i. p. 105 (1873) (part.).

Stenobothrus, Scudder, Thomas, and others (nec Fischer) (part.).

Orphulella, Giglio-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Tor. ix. no. 184, p. 10 (Sept. 1894) ; Morse, Psyche, vii. p. 407 (1896) ; Scudder, Canad. Ent. xxxi. pp. 177-188 (1899).

Orphula, McNeill, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. vi. p. 233 (1897) (nec Stål).

This genus is by far the most extensive in the subfamily Tryxalinæ, being represented by a large number of species of rather small locusts that are to be met with as common forms at most localities where they are found. Its representatives occur in America between the latitudes of at least 45° north and south of the Equator. Twenty-five are herewith assigned to Mexican and Central-American regions, while several others may be found there hereafter. Although very similar in general appearance, a close comparison of these insects shows that the different species can be distinguished without much difficulty.

Table for separating the Species of Orphulella.

- A¹. Discoidal area of the basal half of the tegmina of the ♀ generally plainly narrowed distally, where it is nearly always occupied by a single row of cells and is distinctly narrower than the ulnar area at