

General colour ferrugineo-testaceous, more or less conspersed and marmorate with fuscous. Occiput and sides of head back of the eyes and lateral lobes of the pronotum marked with piceous. Hind femora externally, above, and internally faintly banded with dull fuscous. Abdomen and front and middle legs conspersed and marmorate with dark cinereous, brown, and dull black; lunules of the genicular portion of the hind femora piceous, hind tibiae on upper face and apically, along with the two basal joints of the tarsi, coral-red, below basally testaceous strongly conspersed with fuscous.

Length of body, ♀, 20; of pronotum 5.15, of tegmina 4, width of tegmina 0.9, length of hind femora 11, of hind tibiae 9 millim.

Hab. LOWER CALIFORNIA, San José del Cabo (*D. Haines, in coll. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sciences*).

A second specimen, also female, is at hand from the same locality. This latter has been preserved in alcohol and shows a greater amount of mottling than does the one described above. It also has proportionately shorter tegmina, which are less profusely veined. It may, therefore, represent a distinct species.

2. *Edomerus nigropleurus*, sp. n.

Apparently of about the same size as *Æ. corallipes*, but differing from it in having the anterior margin and the greater portion of the sides of the pronotum, along with the pleura of the meso- and metathorax, and the lunules of the genæ of the hind femora, black or dark piceous. The tegmina are shorter and broader and also largely included in the dusky area of the sides of the thorax. Otherwise the general colour is dull testaceous. The pronotum viewed laterally is less arcuate than in the species above mentioned, and has the transverse sulci straight (instead of gently sinuose), and there are decided indications of a median carina, both on the hind lobe and in front.

Length of body, ♂, 20; of pronotum 4.75, of tegmina 3.25, of hind femora 10.25 millim.

Hab. LOWER CALIFORNIA, in the vicinity of Cape St. Lucas (*Palmer, in coll. U.S. Nat. Mus., ex Scudder*).

This insect has also been preserved in alcohol and is without antennæ. The sub-anal plate is acuminate, short, upturned, and has the posterior edge strongly carinate, the apex entire. Supra-anal plate simple, triangulate; the preceding segment unarmed. Cerci simple, rather broad at the base, evenly tapering, acuminate.]

SCHISTOCERCA, Stål.

Schistocerca, Stål, Recens. Orthopt. i. p. 64 (1873); Scudd. Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci. xxxiv. no. 17, pp. 441-476; Gig.-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, xiii. no. 311, p. 49 (1898), &c.

The genus *Schistocerca* is typically American, and is composed of numerous species, several of which are migratory in habit and more or less destructive to cultivated vegetation. Representatives of the genus occur from Southern Canada in North America to midway between the Rio Colorado and Cape Horn at the southern extremity of South America, while several additional forms are also to be found on the adjacent islands of both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Fully one-half of the known species have been reported as occurring in "Biologia" territory. As the genus