

Head of ♀ deeper or higher than usual in the representatives of the genus (that of the ♂ nearly normal), a little wider than the front edge of the pronotum. Eyes large and prominent, slightly longer than the cheeks below them, their front edge straight (♀) or gently arcuate (♂), separated above in the ♀ by a space equal to, or in the ♂ by a little less than, the diameter of the basal antennal joint. Fastigium of the vertex strongly depressed and deeply sulcate; frontal costa fairly prominent, above somewhat wider than the narrowest part of the vertex, coarsely punctate, but not sulcate till near the ocellus and below where the sulcation is quite pronounced, the walls very gently divergent and reaching the clypeus. Antennæ filiform, a little longer than the head and pronotum together. Pronotum short, broad, with a faint median carina, lateral carinae on the hind lobe only, the transverse sulci not strong, the posterior lobe perceptibly shorter than the anterior one, the hind angle of the disc obtuse. Tegmina narrow and gently tapering, their dorsal edges basally not touching or overlapping for a short distance back of the disc of the pronotum and leaving a wedge-shaped space of the abdomen uncovered, their apex rounded, coincident with the tip of the body. Anterior and middle femora, even of the ♂, but little enlarged, the hind pair moderately robust and surpassing the abdomen in both sexes by at least the length of the genicular portion. Hind tibiae 9-spined on the outer carina. Prosternal spine retrorse, robust, short and transverse in the ♀, a little longer and more prominent in the ♂. Mesosternal lobes transverse, separated in the ♀ by a space wider than long, in the ♂ about as long as wide. Tip of the ♂-abdomen not enlarged, the last ventral segment about as long as broad at the base, the apex narrowed and indented at the centre so as to form a U-shaped depression; supra-anal plate triangular, with a rather prominent median sulcation on the basal half bounded by an apical transverse and strong lateral carinae. Anal cerci slender, as long as the supra-anal plate, gently curved inwards. Valves of the ovipositor slender, curved, acuminate, the upper pair somewhat longest.

General colour above dull wood-brown, below testaceo-ferruginous. Sides of pronotum in front of last transverse sulcus with a well-defined piceous patch bordered above and below by testaceous; the disc is provided with a posteriorly narrowing black patch, which, in conjunction with the wedge-shaped uncovered area of the same tint between the basal portion of the pale-edged tegmina, gives to the insect a very striking appearance. Discal area of tegmina very strongly maculate with black, the dorsal and costal fields scantily and faintly conspersed with fuscous. Hind femora cinereo-testaceous, with the outer face marked near the base by a narrow, and across the middle and on the outer third by deep, black oblique bands; the upper edge to some extent and the genicular area in great part are also marked by the same tint; lower edge, sulcus, and portion of inner face faint coral-red.

Length of body, ♂ 13, ♀ 17.5; of pronotum, ♂ 3.35, ♀ 4.5; of tegmina, ♂ 8.5, ♀ 10.5; of hind femora, ♂ 8, ♀ 11.5 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One male and two females.

### PARADICHROPLUS, Brunner.

*Paradichroplus*, Brunn. Rev. Syst. Orthopt. p. 145 (1893); Scudd. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. pp. 9, 18 (1897); Gig.-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, xiii. no. 311, p. 50 (1898).

This genus is chiefly confined to South America, but two species are known from Mexico. Scudder has shown (*loc. cit.*) how these forms differ and has given an account of their distribution.

#### 1. *Paradichroplus mexicanus*, Brunn.

*Platyphyma mexicanum*, Brunn. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1861, p. 224<sup>1</sup>; Orthopt. Stud. p. 4 (1861)<sup>2</sup>; Walk. Cat. Dermapt. Salt. Brit. Mus., Suppl. v. 71 (1871)<sup>3</sup>; Thom. Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv. Terr. v. p. 224 (1873)<sup>4</sup>.