

Caloptenus mexicanus, Walk. Cat. Dermapt. Salt. Brit. Mus. iv. pp. 682, 683 (1870)⁵; Thom. Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv. Terr. v. p. 227 (1873)⁶.

Paradichroplus mexicanus, Brunn. Rev. Syst. Orthopt. p. 145 (1893)⁷; Scudd. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. pp. 19, 20, t. 2. figg. 4, 5 (1897)⁸.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻⁸, Volcan de Orizaba (*coll.* L. Bruner).

This species was observed by the present writer to be not uncommon among the grasses growing on the slopes near and above timber line. It was rather sluggish or inactive at the time (early in February), on account of the cloudy and cool weather that prevailed. In fact, within the next few hours eight inches and more of sleet fell on the mountain.

2. *Paradichroplus varicolor*, Stål.

Pezotettix varicolor, Stål, Bihang till K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. v. no. 9, pp. 9, 10 (1878)¹.

Paradichroplus varicolor, Brunn. Rev. Syst. Orthopt. p. 145 (1893)²; Gig.-Tos, Zool. Jahrb., Abh. Syst. viii. p. 813 (1895)³; Scudd. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. p. 21, t. 2. fig. 6 (1897)⁴.

Hab. MEXICO⁴.—COLOMBIA⁴.

DASYSCIRTUS, gen. nov.

Apparently most nearly related to *Paradichroplus* than to any other of the North-American genera of the *Melanopli*, but differing from it in the points set forth in the synoptic table of genera (*ante*, p. 217).

Body of ♂ strongly hirsute, especially below and on the apical half of the abdomen. The latter gently clavate and strongly upturned; the last ventral segment or sub-anal plate acuminate, viewed from above broadly rounded and with the immediate apex produced into a low rounded pyramid. Cerci broad at base, suddenly narrowed beyond to less than one-half their basal width, elongate, the apical half equal and bent inwards. Interspace between the mesosternal lobes nearly as broad as long. Hind femora slender, extending beyond the tip of the abdomen by the length of their genæ. Spines on the outer row of the hind tibiæ small, eight or nine in number.

1. *Dasyscirtus olivaceus*, sp. n.

Dirty olive-green above, paler beneath, the hind femora with the lower edge of the outer and inner faces, and the lower sulcus, bright coral-red, the hind tibiæ dark grey, with a purplish tinge towards the apex externally.

Head no wider than the front edge of the pronotum, the occiput short, rugose; eyes fairly prominent, a little longer than the cheeks below them, nearly straight in front, rounded behind, separated at the vertex by a space slightly less than the width of the frontal costa between the antennæ; the vertex rather deeply sulcate, the depression continuous with that of the frontal costa, the fastigium somewhat strongly depressed, considerably broader than long, rugose at the sides, roundly merging into the frontal costa; the latter prominent, its sides parallel, profoundly sulcate and coarsely punctate above; lateral or facial carinæ strong throughout, a little divergent below; [antennæ missing, but apparently rather coarse, as the two basal joints are moderately stout]. Pronotum evenly expanding posteriorly, without lateral carinæ, rugosely punctate, much more coarsely so on the anterior lobe, more profusely and less coarsely so on the hind lobe, gently tectate, the median carina strong, severed by all three transverse sulci, the hind one very pronounced and situated much behind the middle; anterior margin broadly rounded, the hind margin gently emarginate. Tegmina lateral, elliptical, less than twice as long as their greatest width, the veining coarse. Hind femora slender, extending considerably beyond the tip of the abdomen; the tibiæ 7- to 9-spined externally. Apex of ♂-abdomen a little enlarged, upturned, the last ventral