

expanding, the median carina conspicuous and gently arcuate in front of the last transverse sulcus, widely severed by all the sulci, the hind margin truncate. Interspace between the mesosternal lobes a little longer than wide. Hind femora robust, about as long as the abdomen, the latter gently tapering, without a prominent dorsal carina.

### 1. *Agræcotettix modestus*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 13, 13 a, ♀.)

General colour brunneo-testaceous varied with dark brown and black. The basal abdominal segments above varied with pale <-shaped markings bordered by black. Hind femora conspicuously banded with fuscous internally, across the upper edge, and externally above the middle, the bands on the external face strongly oblique, above and internally transverse; apex, except the genicular lobes, which are largely dirty-white, black; hind tibiæ cinereous, heavily conspersed with black on the basal half, apically tinged with purple. Head irregularly conspersed and banded with fuscous; occiput broadly in the centre and the cheeks back of the eyes banded with piceous. Middle of the disc and sides of the pronotum banded with black; on the sides below the black bands are two large dark testaceous or fawn-coloured spots, and there are similarly-coloured dashes on the pleura of the meso- and metathorax. Lower outer carina of the hind femora conspicuously dashed with black. Antennæ infuscated apically, paler at base.

Vertex between the eyes slightly wider than the diameter of the basal antennal joint, the sulcature rather profound and broadening anteriorly; the fastigium coarse and depressed; frontal costa broad and prominent above, becoming less so below, sulcate near the ocellus, sparsely punctate above; lateral or facial carinæ prominent, somewhat sinuose; occiput bulging and slightly ascending. Eyes moderately large and rather prominent, a little longer than the cheeks below them. Pronotum coarsely and sparsely punctate on the front, closely and finely so on the hind lobe. Tegmina lateral, ovate, reaching the hind edge of the first abdominal segment, rather closely and strongly veined. Metapleura strongly bicarinate in advance of the hind coxæ. Prosternal spine broad, subquadrate at the base, pyramidal, acuminate, the apex very gently directed to the front.

Length of body, ♀, 31; of pronotum 6.85, of tegmina 4.5, of hind femora 16 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Villa Lerdo, Durango (*L. Bruner*).

A single female, captured in November. This insect has been placed next to *Calotettix* on account of the picturing of the femoral and dorsal abdominal carinæ, as referred to in the description above and in the synoptic table of the genera (*anteà*, p. 219).

## PARAIDEMONA, Brunner.

*Paraideмона*, Brunner, Rev. Syst. Orthopt. p. 145 (1893) (in part.); Scudder, Proc. Amer. Acad. Art. Sci. xxxii. no. 9, p. 197 (1897); Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. pp. 10, 41 (1897).

*Paraideмона* contains at least a couple of species of small apterous locusts which are distributed over South-western Texas and North-eastern Mexico. They frequent more or less arid regions.

### 1. *Paraideмона punctata*, Stål.

*Pezotettix punctatus*, Stål, Bihang till K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. v. no. 9, p. 11 (1878)<sup>1</sup>.

*Pezotettix nudus*, Scudd. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xx. p. 77 (1879)<sup>2</sup>; Cent. Orthopt. p. 66 (1879)<sup>3</sup>; Bruner, Rep. U.S. Ent. Comm. iii. p. 59 (1883)<sup>4</sup>.

*Paraideмона punctata*, Brunner, Rev. Syst. Orthopt. p. 145 (1893)<sup>5</sup>; Scudd. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. p. 42, t. 3. figg. 8, 9 (1897)<sup>6</sup>.