

*Pezotettix differentialis*, Stål, Bihang till K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. v. pp. 122-123, 126 (1878)<sup>4</sup>.

*Melanoplus differentialis*, Bruner, Bull. Washb. Coll. i. p. 139 (1885)<sup>5</sup>; Scudd. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. p. 349, t. 23. figg. 3, 4 (1897)<sup>6</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, numerous localities in the United States<sup>2-6</sup>. — MEXICO, Queretaro and Vera Cruz (*coll. L. Bruner*), Guadalajara, Jalisco (*Rehn*).

Specimens of this insect coming from the vicinity of Vera Cruz are usually quite heavily marked with black on the hind femora and tibiae, the black in some instances even showing a tendency towards the formation of bands. Others coming from Southern California and Northern Mexico have the hind tibiae red. The species has evidently been spreading through the agency of commerce during recent years.

#### 46. *Melanoplus sumichrasti*, Sauss. (Tab. IV. figg. 6, 6 *a-c*, ♂.)

*Pezotettix sumichrasti*, Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2) xiii. pp. 160, 161 (1861)<sup>1</sup> (part.); Orthopt. Nov. Amer. ii. p. 11 (1861)<sup>2</sup> (part.).

Scudder says\* that *Pezotettix sumichrasti*, Sauss., is perhaps a synonym of *Melanoplus bivittatus*, Say. An examination of two examples labelled by Saussure himself, and now before me, indicates that the two species are distinct. One of them (preserved in alcohol) is undoubtedly *M. bivittatus*, Say; the other (not discoloured) agrees with Saussure's description, *i. e.*, "Posterior femora with a horizontal, yellow fascia. Tibiæ below the middle red; above the middle black, with a yellow ring; spines black." In addition, I might add that the inner face and lower sulcus of the hind femora are black, with the exception of a bright coral-red vitta along the middle of the basal half; there are also a præapical yellow annulus and two transverse dusky bands across the upper edge. The cerci, last ventral segment, and supra-anal plate are shown in the illustration on Tab. IV. figg. 6, 6 *a, b*.

As a coincidence it may be mentioned that one of these two specimens bears the labels "Carol. S.," "Mex.," "Saussure's type," "Musée de Genève, No. 32," "*Pezotettix sumichrasti*, Sauss.," the other the labels "*Acridium sumichrasti*, Sauss., ♂, Mex. No. 50," and "*Melanoplus sumichrasti*, Sauss." The insect bearing the "type"-label (preserved in alcohol) does not agree with Saussure's diagnosis, and the name *sumichrasti* will therefore be reserved for the other example. This latter measures: length of body 28.5, of pronotum 7.45, of tegmina 22, of hind femora 16 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1 2</sup>, Merida, Yucatan (*Gaumer, in coll. L. Bruner*).

*M. sumichrasti* is much more closely related to *M. differentialis* than it is to *M. bivittatus*.

#### 47. *Melanoplus robustus*, Scudd.

*Caloptenus robustus*, Scudd. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 473 (1875)<sup>1</sup>.

*Pezotettix robustus*, Stål, Bihang till K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. v. no. 9, p. 14 (1878)<sup>2</sup>.

*Melanoplus robustus*, Scudd. Cent. Orthopt. p. 84 (1879)<sup>3</sup>; Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. p. 354, t. 23. fig. 5 (1897)<sup>4</sup>.

*Caloptenus ponderosus*, Scudd. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 473 (1875)<sup>5</sup>.

*Melanoplus ponderosus*, Scudd. Cent. Orthopt. p. 84 (1879)<sup>6</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Gulf Coast of Texas<sup>1-6</sup>, Organ Mts., New Mexico (*coll. Morse*).

\* Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. pp. 364, 405.