

4. *Osmilia violacea*, Thunb.

Gryllus violaceus, Thunb. Mém. Acad. Pétersb. ix. p. 413 (1824) ¹.

Acridium (*Osmilia*) *violaceum*, Stål, Recens. Orthopt. i. p. 68 (1873) ².

Osmilia violacea, Gigl.-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, ix. no. 184, p. 18 (1894) ³; xiii. no. 301, p. 5 (1897) ⁴.

Hab. PANAMA, Darien ³.—BRAZIL ^{1 2}.

No specimens of a blue-winged *Osmilia* are at hand from "Biologia" territory.

TEINOPHAUS, gen. nov.*

The characters for this genus are those of the species.

1. *Teinophaus saussurei*, sp. n. (*Ommatolampis saussurei*, Tab. IV. figg. 3, 3 a, 4, 4 a, ♂; 5, ♀.)

A medium-sized locust with greatly abbreviated, lateral tegmina, and the pronotum truncate and slightly emarginate above both in front and behind. The whole insect is sparsely hirsute.

Head medium in size, about as wide as the front edge of the pronotum; the occiput short and gently elevated above the level of the pronotum; vertex about (♂), or not quite (♀), as wide as the diameter of the basal antennal joint, the fastigium gently depressed and shallowly sulcate, the sulcature continuous with that of the frontal costa, the tempora elongate, somewhat coarsely punctulate; frontal costa a little prominent between the antennæ, less so below, sulcate throughout with the portion above the ocellus, coarsely punctate, the bounding-walls prominent; lateral or facial carinæ prominent, gently divergent below. Eyes large, prominent, strongly elliptical, considerably longer than that portion of the cheeks below them. Pronotum rather coarsely, the hind lobe more closely, punctate, gently broadening behind, weakly tectate, the median carina prominent, but distinctly interrupted by all the transverse sulci, which are rather deep; lateral carinæ absent, the anterior lobe nearly twice as long as the posterior one, front and hind margins of disc truncate and greatly emarginate at the middle. Tegmina lateral, spatulate, the apex reaching the middle of the second abdominal segment, rather strongly but sparsely veined. Hind femora of normal form, a little longer than (♂), or scarcely so long as (♀), the abdomen, the superior carina serrate or dentate; hind tibiæ eight-spined externally; anterior and middle femora of ♂ only slightly inflated. Abdomen strongly carinated, the valves of the ovipositor long, coarse, and exerted, only moderately strongly hooked; last ventral segment of ♂ broadly scoop-shaped, the apex shallowly, broadly, and roundly emarginate; supra-anal plate plain, broadly and roundly triangulate; the preceding segment without apophyses; cerci long and slender, bowed first outwardly, then inwardly and to the rear, as in some of the related South-American genera. Mesosternal lobes separated by a subquadrate space about equal in width to the lobes themselves, the interspace between the metasternal lobes nearly or quite half as great as that of the mesosternum. Prosternal spine of moderate size, upon a large base, acuminate and directed gently to the front.

General colour above dark wood-brown, with an olivaceous tinge in ♂, below a trifle paler. Sides of pronotum without infuscation, but with the lower third testaceous, the pleura also with pale streaks. Hind femora of ♀ marked above just before the middle with a conspicuous black patch, while the serrations and spots along the outer carinæ are likewise black.

Length of body, ♂ 17.5, ♀ 24; of pronotum, ♂ 3.5, ♀ 4.85; of tegmina, ♂ 3.75, ♀ 4.25; of hind femora, ♂ 10.5, ♀ 13.5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac, Vera Cruz (*L. Bruner*: ♂ ♀, in coitu), Teapa, Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*: ♀).

* Given as *Tænophaus* in the Table, *antèa*, p. 222.