

taken, while the males were more active and jumped about so as to attract one's attention to them. Accordingly, a good series of the latter was collected.

MICROTYPLOPTERYX, Rehn.

Microtylopteryx, Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1905, p. 448.

The present genus is a somewhat aberrant one among the Acridiinae, since it has some of the characteristics of the Pyrgomorphid-genus *Aspidophyma*. In fact one species (*M. fusiformis*) has been figured on Tab. IV. as *A. americana*. The species are found in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, where they are at home among the fallen leaves in and about the forests. Two forms have thus far been described.

1. *Microtylopteryx hebardi*, Rehn.

Microtylopteryx hebardi, Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1905, pp. 448-451, figg. 40, 42¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA¹, Carrillo.

2. *Microtylopteryx fusiformis*, Rehn. (*Aspidophyma americana*, Tab. IV. figg. 27, 27 a, ♂.)

Microtylopteryx fusiformis, Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1905, pp. 451-454, figg. 41, 43¹.

Hab. NICARAGUA (*coll.* L. Bruner); COSTA RICA, Carrillo¹, Juan Viñas (L. Bruner).

This species may be regarded as the type of the genus, since it seems to be more common and at the same time enjoys a wider distribution than the preceding.

[POLYSARCUS, Saussure.

Polysarcus, Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1859, p. 392; Stål, Syst. Acrid. i. p. 34 (1878); Brunner, Rev. Syst. Orthopt. p. 148 (1893); Gigl.-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Torino, no. 311, p. 50 (1898).

This Brazilian genus is included on account of its peculiar type of thoracic structure and because of its relationship with *Rhachicreagra* and *Microtylopteryx*. Only a single species is known.

1. *Polysarcus atavus*, Sauss.

Polysarcus atavus, Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1859, p. 392¹.

Hab. BRAZIL¹, Bahia.]