

## ACRIDIIDAE.

Only four of the nine subfamilies of Acridiidae are represented in the United States, although three others occur in more southern portions of America. Yet on the whole this family is better developed in our district than is any other and contains some genera, especially *Melanoplus*, of very great extent.

*Subfamilies of Acridiidae.*

*A*<sup>1</sup>. Claws without arolium; pronotum extending over the abdomen; tegmina lobiform. . . . . *Tettiginae*.

*A*<sup>2</sup>. Claws furnished with an arolium; pronotum extending at most over the extreme base of the abdomen; tegmina generally well developed, but sometimes abbreviate, lobiform or wanting.

*b*<sup>1</sup>. Prosternum without marked prominence (sometimes with an obtuse tubercle); arolium usually small or rather small.

*c*<sup>1</sup>. Face retreating and angulate at meeting with vertex; foveolae generally well developed; fastigium usually but little declivent; eyes generally longer than the infraocular portion of the genae; mediastinal and scapular fields of tegmina generally regularly reticulate by transverse veins.

*Tryxalinae.\**

*c*<sup>2</sup>. Face nearly or quite vertical, and rounded at meeting with vertex; foveolae generally obscure; fastigium usually strongly declivent; eyes generally shorter than the infraocular portion of the genae; mediastinal and scapular fields of tegmina generally very irregularly reticulate.

*Oedipodinae.\**

*b*<sup>2</sup>. Prosternum armed anteriorly with a distinct conical or cylindrical spine. . . . . *Acridiinae*.

\* These two subfamilies are occasionally difficult to distinguish, and I accordingly give here, in an English form, the detailed distinctions laid down by Stål (Rec. Orthopt., i, 6-7).

Fastigium of vertex not or slightly, rarely strongly, declivent; front trending more or less, generally strongly and obliquely, backward; eyes generally longer than the infraocular portion of the genae, rarely shorter or of equal length, and in these cases the front is very oblique; antennae sometimes ensiform, inserted between the middle or below the middle (inter medium vel pone medium) of the eyes. Metazona rarely longer, generally shorter than the prozona, the hind margin rarely rectangulate or