available method of fixing the original name to some part of the genus to which it was originally applied is by the process of elimination, subject to the single modification provided for by Canon XXIII." The last mentioned Canon is as follows: "If, however, the genus contains both exotic and non-exotic species—from the standpoint of the original author—and the generic term is one originally applied by the ancient Greeks or Romans, the process of elimination is to be restricted to the non-exotic species." Of the six Linnwan subgenera—Mantis, Bulla, Acheta, Acrida, Tettigonia and Locusta—four are classic: Mantis, Acheta, Tettigonia and Locusta.

The momentous question of the type of the blanket genus Gryllus, is now of importance, and, as Linnæus left no section of his genus as a restricted Gryllus, we are compelled to examine the subsequent writers for the first restriction of the genus to one of its component sections. De Geer (Mem., III., p. 505, 1773) is the first author who attempts to do this, and he considers that Gryllus should only be used for the subgenus Acheta, the last eliminated species of which is accordingly the type of Gryllus.

The treatment of each subgenus in detail will give a more comprehensive explanation.

## MANTIS.

gigas = Eremoplana, Stal, 1871.
phthisicus = Musonia, Stal, 1877.
siccifolius = Phyllium, Illiger, 1798.
gongylodes = Gongylus, Thunberg, 1815.
eratorius = Iris, Saussure, 1872.

oratorius = Iris, Saussure, 1872. precarius = Stagmatoptera, Burmeister, 1838. bicornis = Schizocephala, Serville, 1831.

tricolor = Harpax, Serville, 1839. strumarius = Charadodis, Serville, 1831.

As Linnæus really never considered any of the species as European, we must treat them all, the result being that *religiosus* is the type.

## BULLA.

unicolor = Pneumora, Thunberg, 1810. variolosus = Pneumora, Thunberg, 1810. serratus = Prionolopha, Stal, 1873. carinatus = Xiphocera, Latreille, 1825.