

commonest forms of *Spharagemon collare*, Scudd., which is met with in the same situations. It can be distinguished at once, however, by the two-notched median carina, the *Spharagemon* having but one.

I have specimens from Moose Jaw, Ass'a, Aug. 30, 1897; near Waldeck, Ass'a, Aug. 30, 1897; near Gull Lake, Ass'a, Aug. 30, 1897; Swift Current, Ass'a, Sept. 20, 1897; Morse, Ass'a, Sept. 20, 1897; Vernon, B. C., Sept. 10, 1897.

4. *Trimerotropis Bruneri*, McNeill.

*Hadrotettix gracilis*, Bruner, MSS.

*Trimerotropis Bruneri*, McNeill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901, p. 423.

I have a single male of this species, taken at Swift Current, Ass'a, Sept. 20, 1897.

5. *Trimerotropis citrina*, Scudd.

*Trimerotropis citrina*, Scudd., Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., II., 1876, p. 265.

I have seen no Canadian specimens of this form, but it has been reported by Scudder from Manitoba.

6. *Trimerotropis longicornis*, new species. (Pl. I., figs. 1-4.)

♂. Of medium size, dull grayish-brown, paler beneath. Head of average size, ash-gray below the ocellus, infuscated above. Face evenly but rather sparsely and indistinctly punctate throughout. Occiput considerably elevated above the pronotum, evenly convex, dark grayish-brown. Scutellum a little longer than broad, strongly sulcate, limited in front by a V-shaped depression. Median carina present, but faint. Lateral carina well marked, forming a very obtuse and somewhat rounded angle opposite the anterior margin of the eyes, from which they converge to meet the frontal costa. Lateral foveolæ triangular, rather large and shallow. Frontal costa failing by some distance to reach the clypeus, sulcate at and for a short distance below the ocellus, where it is slightly expanded; above the ocellus plane and evenly punctate. Lateral carinae of the face reaching the clypeus, but not prominent. Eyes moderately prominent, about as long as the genal groove. Antennæ surpassing the hind femora by about one-fourth the length of the latter. Pronotum dark grayish-brown, rather short. Greatest width of disk about seven-eighths of the length. Prozone somewhat elevated and tectiform, three-fifths as long as the metazone. Disk of metazone much lighter than the