

making the metanotum nearly a third longer than the pronotum. Median carina distinct but faint on the metanotum, on the pronotum visible only as longitudinal rugosities. Lateral carinae present only on the metanotum, and there very blunt, scarcely more than rounded shoulders. Thorax obtusely angled behind, in front truncate, but considerably produced in the middle. Lateral lobes subperpendicular, subangulate at the posterior angle. Interspace between both meso- and metathoracic lobes very strongly transverse. Tegmina and wings very long and slender, especially the former, which is nine times as long as the middle breadth. Humeral shoulder slight. Intercalary vein moderately strong, transversing nearly the middle of its area. Posterior femora moderately slender, the dorsal carina considerably elevated.

This genus has a general resemblance to *Trimerotropis*, *Conozoa*, *Psinidia* and *Anconia*, but differs in some particulars from all of them. It is probably the most nearly allied to *Anconia*, by reason of the slight development of the median carina on the pronotum, but is readily separated from that monotypical genus by the form of the frontal costa, the rugose metanotum and the more elongate elytra.

3.—*ARAEOPTERYX PENELOPE*, nov. sp.

One female; Prescott; September 29, 1900.

Head of a uniform reddish brown colour with a number of somewhat minute fuscous spots on the facial carinae and the margins of the fastigium and frontal costa. Eyes quite prominent, almost globular, not so long as the infraocular portion of the genae and concolorous with the head. Antennae black, except the first and second segments, which are light. Thorax reddish brown, with the prosternum pallid. The sides with an oblong black mark extending diagonally across the middle, directed upwards and backwards and terminating before it reaches the posterior border of the metathoracic lobe. This is very probably a variable character, as it differs slightly on the two sides of the present specimen. Elytra more than twice as long as the posterior femora, very slender, gently inclined backwards distally and membranous over most of the apical half. Ground colour a shade lighter than that of the thorax and somewhat irregularly maculate throughout with fuscous, the infuscation being most conspicuous on the humeral angle and an oblong space at the end of the basal half of the costal margin, where it is quite dense. Wings considerably more than twice as long as the greatest width, base reddish pink in colour, beyond hyaline with infuscation along some of the veins