

rounded, advanced in front of the eyes about one-third their breadth, the frontal costa convexed, the distance between the anterior margin of the frontal costa and that of the eyes widening considerably below; the face below imperceptibly continued and quite declined; the apex is strongly obtusely rounded. As seen in front, the frontal costa is sulcate rather deeply, commencing near the apex, the branches are from here to the middle ocellus sub-parallel, and not divergent as in *jalapa*. Pronotum with the dorsum anteriorly obtusely angulate, the sides a little convexed, posteriorly subulate acute, passing the hind femora; dorsum granulate, with an indistinct longitudinal wrinkle on either side running parallel with the humeral angles, otherwise scarcely rugose; median carina distinctly elevated, gradually but slightly arched between the shoulders, sloping to the front margin; anterior lateral carina near the front sub-straight and subdivergent posteriorly; humeral angles strongly sloping laterally, as seen in front obtuse, between the shoulders convexed, the median carina clouded with fuscous. Elytra almost smooth, dark externally, marked with a minute light oblique line near the apex. Wings extended beyond the apex of pronotum. Femora with the carinae unchanged, the posterior femora quite large, the first and third articles of the posterior tarsi about equal in length, all the pulvilli of equal length.

Length: body, ♂, 9 mm., pronotum 9.5 mm., post. fem. 5.5 mm. Wings extending about one millimetre beyond the process of pronotum, making the total length 11 millimetres.

Locality: Cuernavaca Morelos, Mexico. May, 1898. O. W. Barrett.

This species is so closely related to *Tettigidea chichimeca*, Sauss., that I place it as a dimorphic form.

A NEW POPULAR NAME FOR *CLISIOCAMPA DISSTRIA*.

For many years this insect has been popularly known as "the forest tent-caterpillar." During the past two or three years it has attracted much attention in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, from its ravages in maple forests, city or village maple shade trees, and in many orchards. In orchards it has often worked with its near relative, the apple tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa americana*). Every one who critically observes the habits of these two species of caterpillars soon discovers that "the forest tent-caterpillar" is a very misleading name for *Clisiocampa disstria*, because its caterpillars never make a tent, while the apple tent-caterpillars always do. Several who have seriously discussed these insects recently have felt the necessity of a new popular name for *Clisiocampa disstria*. Professor C. M. Weed, of New Hampshire, when writing his recent excellent bulletin on the pest, asked me to suggest some