

STEIROXYS Hermann (Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXIV. 207).

We possess three species of this genus, two of which have been described: *S. trilineatus* (*Thamnotrizon trilineatus* Thom.), the type of the genus from Wyoming and Utah, and *S. pallidipalpus* (*Decticus pallidipalpus* Thom.), from Utah, Idaho and Nevada; and apparently a third species from Northern California, Oregon and Alberta, which may be called *S. borealis*. They may be distinguished as follows:—

Abdomen conspicuously ornamented with a median series of V-shaped black spots.....*trilineatus*.

Abdomen with no conspicuous median abdominal markings.

Hind femora very long, more than three and a-half times longer than the pronotum; dorsal field of pronotum much less than twice as long as greatest breadth.....*borealis*.

Hind femora not so long, being scarcely more than three times as long as the pronotum; dorsal field of pronotum almost twice as long as greatest breadth.....*pallidipalpus*.

IDIONOTUS (ἰδιος, νότος), Gen. nov.

This genus is established on a couple of undescribed species, one in the U. S. National Museum, from California, the other in my own collection, collected by Kennicott somewhere on his explorations in or going to Alaska. It closely resembles *Steiroxys*.

CLINOPLEURA (κλίνω, πλευρά), Gen. nov.

This name is proposed for *Steiroxys melanopleura* Scudd., and its allies. It is nearly related to the European *Psorodonotus*, but is abundantly distinct, with no such prolonged pronotum. The typical species comes from Southern California and Utah, and two other Californian species are in the U. S. National Museum.

PLAGIOSTIRA Scudder (Wheeler's Ann. Rep., 1876, 501).

Founded upon *P. albonotata* Scudd., from Northern New Mexico. I have what is apparently a second and larger species of uniform colouring, but in poor condition, taken on the surveys for the Northern Pacific R. R.

ATELOPLUS (ἀτελής, ὄπλον), Gen. nov.

A peculiar form, apparently nearly allied to *Idiostatus* and *Cacopteris* and closely resembling them in general appearance, but remarkable for having both margins of the upper surface of the fore-tibiae entirely devoid of spines, except a single one at the apex on the outer side. I know of but one species, from San Diego, California, represented by a single ♀ in the U. S. National Museum.