

of the lobes of the median carina and of the lower part of the face. As the specimen is immature, these differences may be those of immaturity. No relationship exists with *D. plutonius*, Bruner (North Amer. Fauna No. 7, p. 267).

SCHISTOCERCA VAGA (Scudder).

Two females; April 24 and July 17, 1901.

ÆOLOPLUS CHENOPODII ARCUATUS, n. subsp.

Type: ♂ and ♀; San Diego, California, May 18 and 28, 1901.

Very closely allied to *Æ. chenopodii* from Grand Mesa, Colorado, but differing in the rotundate caudal margin of the subgenital plate, this region in *chenopodii* being acuminate (see Scudder, Proc. U. S. Nat Mus., XX., pl. V., fig. 9), and in the more apparent prozonal median carina, this section being "wanting or rarely indicated" in *chenopodii*.

Size medium. Pronotum with the pronotal carina quite distinct, except on the caudal portion of the prozona, where it is obsolete. Subgenital plate of the male with the caudal margin rotundate; cerci tapering to a very fine point.

Colour apparently the same as true *chenopodii*.

Measurements:

	♂.	♀.
Length of head and body	15.5 mm.	22 mm.
Length of pronotum	4.2 "	6 "
Length of tegmina	4.2 "	5.5 "
Length of posterior femora	11.5 "	14 "

Four specimens of this species have been examined: two males, two females.

MELANOPLUS RILEYANUS, Scudder.

One female; April 10, 1901.

Family TETTIGONIDÆ.

CONOCEPHALUS MEXICANUS, Saussure.

One female; May 13, 1901.

Family GRYLLIDÆ.

GRYLLUS ASSIMILIS (Fabricius).

One male; July 28, 1901.

This is much smaller than Mexican specimens of *assimilis*, but it is clearly the same species.