

- Hind femora less than twice as long as the pronotum ; exposed portion of ♂ tegmina almost as ample as the pronotum..... *pachymerus*.
 Hind femora more than twice as long as the pronotum ; exposed portion of ♂ tegmina less than one-third as ample as the pronotum..... *dorsalis*.
 Inner tooth of ♂ cerci long ; lateral carinæ of pronotum not sharply pronounced..... *gibbosus*.

DRYADUSA Stein (Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., IV., 257).

Recognized in an undescribed species in my collection, represented by a single ♀ from Oregon, in which the tegmina are very abbreviated and the ovipositor apically decurved. The genus has not before been known to occur in the New World, and appears to be the only genus of Decticiidæ common to the two worlds. I have no European species with which to compare it, but from the description of the genus it seems to belong here, though the pronotum has a distinct median carina posteriorly.

ORCHESTICUS Saussure (Rev. Mag. Zool., 1859, 201).

This genus was founded upon a species from Tennessee, *O. americanus*, Sauss., unknown to me. The genus is, however, the richest in species of any of our Decticiidæ, no less than six nominal species having been described, some of them (not yet carefully studied) possibly synonymous, and all, excepting the typical species, described under other generic names. These are, to give them in the order of their publication : *Anabrus haldemanni* Girard, *Anabrus minutus* and *A. stevensonii* Thomas, and *Thyreonotus cragini* and *T. scudderi* Bruner. All of these are from the Mississippi Valley and the mountain region on the west, which seem to be the home of the genus, though it occurs also sparingly on the Atlantic slope. In a preliminary arrangement of the species in the collections at hand I have separated about a dozen species.

TROPIZASPIS Brunner (Rév. Syst. Orth., 187).

To this genus belongs *Arytropteris steindachneri* Herm., from Puget Sound. The genus seems to be peculiar to the Pacific Coast, from whence half a dozen species are known to me, none but the above described, and this not heretofore referred to the present genus.