

- f 2. Pronotum with distinct lateral and median carinæ, the latter sometimes weak.
- g 1. Lateral carinæ of pronotum parallel or subparallel. *Steirosys*.
- g 2. Lateral carinæ approximated in middle of anterior half of pronotum, so as to narrow the dorsum by nearly one-half. *Idionotus*.
- d 2. Fore tibiæ with four spines above on outer margin.
- e 1. Descending lobes of pronotum declivent, the dorsum narrow. *Clinopleura*.
- e 2. Descending lobes of pronotum narrow, the dorsum broad. *Plagiostira*.
- c 2. Fore tibiæ with only one spine above on outer margin, situated at apex. *Ateloplus*.

ENGONIASPIS, Brunner (Rév. Syst. Orth., 185).

No species of this genus has yet been described. Brunner founded it upon a species from Missouri, in his collection, which is very likely the same as that represented in the Riley collection of the U. S. National Museum by an imperfect specimen from an unknown locality.

ATLANTICUS (ἀτλαντικός) Gen. nov.

This generic name is proposed for the only species of Decticidæ (except some species of *Orchesticus*) that occur on the Atlantic slope of North America, and are confined to that district, or at least to the region east of the Mississippi. They resemble the European *Thamnotrizon* in general appearance, but have a spined prosternum. They are closely related to *Engoniaspis*, but the males are not apterous, the prosternal spines are well developed and the cerci are not depressed. Three species are known to me, two of them long ago described by Burmeister under the names of *Decticus dorsalis* and *D. pachymerus* (one of them, probably the latter, afterwards described by Walker as *Decticus derogatus*), and a third, which appears to be a more southern and robust form, represented in my collection by two pairs coming from North Carolina to Florida. These species may be thus distinguished:—

Inner tooth of ♂ cerci short; lateral carinæ of pronotum sharply pronounced.