

- b.* Metazona abruptly elevated above the prozona; anterior sulcus of pronotum very deeply impressed; ovipositor much shorter than hind femora; tegmina marked with pallid spots and streaks *fuliginosus*, Thom.
- b.* Metazona gradually elevated above the prozona; anterior sulcus of pronotum distinct but not deep; ovipositor longer than the hind femora; tegmina nearly uniform in coloration. . . *Bruneri*, sp. nov.
- a.* Outer margin of fore femora very faintly spined beneath; metazona scarcely elevated above the prozona, and the pronotum not sub-sellate *occidentalis*, Thom.

Fuliginosus was described by Thomas from a male from Arizona, and the specimen, a female, sent me by Bruner is from the same territory; *Bruneri* comes from California and was sent me by Professor Bruner; *occidentalis* was originally described from California, and the specimens I have seen come from Nevada and Utah. The sub-family Locustinae to which Thomas thought these species belonged has not been recognized in the New World.

On different occasions I have received from the extreme southwestern part of the United States specimens of a large speckled Acridian belonging to a generic type of *Eremobiini* very distinct from any known and differing widely from either of the two known genera of this group found in our territory. It may be called *Tytthotyle* (τυτθός, τύλη). It has a general *Oedipodid* aspect, not unlike *Anconia* or *Hadrotettix*. The body is not depressed, and but little compressed; the head is normal, with rather large and prominent eyes; the intraocular space, as seen from above, is narrower than the width of the eyes; the vertex is carinulate; the fastigium of the vertex sulcate, distinctly declivent, passing by a scarcely interrupted curve into the frontal costa; the latter is not very broad, contracted and sulcate just below the ocellus, then disappearing. The antennae are slender and shorter than the pronotum, at least in the female. The pronotum narrows rapidly from behind forward, is feebly carinulate with blunt lateral rugae or shoulders, the lateral lobes of equal width throughout; the metazona is a little longer than the prozona, sub-acuteangulate posteriorly; the prozona is twice cut by transverse sulci, and is a little tumid on the disk. The tegmina and wings are fully developed and much longer than the body. The hind femora are scarcely compressed, of general *Oedipodid* form, merely carinate above; the inner and outer calcaria of the hind tibiae are subequal, and the arolea minute.