

The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, APRIL, 1897.

No. 4.

SYNONYMICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN ORTHOPTERA.

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In a review of *N. A. Decticinae* (CAN. ENT., XXVI.), I referred (p. 180) an undescribed Pacific Coast species provisionally to *Drymadusa*, an Old World genus of which I had not then seen specimens. Direct comparison shows that it differs from that genus in the lack of a humeral sinus on the posterior border of the lateral lobes of the pronotum and in the great posterior extension of the pronotum. I propose for it the generic name *Apote* ($\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\tau\eta$). The species, which may be called *A. notabilis*, is testaceous, tinged on the pronotum with olive-green, the abdomen fusco-testaceous, much and minutely marked with black and light testaceous, the tegmina abbreviate but attingent, testaceous with black veins. The length of the body is 37 mm.; of the ovipositor, 28 mm. Oregon.

We have, however, another genus of *Decticinae* not given in my table, consisting of long-winged species still more nearly allied to *Drymadusa*, but separable from it by the slender form, much narrower head and fastigium, narrower tegmina and the less incrassate base of the hind femora, and by the presence of spines on both sides of the under surface of the fore femora, though these are inconspicuous on the outer side of one species. It may be called *Capnobotes* ($\kappa\alpha\pi\nu\omicron\beta\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$) in allusion to the smoky aspect of the insects.

To this belong two species described by Thomas and referred to *Locusta*, and which I had not determined when I published my former paper. Prof. L. Bruner has kindly sent them to me, as well as two other species, one of them from Lower California. The three United States species may be separated by the following table:—

Outer margin of fore femora distinctly spined beneath; metazona considerably elevated above the prozona, so that the pronotum is subscutiform.