

Charles C. Deam, Bluffton, Indiana; Professor W. S. Blatchley, Indianapolis, Indiana; O. W. Barrett, Tacubaya, Mexico, are most important. The writer is especially indebted to Dr. H. de Saussure, who was kind enough to send the types of a number of the species described by him during his active days in connection with the natural history of Mexico, by means of which it has been possible to clear up many points regarding the synonymy of several genera and species. He has also to thank Samuel H. Scudder for his advice and co-operation during the preparation of this work.

The Acridiidae are represented in Central America by seven of the nine subfamilies or tribes recognized by Brunner v. Wattenwyl in his 'Révision du Système des Orthoptères.' They may be separated by the following table:—

*Table for determining the Subfamilies of Acridiidae.*

A <sup>1</sup> . Claws without cushion or arolium between them; pronotum extending over the abdomen; tegmina lobiform . . . . .	TETTIGINÆ.
A <sup>2</sup> . Claws with cushion or arolium present.	
b <sup>1</sup> . Antennæ shorter than the front femora . . . . .	MASTACINÆ.
b <sup>2</sup> . Antennæ longer than the front femora.	
c <sup>1</sup> . Prosternum smooth, not provided with a tubercle, swelling, or spine.	
d <sup>1</sup> . Fastigium of the vertex but little declivous, meeting the face in a more or less well-defined angle; the face usually very oblique. Wings as a rule without dusky band . . . . .	TRYXALINÆ*.
d <sup>2</sup> . Fastigium of the vertex rounded at its point of junction with the face; the latter vertical or nearly so. Wings usually with coloured disk and well-defined dusky band . . . . .	ÆDIPODINÆ*.
c <sup>2</sup> . Prosternum in front laminately elevated, tuberculate or spined.	
d <sup>1</sup> . Foveolæ of the vertex above, contiguous, forming the apex of the fastigium. Front strongly receding . . . . .	PYRGOMORPHINÆ.
d <sup>2</sup> . Foveolæ of the vertex above (but never forming the apex of the vertex) or lateral, or below, or wanting.	
e <sup>1</sup> . Foveolæ above, open behind. Prosternum swollen, rarely spined.	PAMPHAGINÆ.
e <sup>2</sup> . Foveolæ lateral or inferior, closed behind or (often) entirely wanting. Prosternum distinctly spined or tuberculate . . . . .	ACRIDINÆ.

\* These two subfamilies are occasionally difficult to distinguish, therefore there is given here, in an English form, the detailed distinctions laid down by Stål (Recensio Orthopt. i. pp. 6-7):—

Fastigium of vertex not or slightly, rarely strongly, declivous; front trending more or less, generally strongly and obliquely, backward; eyes generally longer than the infra-ocular portion of the genæ, rarely shorter or of equal length, and in these cases the front is very oblique; antennæ sometimes ensiform, inserted between or below the middle ("inter medium vel pone medium") of the eyes. Metazona rarely longer, generally shorter than the prozona,