

Subfam. *TETTIGINÆ*.

This group of locusts, in consequence of the diminutive size, dull colouring, and inconspicuous habits of its members, has long been neglected by collectors and systematists alike. Very few specimens find their way into collections, and, in consequence, they are exceptionally difficult to separate into species. In many cases differences in structure of the most obvious character formerly regarded as indicative of specific distinctness and used in description have been discovered to be of little or no value; on the other hand, the gradation of forms is so close, and the systematic differences between them in many groups so slight, that individual variation encroaches largely on specific characters. When in addition to these factors we encounter also

the hind margin rarely rectangulate or subrectangulate, generally obtuse, the median carina not cristate; sulci of the prozona either obliterated or interrupted on the disk, the posterior of these not or but very slightly recurved, never confluent with the principal sulcus (*i. e.* that separating the prozona and metazona); lateral lobes generally narrowed in passing downward, rarely longer than deep, with parallel anterior and posterior margins; tegmina generally lacking the intercalary vein, the anal and axillary veins generally united at a greater or less distance from the base; arolia generally of medium size or large; metasternal lobes not or but slightly separated

TRYXALINÆ.

Fastigium of vertex generally strongly declivous, slightly or very slightly prominent; front not or very slightly oblique, generally vertical or subvertical; eyes generally small or rather small, rarely a little longer than the infra-ocular portion of the genæ; antennæ linear or sublinear, generally inserted above the middle of the eyes, sometimes almost above the eyes themselves ("plerumque ante medium, interdum fere ante oculos"). Pronotum furnished with a median carina often wholly or partly cristate, the metazona typically longer than the prozona, the hind margin generally rectangulate or subrectangulate, the sulci of the prozona either interrupted or the anterior sulcus alone continuous and bisecting the carina or crest, rarely both continuous, the posterior sulcus recurved and frequently confluent with the principal sulcus; lateral lobes transverse (*i. e.* longer than deep) or subtransverse, the front and hind margins parallel or subparallel; tegmina generally furnished with an intercalary vein, the anal and axillary veins frequently running free to the margin; hind femora generally broad, and above and below compressed; arolia small; metasternal lobes generally somewhat distant

ÆDIPODINÆ.

To this may be added also the following from Brunner v. Wattenwyl (Rév. Syst. Orthopt. p. 102, nota):—

The distinction between the Tryxalinæ and Ædipodinæ is somewhat arbitrary and rests on individual perception ("l'estimation personnelle"). When, however, the relative position of the front and the vertex (on which he rests his tabular distinction) leaves one in doubt, the presence or absence of foveolæ may guide one—Tryxalinæ having in this case very distinct foveolæ, while in the Ædipodinæ they are effaced. Moreover, the species here taken into consideration, when they are Tryxalinæ have the mediastinal and scapular areas of the tegmina regularly reticulate by transverse veinlets; while if they are Ædipodinæ these areas are always very irregularly reticulated.