

TWO NEW SPECIES OF NEOTROPICAL ORTHOPTERA OF  
THE FAMILY ACRIDIDÆ.

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The following new species of Acrididæ were recognized in studying a large amount of Neotropical material belonging to that family.

Genus INUSIA Giglio-Tos.

INUSIA ANTILLARUM, new species.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 11961, U.S.N.M. Female; collected on St. Thomas Island, West Indies, in December, 1882, by A. Koebele.

Size medium; form slender, elongate; surface uniformly punctate. Head with its dorsal surface three-fourths the length of the pronotum, occiput not ascending; interspace between the eyes extremely narrow,

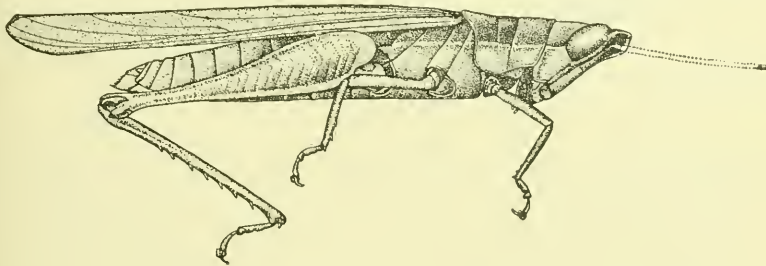


FIG. 1.—INUSIA ANTILLARUM. LATERAL VIEW OF TYPE. (× 3.)

slightly sulcate; fastigium sublanceolate, the caudal width slightly less than the length, the apex blunt, the sides arcuate, dorsal surface rugulose, with an irregular low median carina; fastigium when seen from the side rotundato-truncate, face strongly retreating, distinctly concave; frontal costa narrow, subequal, shallowly sulcate and punctate except at the apex; lateral facial carinae hardly diverging; eyes ovoid, distinctly flattened ventro-caudad, considerably longer than the infra-ocular sulcus, moderately prominent when viewed from the dorsum. Pronotum with the greatest caudal width of the dorsum slightly more than half the length; cephalic margin of the disk arcuate, caudal margin rotundato-truncate, median carina very low but distinct, transverse sulci three in number; metazona nearly

two-thirds the length of the prozona; lateral lobes distinctly longer than deep, cephalic margin oblique, ventral margin arcuate caudad, obliquely emarginate cephalad, caudal margin arcuate emarginate. Tegmina surpassing the tips of the caudal femora by about the length of the pronotum, very narrow, subequal, apex subacute, intercalary area filled with an irregular network of cells, a false intercalary vein being present distad where the cells are chiefly rectangular in shape.



FIG. 2.—  
INUSIA AN-  
TILLARUM.  
DORSAL VIEW  
OF HEAD AND  
PRONOTUM.  
( $\times 3$ .)

Wings long and narrow, the greatest width contained about two and three-quarter times in the length. Prosternal spine slender, somewhat compressed. Interspace between the mesosternal lobes about twice as long as broad, widened cephalad and caudad; metasternal lobes contiguous caudad. Caudal femora as long as the pronotum and twice the length of the head, slender, the greatest width contained about four and a half times in the length, pattern of the pagina distinct but not deeply impressed; caudal tibiae armed on the external margins with seven spines, the margins with distinct lamellate ridges distad.

General color raw umber dorsad, pale ochre yellow ventrad, a dividing line of white extending from the caudal margin of the eye to immediately dorsad of the articulation of the caudal limbs. Face clouded with red brown; eyes tawny olive; genicular lobes with a spot of black; tibial spines and spurs tipped with black.

	<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>Mm.</i>
Length of body.....	-----	22.8
Length of pronotum.....	-----	4.2
Length of tegmen.....	-----	20.8
Length of caudal femur.....	-----	12.0

The type alone has been examined.

#### Genus PROCTOLABUS Saussure.

##### PROCTOLABUS BULLATUS, new species.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 11962, U.S.N.M. Male; collected in the Piches and Perene valleys, 2,000 to 3,000 feet, Peru. (Soc. Geog. de Lima.)

This species is quite distinct from the previously known forms, the small size and peculiar yellow and bluish coloration being quite distinctive. In the general form of the fastigium it agrees with the Costa Rican *P. pulchripennis*, but the form of the genitalia is quite different.

Size medium; form moderately robust. Head with the dorsal surface about two-thirds the length of the pronotum; occiput well rounded, but hardly elevated, distinctly descending to the interocular space, which is very narrow, narrower than the apex of the fastigium and sulcate; fastigium truncate conic, the caudal width less than the length and the distal truncation very abrupt and marked immediately caudad of the margin by a transverse groove; median portion of the fastigium with a depression regularly widening cephalad, apex of fastigium when seen from the lateral aspect sub-truncate; frontal costa somewhat expanded ventrad of the insertion of the antennæ, then strongly contracted ventrad of the ocellus, somewhat punctuate dorsad of the ocellus, sulcate ventrad of the same, the whole costa absent on the ventral portion of the face; angle of the face distinctly retreating; eyes subovate, very distinctly longer than the infra-ocular portion of the genæ, quite prominent when viewed from the dorsum. Pronotum with the caudal width of the disk contained about one and one-half times in the length of the same, cephalic

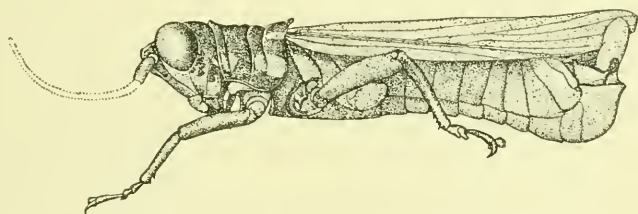


FIG. 3.—*PROCTOLABUS BULLATUS*. LATERAL VIEW OF TYPE. ( $\times 3$ .)

margin of the disk produced mesad with a distinct central emargination, caudal margin very broadly obtuse-angulate; transverse sulci four in number, the cephalic being marginal in position and weak mesad, the remaining three strongly impressed, the two caudal ones present, as is the cephalic, on the lateral lobes; metazona slightly more than half the length of the prozona, strongly punctate and with a distinct median carina; lateral lobes slightly longer than deep, the cephalic and caudal margins oblique, subparallel, ventral margin obtuse-angulate, the ventro-caudal angle slightly produced. Tegmina reaching to the apex of the abdomen, apex rotundato-truncate; an intercalary vein present in the distal portion of the apex, the median and proximal portions with irregular cells. Prosternal spines very blunt pyramidal; interspace between the mesosternal lobes subquadrate, slightly broader caudad than cephalad; metasternal lobes subcontiguous. Apex of the abdomen very considerably inflated; supra-anal plate regularly narrowing, with the apex broadly truncate, the proximal half plane and slightly depressed, the distal

half with two longitudinal parallel grooves extending to the apical margin; cerci slightly exceeding the supra-anal plate, subequal in the proximal half, sharply constricted mesad and slightly expanding to the subspatulate apex, the apical portion bent at an angle of about  $45^\circ$  to the proximal half, when viewed from the dorsum the apex is seen to have a very slight sigmoid curve; subgenital plate very large, slightly compressed, the apical margin rectangulate when viewed from the dorsum; a compressed preapical process projects dorsad a distance equal to the depth of the remainder of the subgenital plate. Cephalic and median limbs moderately robust; caudal limbs missing.



FIG. 4.—*PROCTOLABUS BULLATUS*. DORSAL VIEW OF HEAD AND PRONOTUM. ( $\times 3$ .)

General colors blue black, glaucous blue, and lemon yellow. Head blue black, paler dorsad with the inter-ocular region, fastigium, center of face, and ventral portions of genae dull yellow, a median line on the occiput, edgings of fastigium, proximal antennal joint and infra-antennal areas blackish; eyes cinnamon. Pronotum blue black, with bright lemon yellow spots as follows: on median line cephalad and caudad, on the lateral angle on metazona, on the median portion of lateral lobes cephalad and caudad. Tegmina with the costal portion blue black, the median and sutural regions dull glaucous blue. Abdomen, venter, and limbs dull lemon yellow, median dorsal portion of abdomen and supra-anal plate black; cerci black distad, margin and median line of subgenital plate black.



FIG. 5.—*PROCTOLABUS BULLATUS*. DORSAL VIEW OF APEX OF ABDOMEN. ( $\times 3$ .)

*Measurements.*

	<i>Mm.</i>
Length of body-----	20.8
Length of pronotum-----	3.8
Length of tegmen-----	14.6

The type is unique.