

- 58 — *Conibius* n. sp. One specimen, Santa Rosa, Genus new to New Mexico.
- 59 7519 *Platydemia oregonensis* Lec. One specimen, Cloudcroft. New to southern New Mexico.
- 60 7704 *Mycterus concolor* Lec. Several specimens, Wootens. New to southern New Mexico.
- 61 7707 *Leontia discicollis* Lec. var. One specimen under pine bark, Cloudcroft. New to southern New Mexico.
- 62 7717 *Salpingus virescens* Lec. One specimen, Wootens. New to southern New Mexico.
- 63 — *Epicauta* n. sp. Four specimens, Wootens.
- 64 8198 *Rhinomacer comptus* Lec. One specimen, Cloudcroft. Family, genus and species new to New Mexico.
- 65 8342 *Sitones lineellus* Gyll. One specimen, Cloudcroft. New to New Mexico.
- 66 — *Apion disparipes* Fall. One female specimen, Wootens. Also from Las Cruces.
- 67 — *Macrops* sp. One specimen, Santa Rosa.
- 68 10923 *Smicronyx spretus* Dietz. One specimen, Wootens. New to New Mexico.
- 69 — *Sphenophorus* sp. One specimen, Santa Rosa.
- 70 9224 *Brachytarsus griseus* Lec. One specimen, Wootens. Genus and species new to New Mexico.

A New Species of Proscopid (Acrididae) from the Amazon Region.

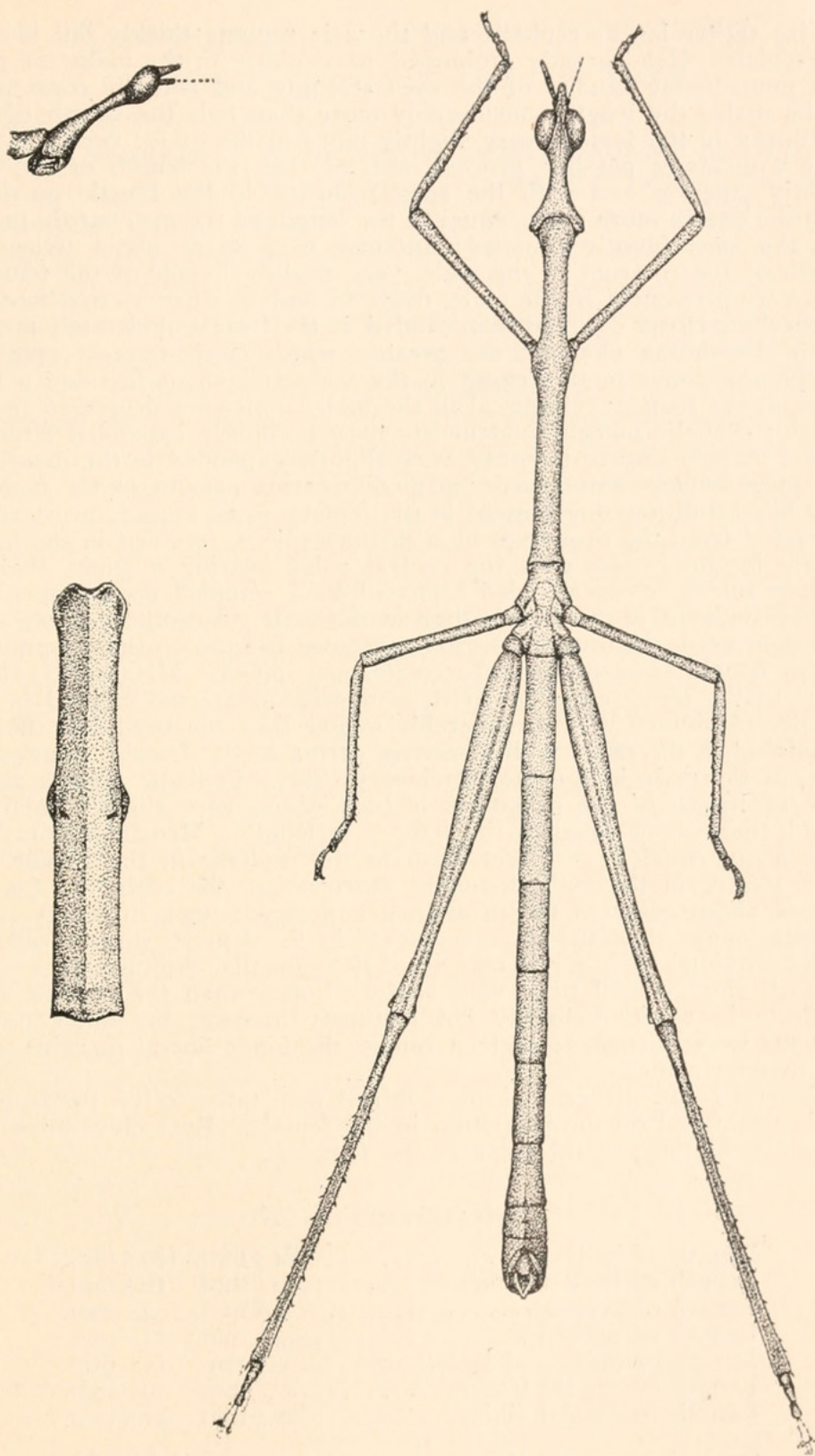
BY JAMES A. G. REHN.

Taxiarchus paraensis n. sp.

Types:—♂ and ♀; Obidos, State of Para, Amazonian Brazil. A. N. S. Philadelphia.

Allied to *T. superbus* Brunner from Upper Amazonia, but differing in the slenderer body, the very much longer and slenderer pronotum, the absence of distinct denticles on the mesopleura, which are somewhat constricted cephalad, and in the more subequal rostrum. From *T. septentrionalis* Bruner,* from Costa Rica, it differs in the slightly smaller general size and the much shorter limbs of the female, while the male has the pronotum longer than in the Costa Rican species, and the number of spines on the external margins of the caudal tibiae is at least four less than in *septentrionalis*.

*Ent. News, xvi, p. 314.



Taxiarchus parænsis n. sp.—Lateral view of head of male; dorsal view of female pronotum, and dorsal view of male. (X 1½.)

Size rather large; cephalic and thoracic regions thickly but bluntly tuberculate. Head greatly prolonged, particularly in the male, the portion immediately caudad of the eyes strongly and roundly constricted in the male; the length considerably more than half the length of the prothorax in the female, very slightly more in the male; vertex in the male a quadrate peg-like process, shorter than the length of the eye, slightly tapering and with the apex truncate, in the female quadrate with the angles more acute, equal to the length of the eye, hardly tapering, the apex bluntly rounded; antennæ very short, about twice the length of the rostrum in the male, very slightly longer in the female; eyes very prominent in the male, ovate in outline when viewed laterad, approaching closer cephalic than caudad, in the female moderately prominent. Prothorax elongate, the greatest width (inter-coxal) contained nearly nine times in the length in the male and about five and a half times in the female, cylindrical in the male, somewhat depressed in the female; cephalic margin subtruncate mesad, slightly expanded laterad; caudal margin sinuato-truncate, very slightly expanded in the male and not appreciably so in the female; no median carina present in the male, a very blunt and low one present in the female, weak mesad; prosternum separated from the pronotum by a distinct sulcus, rounded in the male, tectate in the female with the central ridge bearing a slight shallow median sulcus; coxæ shielded cephalad by a rounded projecting plate, more prominent in the female than in the male. Mesothorax considerably depressed, the pronotal carina continued caudad on the mesonotum in the female; mesopleura tuberculate, not spined. Metathorax about equal to the mesothorax in width, somewhat depressed caudad in the female. Abdomen very considerably longer than the head and thorax, cylindrical in the male, with a median carina in the female; supra-anal plate of the male half ovate, cerci very short. Cephalic femora about half the length of the pronotum in both sexes, very slightly enlarged distad, tibiae about equal to the femora in length. Median femora and tibiae about equal in size and form to the cephalic in the female but more robust, in the male distinctly shorter than the cephalic. Caudal femora about equal to the prothorax and mesothorax in length, very slightly longer than the same segments in the female, slightly inflated in the proximal half, dorsal margin of the genicular region with a spine on each side; caudal tibiae very slightly longer than the femora, subquadrate in section, slightly but distinctly arcuate, the outer dorsal margins with thirteen to sixteen spines, the inner dorsal margins with six to nine spines.

General color olivaceous brown, mixed with tawny-olive, particularly in the male and on the pronotum in the female. Eyes clove-brown in the male, of the general color in the female.

MEASUREMENTS. ♂ ♀

Length of body.....	84.5 mm.	129.5 mm.
Length of head (dorsal).....	10 mm.	16.5 mm.
Length of vertex	1.8 mm.	4 mm.
Length of prothorax	24.5 mm.	31 mm.
Length of meso and metathorax....	6.5 mm.	11 mm.
Length of caudal femur.....	27 mm.	39 mm.
Length of caudal tibia.....	27.5 mm.	41.5 mm.

The typical pair are the only specimens available for examination.



Rehn, James A. G. 1906. "A new species of Proscopid (Acrididae) from the Amazon Region." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 17, 332–334.

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