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Article V.—THE ORTHOPTERA OF THE BAHAMAS.

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The present paper on the orthopterous fauna of the Bahamas is based in by far the greater part on two collections; one belonging to the American Museum of Natural History, and the other to Mr. Morgan Hebard of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. As far as can be ascertained but five previous papers on, or records of Bahaman Orthoptera have been published, one, the most exhaustive, by Morse, two by Scudder, and two by the author, and these have been mentioned in their proper position to make the paper as complete as possible. With these records the total number of determined species is thirty-three, eight of which are only in American Museum series, five in the Hebard collection, and five in both. Morse treated of eleven species not previously recorded or studied in this connection, six being new. A tabulation of the species here treated to ascertain the possible relationship of the orthopterous fauna of the Bahamas presents the following data:

Four species very broadly and generally distributed through North and South America as well as the West Indies.

One species otherwise known only from the United States.

One species otherwise known only from the whole eastern United States and Cuba.

Eleven species known from the Gulf region of the United States or Florida and Georgia alone, and the West Indies.

Eight species West Indian.

Eight species (two new) peculiar to the Bahamas.

Thus from such information as is at hand it would appear that the Orthoptera of these Islands, as a whole, are as closely related to the mainland fauna, and particularly that of southern Florida, as to that of the West Indies. However, the evidence in hand is so unsatisfactory that no conclusions, can be reached, and more localities and more islands must be examined and thorough collections made before we can say with any certainty whence the principal elements of the orthopterous fauna came. While it is hardly likely that the Bahamas will prove to be the home of as many species of the order as Cuba, the variety of conditions in the latter island being probably responsible for the richness of the insect fauna, still it is very

probable that we know not more than a fourth of the species inhabiting the Bahamas.

Mr. Hebard has kindly furnished the following note on his collecting in the vicinity of Nassau, New Providence: "During my four-day stay in Nassau (January 31 to February 4, 1904) the weather was very cool for that region, the temperature not exceeding 73° at noon on any day, and a constant high wind made collecting difficult. Along the shore and in the open fields there were several species of Orthoptera to be found, and under stones and the bark of dead trees the species inhabiting such places were quite plentiful. In the negro village (Grant Town) in the interior of the island the vegetation is far more tropical than on the shore, and I found fairly good collecting along the lanes. The almost impenetrable scrub which covers the greater part of the island proved almost without Orthoptera, as were also the large marshes in the interior, but in the fall these places may prove very different collecting grounds. In February the best collecting could be done about Fort Charlotte. Hog Island, in the harbor, is low and sandy, and covered with a vegetation similar to that on New Providence Island. Considering the scarcity of grasses I was surprised to find, with but little searching, quite a few specimens of *Chortophaga cubensis* and *Schistocerca.*"

Field notes contributed by Mr. Hebard are indicated through the paper by (H.)

The material belonging to the American Museum was collected by Dr. Wm. M. Wheeler while on a trip made in the spring and early summer of 1904 and was in the greater part from the island of Andros and adjacent keys.

The author wishes to thank Mr. William Beutenmüller, Curator of Entomology of the American Museum, and Mr. Hebard for the opportunity to study the material here treated.

LITERATURE.

MORSE, A. P. Some Bahama Orthoptera. *Psyche*, XII, p. 19–24, 1905.
Twenty-six species recorded, six described as new, some doubtfully recorded on immature individuals.

REHN, J. A. G. Notes on West Indian Orthoptera, with a List of the Species known from the Island of Porto Rico. *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, XXIX, pp. 129–136, 1903.
Records *Leucophæa maderæ* from the Bahamas.

REHN, J. A. G. Studies in American Blattidæ. *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, XXIX, pp. 259–290, 1903.
Records *Hemiblabera brunneri* from Nassau.

SCUDDER, S. H. The Orthopteran Genus Schistocerca. *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci.*, XXXIV, No. 17, pp. 441–476, 1899.

Records *Schistocerca alutacea* (*rubiginosa*) and *americana* from Inagua, Bahamas.

FORFICULIDÆ.

Labidura bidens (*Olivier*).—Nassau, February 3, 1904 (Hebard), one inmature female "Taken from under coquina stones near Fort Charlotte." (H.) Menendez Sisal Plantation, Stanley, New Providence, June 26, 1904 (Wheeler), one female, two immature individuals.

Anisolabis annulipes (*H. Lucas*).—Nassau, February 3, 1904, (Hebard), twenty specimens representing both sexes; May–June, 1904 (Wheeler), two females, one immature individual. "Any number of specimens of this species might have been taken from a crumbling coquina wall of Fort Charlotte. Many were also taken from under coquina boulders strewn about near the fort." (H.) Grant Town, New Providence, February 3, 1904 (Hebard), one male, Little Golding Key, Andros, June 19, 1904, (Wheeler), one female.

These specimens exhibit considerable variation in size as well as in the intensity of the blackish femoral annuli. There is also a great variation in the position of the pale distal annulus of the antennæ, as in some the eleventh and twelfth joints are involved, in others the position is apical and on the sixteenth and seventeenth, and in others the intermediate joints bear it; in some but one joint is pale, two is the usual number and in others no annuli are present.

From present evidence *A. azteca* Dohrn appears to be doubtfully distinct.

BLATTIDÆ.

Blattella punctulata (*Beauvois*).

1805. *Blatta punctulata* BEAUVOIS, Ins. Rec. Afriq. et Amer., p. 184, pl. *ib*, (Orthopt.), fig. 8. [San Domingo.]

1857. *Blatta* (*Phyllodromia*) *delicatula* GUÉRIN in La Sagra, Hist. Phys. Polit. et Nat. l'Ile de Cuba, Anim. Art., p. 346. [Cuba.]

Key No. 1, Crawl Creek, Andros, May 20, 1904 (Wheeler), one female.

There appears to be no reason why Beauvois's name should not be applied to this insect, as the figure clearly represents it. The large size of the figure (no mention is made of the size in the description) is explained in the prefatory note of the author, who informs us there that all the specimens were drawn an inch long, lines giving the natural size being placed alongside of the figures of enlarged species. These seem to have been accidentally omitted from the whole of plate *ib*, and the figure is unmistakably this species.

Blattella adspersicollis (*Stål*).[1]

1860. *Blatta adspersicollis* STÅL, Kongl. Svenska Fregatten Eugenies Resa, Ins., p. 308. [Rio Janeiro.]

Bahamas [U. S. Nat. Mus.], one female. This individual is somewhat smaller than Florida specimens.

The relationship of this species to others of this difficult section of the genus is poorly understood. The species *vitrea*, *dilatata*, *zapoteca*, *pavida*, and *adspersicollis* are very closely related and, to say the least, not easy to separate.

Ceratinoptera diaphana (*Fabricius*).—Pot Key, Andros, May 19, 1904 (Wheeler), one immature female. While immature this specimen is so characteristically marked that it can be referred here with very little doubt.

Ischnoptera blattoides (*Saussure*).

1863. *Epilampra blattoides* SAUSSURE, Melanges Orthopterologiques, fasc. I, p. 17. [The East Indies; Bombay.]

Nassau, February 3, 1904 (Hebard), one male, two females. Fish Hawk Key, Andros, May 19, 1904 (Wheeler), one female. Mangrove Key, Andros, May 25, 1904 (Wheeler), one male. Recorded by Morse (p. 19) from Mangrove Key.

Epilampra, sp. — Nassau, May–June, 1904 (Wheeler), one immature individual.

Eurycotis, sp. — Recorded by Morse (p. 19) from Mangrove Key, Andros. Possibly this record may refer to the following species.

Eurycotis bahamensis, sp. nov.

Types ♂ and ♀ ;. Fish Hawk Key, Andros (♂); Little Golding Key, Andros (♀); May 19 (♂), June 19, 1904 (♀). (Wheeler.) [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.]

Size medium; form subovate, somewhat depressed. Head very nearly hidden by the pronotum; interspace between the eyes very broad and equal to that between the antennal scrobes; antennæ slender, exceeding the body in length in the male and apparently slightly shorter in the female. Pronotum with the caudal width but little less than twice length, the transversely arcuate; cephalic margin with a very slight median emargination, rounding into the rather oblique, slightly arcuate lateral margins, caudo-lateral angles subrectangulate, caudal margin subtruncate. Mesonotum slightly more than half the length of the pronotum, caudal margin subtruncate. Tegmina squamiform, lateral, very slightly or not at all exceeding the mesonotum in length, the length about half

[1] This is the species recorded by me as *B. punctulata*, from Porto Rico (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. XXIX, p. 130) and *B. azteca* from Porto Rico and Jamaica (*Ibid.*, XXIX, p. 268). The change in the name in the first mentioned record is due to a different understanding of Beauvois's name *punctulata*.

again the proximal width, internal margins oblique, the tegmen thus being somewhat tapering, apex bluntly rounded ; surface coriaceous. Metanotum slightly shorter than the mesonotum, but structurally similar. Abdomen very slightly broader (at its greatest width) than the thoracic width, all segments somewhat, but the caudal segments considerably, produced at the caudo-lateral angles. Supra-anal plate of the male transverse, the lateral margins considerably oblique, apical margin with a broad and very shallow emargination, cercal emarginations distinct; supra-anal plate of the female tectate, produced, apex with a considerable and well marked trigonal emargination. Cerci of the male considerably exceeding the supra-anal plate, depressed, moderately acute; cerci of the female slightly longer than the supra-anal plate, otherwise as in the male. Subgenital plate of the male narrow, strongly transverse, the apical margin arcuate, sinuate laterad and provided with a pair of acute styles slightly longer than the plate; subgenital plate of the male trigonal, the division of the valves being along a tectate ridge. All the femora supplied on the ventro-cephalic margin with spines, the cephalic having a very considerable series; tibiæ with three dorsal rows of spines; caudal metatarsus about as long as the remaining joints of the tarsus united; arolia present.

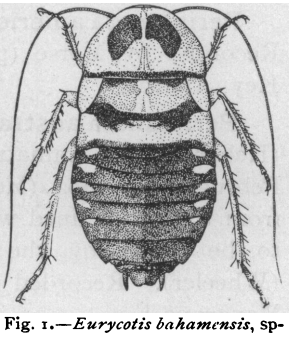

Fig. 1.—*Eurycotis bahamensis*, sp-nov. Male (type). 1½ nat. size.

General color of the head, pronotum, mesonotum, tegmina, metanotum, coxæ, and femora ochre yellow, more included toward ochraceous-rufous dorsad than ventrad. Head with the eyes, a broad bar between them, another between the antennæ and another transverse one just above the clypeal margin blackish; antennæ blackish brown proximad become paler and more ochraceous distad. Pronotum very narrowly margined with blackish cephalad and laterad, rather broadly caudad, in the middle of the disk bearing a paired blackish maculation resembling spectacles. Mesonotum and metanotum rather broadly margined caudad with blackish, marked cephalad with the same but the markings only apparent as lateral sub-trigonal maculations. Tegmina laterad and the lateral margins of the metanotum narrowly margined with black. Abdomen blackish dorsad and ventrad, all the segments except several apical ones bearing lateral maculations of the general thoracic color. Tibiæ and tarsi dark reddish brown. the caudal pair darker than the others.

Measurements.

	♂	♀
Length of body,	24.5 mm.	29.5 mm.
Length of pronotum,	7. "	9. "
Caudal width of pronotum,	11. "	13. "
Length of tegmen,	3.5 "	5.2 "

An additional female from Little Golding Key has also been examined.

Allied to *E. flavipennis* Saussure and Zehntner,[1] but differing in

[1] Biol. Cent.-Amer., Orth., I, p. 71, 1893. [Cuba.]

the much greater size and the quite different coloration of the head, pronotum, meso– and metanotum. Bolivar's *E. dimidiata*[1] is also a close relative of this species, but no mention is made in the description of the spectacle-like markings on the pronotum of the Bahaman individuals.

Periplaneta americana (*Linnæus*).—Andros, May–June (Wheeler). Recorded by Morse (p. 19), from New Providence and Mangrove Key, Andros.

Periplaneta australasiæ (*Fabricius*).—Nassau, February 3, 1904, (Hebard), one immature female. Grant Town, New Providence, February 3, 1904 (Hebard), two males, three females. "Taken from the paper lined walls of the negro huts, where this species was to be found by the thousand." (H.) Andros, May, and June (Wheeler). Recorded by Morse (p. 19), from New Providence and Mangrove Key.

Leucophæa maderæ (*Fabricius*).—Grant Town, New Providence, February 3, 1904 (Hebard), one male, one immature individual. "While searching through the paper covered walls of a negro hut for *Periplaneta* I disclosed the male specimen, which made violent efforts to escape." (H.)

This species has been previously recorded from the Bahamas, without definite locality, by the author (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXIX, p. 131, 1903), and by Morse (p. 19) in the same way.

Pycnoscelus surinamensis (*Linnæus*).—Nassau, February 3, 1904 (Hebard), one immature individual; May–June, 1904 (Wheeler), one immature specimen; June 20, 1904 (Wheeler), seven immature specimens. Grant Town, New Providence, February 3, 1904 (Hebard), two females, five immature specimens. "Everywhere this species appears to be equally plentiful and is always to be found under stones and loose trash." (H.) Nickells Town, Andros, May 14, 1904 (Wheeler), one immature specimen. Recorded by Morse (p. 19) from New Providence.

Hemiblabera brunneri (*Saussure*).—This species has previously been recorded from Nassau by the author (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXIX, p. 290, 1903). The species were originally recorded from Porto Rico.

Hemiblabera sp. indet.—Recorded by Morse (p. 19) from Mangrove Key, Andros, and possibly the preceding species.

[1] Mém. Soc. Zool. France, I, p. 125. [Guantanamo, Cuba.]

Aphlebia inusitata, sp. nov.

Type ♂; Andros Island, Bahamas, May–June, 1904. (W. M. Wheeler.) [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.]

Size, very small; form, considerably depressed. Head hidden under the pronotum, vertex very broad, antennæ moderately hirsute. Pronotum rounded; cephalic and lateral margins rather evenly arcuate, caudal margins slightly emarginate, lateral angles rectangulate. Tegmina corneous, slightly longer than the pronotum and reaching very slightly beyond the middle of the abdomen, overlapping for about two-thirds their length; costal margin slightly arcuate, sutural margin nearly straight, distal margin obliquely truncate; no veins present, costal margin considerably reflexed. Wings not functional. Abdomen tapering; supra-anal plate strongly truncate, roundly and slightly produced mesad, slightly tectate; cerci not quite twice the greatest length of the supra-anal plate, depressed, rather blunt. Femora with both ventral margins armed with fine, closely placed spines.

General color raw sienna; head washed with dark brown, eyes blackish; pronotum with the supra-cephalic section dark; abdomen with the segments dark proximad; limbs pale ochraceous.

Measurements.

Length of body,	4.6 mm.
Length of pronotum,	1.5 "
Length of tegmen,	2. "

The type is the only specimen seen.

This very peculiar species appears to belong to this Old World genus, but is not closely related to any of the species placed in *Aphlebia*, all Eurasian and African, and may constitute a distinct genus, which, however, would be closely related to *Hololampra*. The presence of series of closely placed spines on both ventral margins of the femora is one of the most distinctive characters.

[The interesting Blattid here described by Mr. J. A. G. Rehn was taken from the galleries of a large nest of a jumping ant (*Odontomachus hæmatodes insularis* Guérin var. *pallens* Wheeler). It is in all probability a myrmecophile.—W. M. Wheeler.]

PHASMIDÆ.

Malacomorpha,[1] gen. nov.

A member of the Anisomorphinæ and allied to *Agathemera* and *Autolyca* Stål, but differing in the carinate limbs, the granulose and rugose body, and a number of other characters.

Apterous; surface bluntly tuberculate; limbs carinate; areolate space present on the distal portion of the tibiæ; abdominal segments subequal in length, the proximal transverse. Median segment slightly longitudinal. Tarsal joints all

[1] Μαλακος, *feeble*, μορφη, *form*.

provided with pulvillæ and large arolia present. Subgenital opercule short; cerci short, subequal, blunt.

Type.—*M. androsensis*, n. sp.

Malacomorpha androsensis, sp. nov.

Type: ♀; Key No. 4, North Side of South Bight, Andros, May 23, 1904, (Wheeler). [A. M. N. H.] Size small; form moderately robust. Head slightly depressed; eyes subovate, laterad, quite prominent, but slightly flattened, when viewed dorsad; ocelli minute, disposed in a triangle with the base cephalad and placed between the eyes; occiput with six longitudinal lines of small tubercles; antennæ about as long as the head and thorax together, rather robust, the two proximal joints depressed, the second smaller than the first, third cylindrical and slightly longer than either the first or second, succeeding joints increasing in length with moderate regularity. Pronotum as long as the head, subquadrate but slightly constricted cephalad; lateral margins elevated, cephalic and caudal margins subtruncate; median cruciform depression distinct, the transverse arm slightly cephalad of the middle. Mesonotum nearly half again as long as the pronotum, slightly broader caudad than cephalad, the increase in width being regular and continuous with that of the pronotum, a fine longitudinal median depression present in continuation of that of the pronotum. Metanotum very slightly longer than the mesonotum, median longitudinal impressed line continued from the mesonotum; median segment subquadrate, slightly longer than the remainder of the metanotum. Abdomen slightly flattened ventrad, arched dorsad, tapering but robust and not slender, five proximal segments more or less transverse, sixth subquadrate, seventh and eighth very slightly transverse; a median impressed area in continuation of the impressed thoracic line, bounded laterad by blunt carinæ is distinct on the proximal segments, becoming lost on the seventh, and replaced on that and the eighth segment by a blunt apical tubercle; ninth dorsal segment slightly longitudinal with the caudal margin rounded and with the apex truncate; supra-anal plate with the blunt obtuse-angulate apex just visible; cerci short, simple, nearly straight with the distal portions very blunt; subgenital opercule shallow, small, hardly reaching the caudal margin of the eighth dorsal segment, caudal margin rounded with the immediate apex blunt. Limbs short and comparatively robust, all the tibiæ with large distal arolia, and both femora and tibiæ strongly carinate; metatarsi not exceeding the three succeeding tarsal joints in length; arolia between the tarsal claws large. Cephalic femora about as long as the head and pronotum together, tibiæ slightly shorter. Median femora distinctly shorter than the cephalic. Caudal femora but slightly shorter than the pro- and mesonotum together, and when laid back alongside the abdomen reaching to the caudal margin of the fourth segment.

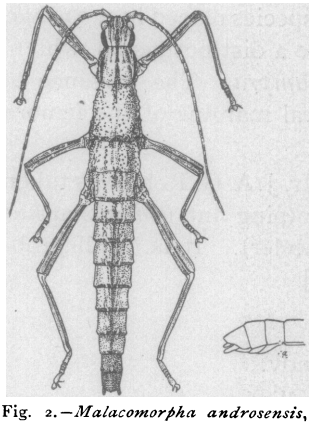

Fig. 2.—*Malacomorpha androsensis*, gen. et sp. nov. Male (type). 1½ nat. size. *a*, side view of last four abdominal segments.

General colors isabella-color and drab with a little bistre. The basic shade is isabelline overlaid by drab in an indescribable series of broken lines, washes, and patches, a median line of bistre divided by a rather broken thread-like longitudinal line of the pale color is quite apparent, the sides of the head and pronotum are much suffused with bistre, and the whole abdomen is darker than the thorax. Antennæ of the two base colors, imperfectly annulate.

Measurements.

Length of body,	32 mm.
Length of pronotum,	3·7 "
Length of mesonotum,	5· "
Length of metanotum (with median segment),	6. "
Length of abdomen,	17· "
Length of cephalic femur,	7· "
Length of median femur,	5·5 "
Length of caudal femur,	7·8 "

The type is the only specimen seen of this striking and extremely interesting genus.

ACRIDIDÆ.

Amblytropidia.—One nymph recorded by Morse (p. 19) from Stranger Key was questionably referred to this genus by him.

Orphulella olivacea (*Morse*).

1893. *Stenobothrus olivaceus* MORSE, Psyche, VI, p. 477. figs. 1 and 2. [Greenwich and Stamford, Connecticut.]

Recorded by Morse (p. 19) on one male from Stranger Key.

Orphulella pelinda (*Burmeister*)?

1838. [*Gomphocerus*] *peludius* BURMEISTER, Handb. d. Entm., II. Abth. II, pt. i, p. 650. [Pennsylvania.]

Nassau, January 31, 1904 (Hebard), two males, two females. "This species was found quite abundant in the salt-grass along the shore. The specimens were all highly colored, and so active that time was found to capture only a few." (H.) Hog Island, near Nassau, February 4, 1904 (Hebard), one immature individual. These specimens are referred to this species with some doubt, as the status of the name is, in the author's opinion, open to some question.

Chortophaga cubensis (Scudder).

1875. [*Tragocephala*] *cubensis* SCUDDER, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat., XVII, p. 483. [Cuba; La Firmina, near Bemba, Cuba.]

Nassau, January 31, 1904 (Hebard), three males, one female. Hog Island, near Nassau, February 4, 1904 (Hebard), one female.

The records of this hitherto peculiarly Cuban species are of considerable interest.

Schistocerca alutacea (*Harris*).—This species has been recorded as

S. rubiginosa, by Scudder from Inagua, Bahamas (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., XXXIV, pp. 462–463, 1899).

Schistocerca americana (*Drury*).—This species has been recorded by Scudder from Inagua, Bahamas (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., XXXIV, pp. 474, 475, 1899), and by Morse (p. 19) from Nassau, Elbow Key, Mangrove Key, Andros, and Stranger Key. Nymphs of species of this genus were also recorded by Morse (p. 19) from Nassau, Mangrove Key, and Stranger Key. Andros, May and June. (Wheeler.)

Paroxya dissimilis (*Morse.*)

1905. *Paroxya dissimilis* MORSE, Psyche, XII, p. 20. [Mangrove Key, Andros.]

Described by Morse from a pair from the type locality. The species is related to *P. atlantica* of the mainland.

Paroyxa sp.—Immature individuals from Stranger Key were assigned to this genus by Morse (p. 20).

TETTIGONIDÆ.

Conocephalus nieti *Saussure.*

1859. *Conocephalus nieti* SAUSSURE, Revue et Magasin de Zoologie, 2e ser., XI, p. 208. [Mexico.]

Recorded from Nassau by Morse (p. 20).

Conocephalus sp.—Immature individuals of a species with acuminate vertex from Nassau were recorded by Morse (p. 20).

Xiphidion fasciatum (*De Geer*).—Recorded from Nassau by Morse (p. 20).

Xiphidion insulare *Morse.*

1905. *Xiphidion insulare* MORSE, Psyche, XII, p. 20. [Stranger Key.]

Described by Morse from one adult male. Immature specimens, referred by him to this genus, were recorded from Nassau and Mangrove Key.

Xiphidion brevipenne *Scudder.*

1862. *X[iphidium] brevipenne* SCUDDER, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., VII, p. 451 [Massachusetts; Cape Cod; Maine.]

Nassau, January 31, 1904 (Hebard), two males, two females. "This species was very abundant in the salt-grass along the shore and any number of specimens might easily have been taken." (H.)

GRYLLIDÆ.

Nemobius alleni *Morse.*

1905. *Nemobius alleni* MORSE, Psyche, XII, p. 21. [Moraine Key.]

Described by Morse from four mature specimens and seven nymphs.

Nemobius sp.—One immature male from Nassau was recorded by Morse (p. 21).

Gryllus bryanti *Morse.*

1905. *Gryllus bryanti* MORSE, Psyche, XII, p. 22. [Mangrove Key, Andros.]

Described from one female specimen. Apparently allied to *G. firmus*.

Gryllus assimilis *Fabricius.*—Grant Town, New Providence, February 3, 1904 (Hebard), one male, two females. "These specimens were easily captured under coquina blocks among weeds." (H.)

Gryllodes poeyi *Saussure.*

1874. *Gryllodes poeyi* SAUSSURE, Miss. Scientif. Mex., Zool., VI part., p. 420. [Cuba.]

Nassau, January 31 and February 3, 1904 (Hebard), twenty males, ten females, sixteen immature individuals. "On February 3d I visited a cow-shed on the Nassau golf-course near Fort Charlotte, as I had heard the stridulating of many crickets there on the previous day. I found that the ceiling of the shed above the trough had wide cracks in it, which were covered at the end by other wide boards. The grooves thus formed were the homes of countless *Gryllodes poeyi*, and by inserting a straw the inmates would tumble out of the opposite end in a stream. The majority were immature, and many of the mature individuals were injured, but many good specimens were taken. The noise in the shed was continuous, and louder than that of any species of *Gryllus*. The stridulation is constant or steadily jerky, and is pitched to a key of particular shrillness. The insect being wholly nocturnal, moves about but little in the light, and when alarmed jumps in any direction with the utmost speed. The bran in the trough must have proved most enticing food for these insects for the colony was unusually large." (H.)

This species, which has become almost cosmopolitan in the tropics, is apparently as abundant in the Bahamas as in Cuba. The series examined shows but little variation in color and size.

Liphoplus krugii *Saussure.*

1897. *Liphoplus krugii*, SAUSSURE, Biol. Cent. Amer., Orth., I, p. 232. [Cuba.]

Mangrove Key, Andros, one female. Pot Key, Andros, May 19, 1904 (Wheeler), two females.

This species has previously been recorded from Cuba and southern Florida.

Cycloptilum americanum *Saussure.*

1874. *Cycloptilum americanum* SAUSSURE, Miss. Scient. Mex., Orth., p. 426. [Cuba.]

A pair from Nassau were recorded by Morse (p. 21).

Mogoplistes barbouri *Morse.*

1905. *Mogisoplistus barbouri* MORSE, Psyche, XII, p. 21. [Nassau, New Providence.]

Based on one female specimen.

Cyrtoxipha sp. indet.—Morse (p. 23) records one badly damaged female of this genus from Nassau.

Amphiacusta bahamensis *Morse.*

1905. *Amphiacustes bahamensis* MORSE, Psyche, XII, p. 23. [Mangrove Key, Andros.]

Based on three adult males and one female, and four nymphs, all from the type locality.

Amphiacusta annulipes *Serville.*

1831. *Phalangopsis annulipes* SERVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., XXII, p. 167. [Port-au-Prince, Haiti.]

Nassau, January 31, 1904 (Hebard), one immature specimen. Mangrove Key, Andros, June 12, 1904 (Wheeler), one female. Recorded by Morse (p. 23) from Nassau.

Orocharis gryllodes *Pallas.*

1772. *Gryllus gryllodes* PALLAS, Spicilegia Zoologica, I, fasc. 9, p. 16, tab. i, fig. 10. [Jamaica.]

Nassau, May–June, 1904 (Wheeler), one female. Andros, May–June, 1904 (Wheeler), one immature female.

These specimens are shrivelled, and as far as can be determined in their condition are identical with Florida specimens of *gryllodes*.

Tafalisca lurida *Walker.*

1869. *Tafalisca lurida* WALKER, Catal. Spec. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., p. 53. [St. Domingo.]

Little Golding Key, Andros, June 19, 1904 (Wheeler), one male. Mangrove Key, Andros, June 12, 1904 (Wheeler), one immature specimen. Dog Key, North of Andros, May 13, 1904 (Wheeler), one immature specimen.

The mature specimen agrees with Florida individuals.