OUR GREENHOUSE ORTHOPTERA.

THE following instances of Orthoptera not native to the spot occurring in our greenhouses are the only ones that have come to my knowledge. The first is a Copiophora (described as a new species by Thomas) which was found in the greenhouse of the Agricultural department at Washington. Another is a species of Bliastes, a single specimen of which did great damage a year or two ago in the orchid house of the Missouri botanic garden at St. Louis, before it was found. Both these genera of Locustarians are strangers to the United States, belonging in tropical America; they were undoubtedly introduced with imported plants. The third case is Apithes agitatrix Uhler, one of our southern crickets ranging as far north as Baltimore, which has been found in all stages of development in greenhouses of the Cambridge botanic garden by Mr. J. W. Folsom; it seems to have done no material damage. Samuel H. Scudder.

SOME CORRECTIONS IN GENERIC NAMES IN ORTHOPTERA.

IT unfortunately appears that several of the names proposed for new genera in my recent paper on Truxalinae are preoccupied. I, therefore, propose for these names the following substitutes:

Oreina in the key is simply a typographical error, it is written *Opeia* on pp. 214–215 and in the explanation of plate II.

JOINTED

Pnigodes may be Eupnigodes. Eremnus may be Ageneotettix. Plectrophorus may be Plectrotettix.

Brunneria may be Bruneria as the genus was intended to be named in honor of Law rence Bruner and was spelled Brunneria by the printer who could not be made to understand that there could be two names so similar as Brunner and Bruner, and as I could not see a second proof, I could not tell whether corrections indicated were made or not. — Jerome McNeill.

AULOCARA AND AGENEOTETTIX.

IN a short paper just published (Can. ent., xxix, 75) I have given Ageneotettix (Eremnus McNeill) as one of the synonyms of Aulocara Scudder. In this I was mistaken. The former differs from Aulocara in that the prozonal carina is entire, instead of being cut by the transverse sulci; in having the lateral foveolae of the male rhomboidal and subequal in width instead of triangular; and in the much greater inequality in length of the inner apical spurs of the hind tibiae, which latter are also red instead of blue. Aulocara has a number of species, some not yet described; Ageneotettix extends from Indiana to Dakota in the north and south to Texas and if the forms all belong to one species it is exceedingly varied in size and Aulocara extends south to markings. northern Mexico.

Samuel H. Scudder.

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