

A NEW GENUS OF ORTHOPTERA FROM GUATEMALA.

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Among the Orthoptera recently collected by my wife at Quirigua, Guatemala, is a large *Ceuthophilus*-like species, which I could not place in any described genus known to me or referred to in the literature at my command. Thinking that it might have been described in the *Biologia Centrali Americana*, I sent a brief account of it, with sketches, to Professor L. Bruner, who kindly writes me that he finds no such insect described, adding: "Undoubtedly your insect is new, and comes near *Glaphyrosoma*."

MAYACRIS gen. nov. (STENOPELMATINÆ).

Female.—A large insect, with the general form and color of *Ceuthophilus*, entirely apterous; feet with pulvilli; hind tibiæ on upper side with two rows of short spines, all of the same type or grade. Head oblong, not wider than thorax; eyes elongate, twice as long as broad; ocelli represented by large oval chalky-white patches, one on the prominence between the antennæ, the others on each side of the broad flattened frontal prominence; vertex not tuberculate; clypeus much narrowed below, the lower half strongly longitudinally sulcate in middle; labrum large, broad-oval not in the least emarginate, with scattered hairs; mandibles with strong apical teeth; third joint of labial palpi as long as the other two together; maxillary palpi with joints 2 to 4 greatly elongated, the fifth flattened and spoon-like; antennæ more than twice as long as body; prothorax large, smooth, its lateral inferior margins nearly straight; anterior coxæ with a strong but short spine; anterior tibiæ with a sulcus on each side, at the upper end of which is a rounded pallid foramen-like depression (wholly unlike the foramina of the Decticinae, however); femora wholly unarmed; anterior tibiæ with two rows of five spines each on lower side, the last three of each row crowded toward the apex; there is also an apical spine on inner side; middle tibiæ with the same ten interior spines, and also six superior ones, in two rows, the last of each row apical; hind tibiæ with two rows of ten short spines above, none apical, no spines below except at apex; apex of hind tibiæ with two very large spines (about as long as first joint of tarsus) on inner side and two not so large on outer, and in addition two pairs of spines beneath, the most apical pair larger and close together at base; first three tarsal joints strongly sulcate or excavated beneath, and variously produced at apex, but not in the least spinose; the tarsal joints are only moderately compressed; ovipositor very short, compressed, gently curved upwards.

Mayacris bruneri, sp. nov.

Female.—Body smooth and shining, about 26 mm. long, dark purplish brown above, very pale yellowish beneath; frontal prominence dark pur-

plish, invaded from behind by two lobes of pale ochreous color; clypeus pallid with two suffused brownish patches; maxillary palpi about 15.5 mm. long; cerci about 5 mm.; ovipositor slightly over 4 mm. in length; anterior femora 9 mm., their tibiæ 9.5; hind femora shining, pale purplish-brown, 22 mm. long, the greatest depth not quite 6 mm.; hind tibiæ 20 mm., dusky at base, pallid apically; hind tarsi a little over 7 mm.; third antennal joint longer than the next two combined.

Habitat: Quirigua, in the tropical lowlands of Guatemala, February, 1912 (W. P. Cockerell). The generic name is derived from the Mayas, who in ancient times erected splendid temples and monuments at Quirigua. The species is dedicated to Professor Bruner, who has done so much to make us acquainted with the Orthoptera of Central America.

Type: Unique female, Cat. 14799, U. S. National Museum

This insect bears a superficial resemblance to certain members of the Rhabdophorinæ, but its structure shows it to belong to the Stenopelmatinæ.

I take this opportunity to record a few other Orthoptera collected by Mrs. Cockerell at Quirigua, and kindly determined by Mr. A. N. Caudell: *Neolobophora ruficeps* Burm., *Homeogamia mexicana* Burm., *Periplaneta australasiae* Fabr., *Stagmomantis fraterna* S. & Z., *Harpagonyx maya* S. & Z., *Heteronemia incongruens* Brunn., *Arnilia marschalli* Bruner, *Xiphidion mexicanum* Sauss., and *Amphiacusta azteca* Sauss.

Mr. Caudell said that except for a character not mentioned in Professor Cockerell's description, i. e., the absence of apical spines above on both margins of the hind tibiæ, he would be inclined to consider the above genus inseparable from *Glyphyrosoma*.

—Under Notes and Exhibition of Specimens, Mr. Caudell spoke of the great numbers of insects found on snowbanks in high altitudes. He mentioned particularly observations made in July on Pikes Peak, when hundreds of insects, mostly ones ascended from lower altitudes by flight or ascending currents of air, were seen on snow. He reasoned that these snow-fields caught the ill-seeing eyes of the insects, and attracted them, otherwise some few would most certainly have been found on the grass or stones in the vicinity. But only one small beetle, a native of high altitudes, was found in any numbers anywhere except on the snow-fields.

—Mr. Caudell spoke briefly on the desirability of miscellaneous observations being published. He pointed out that even



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