

spruce swamp *Podisma glacialis Canadensis*, *Mel. islandicus* and *Tetrix granulatus* were taken.

At the foot of the mountain is an area of exposed rock, on which *Circotettix verruculatus*, *Camnula pellucida*, *Mel. atlantis*, etc., were very abundant. On the shady path up the mountain-side the only Orthopteran met with was *Mel. islandicus*, which was not uncommon, but when we reached the plateau referred to above, we found *Chlœaltis conspersa*, *C. abdominalis* and *Sten. curtipennis*, long- and short-winged forms of each; *Mel. extremus* and *fasciatus*, long-winged; *Circotettix verruculatus*, *Camnula pellucida*, *Melanoplus atlantis* and *Tetrix acadicus*. On the top of the mountain both forms of *Mel. fasciatus* and of the two species of *Chlœaltis* were common, especially the long-winged form of the first-named and that of *C. abdominalis*. A few females of *Mel. altitudinum* and many specimens of *Mel. islandicus* were also taken here.

The country about Nipigon is rugged and picturesque, and wooded with heavier timber than grows in the vicinity of Ft. William. We saw many large white spruce, aspen, balsam poplar and canoe birch, and the vegetation is, generally speaking, more luxuriant than in most parts of Northern Ontario along the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Nipigon River above the Railway Bridge flows swiftly between steep clay banks over a hundred feet high, but a little below it there is a waterfall, after which it flows placidly out to Lake Superior, the banks sloping gently to the water's edge, which is bordered by low bushy pastures and damp woods. Here and there open reedy marshes jut out into the river, and, not far below the fall, there is an island consisting of a narrow strip of tamarack swamp surrounded by a broad belt of open, partly submerged, marsh. This marsh yielded the only species of Orthoptera, *Mecostethus lineatus*, not found at Fort William, and was a wonderful locality for dragon-flies.

The Orthoptera here are practically the same as those found at Fort William. The most noticeable feature was the abundance of *Mel. Bruneri*, which, with *Camnula pellucida*, was the common campestral species, especially on dry soil. *Mel. atlantis* was quite local, and *M. femurrubrum* does not seem to have been observed at all. The same tendency towards the development of macropterous or long-winged individuals in species usually regarded as normally brachypterous or short-winged was observed here, though apparently not in such a marked degree as upon Mt. McKay.