of the males. The former, especially, varies greatly in shape, but, strangely enough, has been quite ignored by entomologists.

Key to males of the species of *Ceuthophilus* found in Ontario:

A. Hind margin of 9th dorsal segment of abdomen distinctly emarginate; hind tibiæ arcuate in their basal third.....1. *maculatus.*

AA. Hind margin of 9th dorsal segment entire, rounded. Hind tibiæ straight.

B. Outer carina of hind femora with less than 20 spines, usually 12 or 13, well separated from one another.....2. *pallidipes*, n. sp.

BB. Outer carina of hind femora with 25–30 small teeth, crowded together over two-thirds or more of its length.

C. Hind femora as long as or barely shorter than hind tibiæ, and not more than 3 times as long as broad; fore femora but little longer than pronotum.....3. *neglectus.*

CC. Hind femora distinctly shorter (about one-tenth) than hind tibiæ, 3½ times as long as broad; fore femora at least a third longer than pronotum.....4. *terrestris.*

23. CEUTHOPHILUS MACULATUS, Say.—The Spotted Stone Cricket

Rhaphidophora maculata (Say, MS.), Harris, Ins. Inj. Veg., 1841, 126.

Phalangopsis maculata, Harr., Ins. Inj. Veg., 1862, 155.

Ceuthophilus maculatus, Scudd., Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist., VII., 1862, 434.

Measurements: Length of body, ♂ 14 mm., ♀ 16 mm.; of pronotum, ♂ 4.6 mm., ♀ 4.8 mm.; of anterior femora, ♂ 6.6 mm., ♀ 5.8 mm.; of hind femora, ♂ 15.5 mm., ♀ 15 mm.; of hind tibiæ, ♂ 16 mm., ♀ 15.3 mm.; of ovipositor, 9.3 mm.

On July 1st, 1903, while collecting at Niagara Glen, I found a number of *Ceuthophili* under two or three large flat stones in a dry open wood, just above the Glen. They were nearly all immature, but three males appear to be full-grown, or nearly so, and are easily recognizable as *maculatus*. This is the only time I have come across this species in Ontario, although I have found it common in certain parts of Quebec. It is doubtless, however, pretty generally distributed over the Province, wherever suitable conditions for its existence obtain.