

ivory climbing cricket, *Æcanthus niveus*, Sew. The male is ivory white, with very broad, transparent wing-covers, crossed by from three to five oblique raised lines. In the female the wing-covers are longer and narrower, and of a pale green color. The antennæ and legs are long and slender, the hind thighs not being so stout as in the ground crickets. The shrilling of the species is more sustained than that of *Gryllus*, the notes running together like the roll of a drum, swelling and decreasing alternately. They commence shrilling about the first of August, and continue until the frosts of October put an end to their existence.

The eggs are deposited in the stems of plants. The insect is sometimes very injurious to raspberry canes and grape vines, on account of its piercing them with its ovipositor, causing them to wither and die.

GRASSHOPPERS (LOCUSTARÆ).

These insects may, with few exceptions, be recognised by their long and slender legs, and by their extremely long bristle-formed antennæ. In the winged species, the wing-covers slope downwards at the sides of the body and overlap a little on the back near the thorax. The ovipositor is generally long, flattened at the sides, and curved like a cimeter.

The shrilling of some of the southern species is quite powerful, and where the insects are very abundant the noise is sometimes unpleasantly loud; but in these northern regions the notes of our grasshoppers are weak, nor are the insects sufficiently numerous to attract much attention.

At the head of the family, systematists place a group of wingless forms represented in Canada by two species, one restricted to the North-West, the other apparently common in Ontario and Quebec.

Centhophilus maculatus, Harris. This curious insect is rather strongly built, with stout hind thighs; the back is arched and has a smooth, shiny appearance, as if varnished. Its general color is brown, thickly covered with spots of a lighter color. Wings entirely absent, ovipositor rather