

change in the name. But after considering such names as "the forest caterpillar," "the forest *Clisiocampa*," "the spotted forest caterpillar," "the maple *Clisiocampa*," I was unable to suggest any good substitute for the old name. Recently, however, while again cogitating on the subject, the name of "forest tentless caterpillar" suddenly appeared on the horizon of my thoughts. It seemed hardly the thing at first, but the more I thought of it the more appropriate it seemed. I brought the name before the Entomological Club, the Jugate, here at Cornell University, and all agreed it was a very apt and easy way to solve the problem. The name of "forest tentless caterpillar" retains all of the "old associations;" it is not a radical nor a difficult change to become accustomed to, and it expresses the characteristic difference between the habits of the caterpillar and those of the apple tent-caterpillar. I would therefore here propose that *Clisiocampa distria* be properly known as the forest tentless caterpillar. Are there any serious objections to this name, or has anyone a better one to suggest?

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#### MELANOPLUS DIFFERENTIALIS IN NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Professor J. B. Smith, of New Brunswick, N. J., first reported this grasshopper in this section, as occurring in cranberry bogs in New Jersey. In 1896 specimens were taken by Mr. W. H. Wensel, of Philadelphia, in Southern Philadelphia ("the Neck"); by Mr. S. T. Kemp, of Elizabeth, N. J., at Camden, N. J.; and by Mr. C. Fen Seiss, of Philadelphia, on August 26th, the latter on a window-sill in the centre of the city. Mr. Seiss has in his collection four specimens taken in 1897, on August 2nd, September 11th (two specimens), and November 6th—all from Philadelphia. The writer secured five specimens on September 5th and 11th at League Island and Philadelphia Neck, Philadelphia Co., Penn. They were collected on the large leaves of weeds, except one taken on a cement walk. In the same year specimens were taken at Riverton, Burlington Co., and Westville, Gloucester Co., N. J., by Mr. H. L. Vienck. In 1898 they first appeared mature about August 1st, in the streets, on lots, and even in the iron manufacturing sections of the city, where there is absolutely no vegetation. Their number was greatly increased, and they appeared to be firmly established. The year 1899 presented this species as a rather common grasshopper from August to October, with all the territory surrounding this city occupied by it. The range of this species this far east (Smith's record) was doubted by Scudder (Rev. Melan., p. 353), but he adds in a foot-note that he later noticed specimens in the collection of the American Entomological Society of Philadelphia from Camden Co., N. J. The range of this species to the north or south of this section I do not know, but I think it has come east to stay, as it seems to take possession of everything and thrive in its new location.

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