

*Camnula pellucida*.—This is the insect which has occasionally been very destructive in parts of California and Nevada. It has since spread eastward into Idaho, where it is very destructive the present season, covering an area of at least 1,300 square miles of territory. It also appears in great numbers, with several other species, in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba. I also observed it abundantly in the Prickly Pear and Gallatin Valleys of Montana, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, in North Dakota, in portions of Wyoming, Colorado and the extreme western parts of Nebraska. It also occurs in the New England States and British America. This is a species which readily adapts itself to any new locality, being the most easily acclimated of any of our injurious locusts. When once established it is there to stay, and will require earnest attention from time to time in the future. In fact, I consider this locust, though not migratory, fully as destructive as the Rocky Mountain or true migratory locust, from the fact that it so soon becomes acclimated.

*Acridium americanum*.—This large, handsome locust is the species which occasionally devastates Yucatan, Central America and Mexico, and even reaches the United States in injurious numbers along our southern coasts. It has also been known in dangerous numbers as far northward as the Ohio River, and occurs sparingly as far north as the Northern States, but I imagine never reaches British America.

*Dendrotettix longipennis*.—"Post Oak Locust" of Texas. During the spring of 1887, while visiting Washington County, Texas, to investigate a local outbreak of an injurious locust, I heard of a species that was attacking the oaks of that particular region, and in some places entirely defoliating them. On my way from the region where I had been working, to the city of Brenham, we passed through the infested locality, and I obtained some of the insects in question, which were then in the larval stage. A careful examination proved the insect to be new and congeneric with a species heretofore collected only in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri, which also occurred only on oak. About a year later this species was described by Professor Riley under the above name. The insect occurs in two forms, long-winged and short-winged. The former flies with great ease and often leaves the trees in midday and alights in fields and other clearings—with the least disturbance it rises again and flies to the tops of the adjoining trees. The larvæ and pupæ are also exceedingly active, and run over the branches and trunks of trees with great