

The Nipigon specimens exhibit great range of variation in size, coloration, wing-length and in the development of the depression or notch below the apical margin of the subgenital plate in the male. This depression is not, as described by Scudder, the result of drying, but is present in life, and all gradations exist between individuals in which the apical margin is entire and only a shallow depression beneath it occurs, and those in which the margin itself is as deeply or more deeply notched than in *Mel. atlanis*. The former are typical *Bruneri*, while the latter agree perfectly with Scudder's description and figure of *Mel. Alaskanus*. A considerable series of specimens from Saskatchewan and Alberta exhibit similar variations, but the *Alaskanus* type seems to be everywhere comparatively rare. The reduction of this supposed species to a variety of *Bruneri* also unites two of Scudder's series in the genus *Melanoplus*, viz., the *Utahensis* and the *spretus* series.

As regards wing-length, no definite separation into macropterous and brachypterous forms is possible, but the tegmina show considerable variation in length, in some scarcely reaching beyond the tips of the hind femora, in others surpassing them by fully the length of the fore femora. The majority fall between these extremes. One male from Nipigon is remarkable for its large size and pale ochre-yellow coloration. It measures as follows: Length of body, 25 mm.; pronotum, 5.5 mm.; tegmen, 20; hind femur, 14. The largest female is from Fort William, and has also the longest tegmina, relatively as well as actually. It measures as follows: Length of body, 28 mm.; pronotum, 6 mm.; tegmen, 24 mm.; hind femur, 14 mm.

This species was not met with at Temagami, but has been recorded by the writer from the vicinity of Dwight, near Algonquin Park. They were quite local here, and showed very little variation of any kind.

18. *Melanoplus atlanis*, Riley.

This widely-distributed species was abundant in the fields and pastures on Bear Island, Lake Temagami, and occurred in smaller numbers in most of the clearings in the Temagami District. It was common in fields at Fort William and at the base of Mt. McKay, but the only examples observed at Nipigon were a few taken in a pasture across the river from the village. As it was raining heavily when these specimens were captured, only a few minutes were spent here and nothing else was taken. It is noteworthy, however, that the only *Melanopli* seen here were *atlanis*, while on the other side of the river *Bruneri* was the abundant species, and no *atlanis* were taken.