

specimens from Ontario. Specimens from Point Pelee measure about the same as those from Indiana, according to Blatchley's figures, but those from Toronto, Lake Simcoe and other places further north are distinctly smaller, the smallest average size being found in the North Bay and Northern Muskoka specimens. My smallest specimens are from Lake Simcoe, but I have many from this locality that are nearly as large as those from Point Pelee, and there is a complete series of intermediate sizes. The smaller specimens are sometimes very difficult to distinguish from *G. pennsylvanicus*, especially the males, in which the head is not always broader and more swollen than in that species. In the females the ratio of the length of the hind femora to that of the ovipositor is pretty constant.

The following are measurements of average specimens from the localities given:

	Point Pelee.	Lake Simcoe.	Goderich.	Dwight.	North Bay.
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Pronotum . . .	♂ 4 ♀ 4.3	♂ 3.5 ♀ 4	♂ 3.5 ♀ 3.7	♀ 3.3	♂ 3.3 ♀ 3.5
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Hind Femur . .	♂ 13 ♀ 13.5	♂ 13 ♀ 13.5	♂ 11 ♀ 11.3	♀ 10.5	♂ 9.7 ♀ 10.5
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Body	♂ 20 ♀ 21	♂ 18 ♀ 18.5	♂ 19.5 ♀ 18.5	♀ 15	♂ 16 ♀ 17.5
Ovipositor . . .	19.5 mm.	18 mm.	17.5 mm.	15 mm.	15.5 mm.

Adults begin to appear about the second week in August. My earliest captures are from Point Pelee, Aug. 7, 1901, where I found them fairly numerous under boards and rubbish on the sand. These specimens are all of large size, the ovipositor sometimes more than 20 mm. in length. In September and October they become very numerous and congregate in large numbers under every chunk, log or board, under the loose bark of old stumps, or in burrows in the sand. Late in the season they may be seen in hundreds sunning themselves on fences close to the ground. The eggs are laid in October, and, according to McNeill, in Northern Illinois, hatch in the following July. None of the adults ever survive the winter, the crickets which appear in the spring belonging to another species.