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NOTES ON THE LOCUSTIDÆ OF ONTARIO.

BY E. M. WALKER, B. A., M. B., TORONTO. (Continued from page 330.) Sub-family CONOCEPHALINÆ.

7. CONOCEPHALUS ENSIGER, Harris. The Sword-bearer.

Conocephalus ensiger, Harr. Ins. Inj. Veg., 1862; 163.

Measurements: Length of body, $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 26.5 mm., $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 29 mm.; of pronotum, $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 7.5 mm.; $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 6.7 mm.; of hind femora, $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 20.5 mm., $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 21.5 mm.; of tegmina, $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 41 mm., $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 46 mm.; of ovipositor, 32 mm.

This is a very common insect in Ontario, ranging northward about as far as Muskoka and the Bruce Peninsula. It frequents fields, vacant lots and roadsides, which resound at night with the incessant monotonous song, during late summer and autumn.

Scudder describes this song as composed of a succession of sounds like "chwi," emitted at the rate of about five per second. He states that it stridulates only at night or during cloudy weather, but I have occasionally heard it in bright sunshine, in the afternoon. It is the most easily approached of all our locustarians while thus engaged, and is in fact difficult to find in any other way; hence the females are but seldom seen.

Although this grasshopper usually perches upon tall weeds, I have occasionally traced its song to a tree or vine, the insect being sometimes stationed at a considerable height.

I have taken but one brown individual, a female captured at Toronto, Oct. 1, 1893.

Localities: Rondeau, Kent Co., Sept. 14, 1899; Leamington, Aug. 7, 1901; Sarnia, Aug. 16, 1901; Goderich, Aug. 19, 1901; Burke Id., Lake Huron, Aug. 27, 1901; Niagara River, Sept. 26, 1898; Toronto, Aug.-Nov.; Lake Simcoe, Aug.-Sept.; Bracebridge, Muskoka (heard), Sept. 11, 1900.

8. Conocephalus Nebrascensis, Bruner. The Nebraska Conehead.

Conocephalus Nebrascensis, Bruner, CAN. ENT., XXIII., 1891, 72.