

entirely enclose the abdomen, and with their strong midrib, look exceedingly like a leaf" Riley. This is the true "Katy-did," the name being derived from a fancied resemblance of the call of the male to the words, Katydid.

"I sit among the leaves here, when evening zephyrs sigh,
And those that listen to my voice I love to mystify;
I never tell them all I know, altho' I'm often bid,
I laugh at curiosity, and chirrup 'Katy did.'"

Prof. Riley states that "the stridulation is quite forcible, representing more often 'Katy-she-did' than 'Katy-did,' and continued at regular intervals."

Rare in Canada, and apparently confined to south-western Ontario.

These are the only aboreal species on our Canadian lists, and so far as known to me, they live altogether on trees and shrubs, never coming to the ground except by accident. Prof. Riley aptly remarks that "they might more appropriately be called tree-vaulters than grasshoppers."

In *Conocephalus* the head is conical, and extends to a point between the eyes, and the ovipositor is long and straight. *C. ensiger*, Harr. is the only species recorded from Canada. It is of a pale green colour, the head whitish, the abdomen and legs brownish green. It measures from an inch and three-quarters to two inches in length. The female has been observed by Prof. S. I. Smith, with its ovipositor forced down between the root-leaves and the stalk of a species of *Andropogon*, where the eggs are probably deposited.

During the latter part of summer, numbers of small, fragile looking green grasshoppers may be found in damp fields. They belong to the genus *Xiphidium*, of which we have two species in Canada, one of which, *X. fasciatum*, is common and generally distributed; the other, *X. saltans*, appears to be rare, and is apparently confined to the North-west. The species resemble each other very closely, their general colour being green, with a brown stripe on top of the head, and the thorax bordered on each side with darker brown. The ovipositor bends abruptly down at the base, and is then straight to the tip.

Prof. Riley states that *X. fasciatum* oviposits in the cone-like willow gall (*Salicis strobiloides*). Although *X. fasciatum* and its variety, *brevipennis*, are abundant at Montreal, I have not heard them shrilling; according to Mr. Scudder, "*Xiphidium* makes a note very similar to *Orchelimum*, but so faint as to be barely perceptible even when close at hand."

The species of *Orchelimum* are almost identical with *Xiphidium* in general appearance and colour, but are larger, measuring about an inch and one-tenth in length from head to tip of wing-covers. They also differ somewhat in habits, according to my observations, *Xiphidium* being generally distributed among the grass, while *Orchelimum* conceals itself in the ranker tufts. *Orchelimum agile*, De Geer, is common in the neighbourhood of Montreal, and may be found in almost every damp field where there are tufts of rank grass or clumps of tall weeds. Concealed in one of these the male takes his stand and trills his simple love song, which is merely a weak, wheezy trill, only audible for the distance of a few feet. When shrilling the insect slightly raises its wing-covers, and shuffles them together with a shivering motion. It shrills in the bright sunshine, and it was by observing the play of light on the wings while in motion that I discovered the insect, as when sitting still it is almost impossible to detect it, so effectually does its green dress conceal it.

The species of *Anabrus*, commonly called western crickets, are large, thick-bodied, clumsy looking insects, the wings being very small and quite useless for the purpose of flight. As the popular name implies, they are found in the west, where at times they occur in immense numbers, often proving very injurious. *A. purpurascens*, Uhler, is the only species on our Canadian lists. It is of a dark purplish-brown colour, mottled with yellow.

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