

NOTES ON THE LOCUSTIDÆ OF ONTARIO.

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The Locustidæ (Tettigonidæ, Rehn), comprise the long-horned or green grasshoppers, katydids and camel or stone crickets. They have for the most part a southern distribution, and hence are but poorly represented in Ontario, except in the south-western part, to which the majority of the species are confined.

Five sub-families are represented in the province, and twenty-six species have been found, many of these being now recorded for the first time. All, or nearly all, of these occur in the south-west, but the number of species rapidly diminishes northward, and in the boreal zone not more than six or seven species are to be found, only one or two of these being at all characteristic of the north. Along Lake Erie the genera *Orchelimum* and *Xiphidium* are well developed, there being eight species of the former, only one of which, *O. vulgare*, extends north of the south-western peninsula. To this region is also confined the sole representative of the sub-family Decticinae, *Atlanticus pachymerus*. There are doubtless also unrecorded species in the south-west, especially in the genera *Ceuthophilus*, *Conocephalus* and *Xiphidium*.

In the preparation of the following notes I am indebted to Messrs. Blatchley and Caudell for their kind assistance in the determination of puzzling species.

Excellent tables for the determination of all but one species of our Locustidæ are to be found in Blatchley's "Orthoptera of Indiana," in the 27th Annual Report of the Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources of Indiana, 1902.

Sub-family PHANEROPTERINÆ.

1. SCUDDERIA TEXENSIS, Saussure-Pictet. The Texas Katydid.

Scudderia Texensis, Sauss.-Pict., Biol. Cent. Amer. Orth., 1897, 328.

Scudderia curvicauda, Bl., Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci., 1893, 99.

Measurements: Length of body, ♂ 25 mm., ♀ 28 mm.; of pronotum, ♂ 6.2 mm., ♀ 6.5 mm.; of hind femora, ♂ 29 mm., ♀ 28.5 mm.; of tegmina, ♂ 39 mm., ♀ 38.5 mm.; of ovipositor, 8 mm.; width of tegmina, ♂ 8.2 mm., ♀ 8.5 mm.

This fine large species is quite common in south-western Ontario, but seems to be confined to that part of the province. I found it upon tall coarse grasses and sedge growing in open marshes. Blatchley says it is probably less arboreal than any other species of katydid.