

SOME INDIANA ACRIDIDÆ.

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(Continued from page 81, Volume xxiii.)

22. *MELANOPLUS FEMUR-RUBRUM*, De Geer. The Red-legged Grass-hopper.

Acrydium femur-rubrum, Harris, Ins. Inj., 1862, 174, fig. 80.

Caloptenus femur-rubrum, Thos., Syn. Acrid. N. A., 1873, 163.

Id., Ninth Rep. St. Ent., Ill., 1880, 124,
figs. 22, 23.

Riley, Rep. U. S. Ent. Comm., I., 1877,
50, pl. II.

Melanoplus femur-rubrum, Scudd., Proceed. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.,
XIX., 1878, 284.

Our most abundant and injurious species found everywhere during the autumn months, but prefers open blue grass pastures and roadsides. Males and females of this species, as well as of the next, were taken in copulation as late as November 22. When disturbed it either hops vigorously to one side or flies swiftly and noiselessly straight ahead for about twenty feet and then suddenly drops to the ground.

23. *MELANOPLUS ATLANIS*, Riley. The Lesser Grasshopper.

Caloptenus atlantis, Riley, Rep. U.S. Ent. Comm., I., 1877, 49, pl. II

Id., U. S. Agr. Rep., 1883, 172, pl. II.

Thomas, Ninth Rep. St. Ent., Ill., 1880, 124.

Melanoplus atlantis, Scudd., Proceed. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX.,
1878, 285.

This species is fully half as common as *femur-rubrum*, and is found in company with it, the habits of the two being essentially the same. The notched apex of the last abdominal segment of the male of *atlantis* readily distinguishes that sex from the corresponding one of *femur-rubrum*, but the females are very similar and more difficult to separate. However, a little practice will enable one to distinguish them, even in the field, by colour characters alone, the abdominal sternites of *atlantis* being yellow, while those of *femur-rubrum* are dark reddish brown. Moreover, the upper outer surface of the posterior femora of the former are banded with three oblique yellowish bands, those of *femur-rubrum* being plain.