

the light, but crawled about trying to find an egress. Whenever they met they fought ferociously, like two cats, one or both lying down, kicking and biting. After some time I separated them, and they sang to each other the remainder of the night.

The next evening I again visited the field just after sundown, and found several specimens crawling up posts, strong grass-stems and other objects which would allow them to get several inches above the ground. While singing, the male stands head downward, several inches to a foot above the ground, on any object sufficiently high, in the meadow. In this position, presumably to facilitate their escape when disturbed, being slow of motion, they stridulate with their short, broad, round-pointed, parchment-like wings. Their song, as I said before, consists of short, subdued yet distinct measures, intervened by long pauses.

Although I found a great many of them in that, as well as similar places, I found only males. Professor Aldrich also searched, with the same success as I. No females have been seen in this vicinity. They did no apparent damage, so we thought no more about them until this spring, when Professor Aldrich received a letter from Mr. Stanley, of Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, complaining of great damage done to fruit trees by a peculiar cricket. Mr. Stanley sent us specimens of his persecutors, and, on opening the box, we were surprised to recognize our old friend, *C. monstrosa*, but contrary to our captures, all the specimens sent us were females.

In Mr. Stanley's letter dated May 23rd, 1901, he says: "They all live in holes in the ground during active service, which is in the spring, as soon as the flower-buds of the peach and cherry begin to open, until June. They prefer the above-named fruits to any other, but are destructive to apples and pears—in fact, nothing in the fruit line escapes them, and they do not seem to eat anything else when a fruit tree is in the vicinity.

"The great problem is to kill them when the peach and cherry trees are in bloom, for if they are left unmolested at that time they will so ruin the fruit-buds that the crop will be severely injured on large trees of all kinds, and entirely destroyed on those five and six years old."

Mr. W. W. Yothers, Horticultural Inspector for northern Idaho, visited Mr. Stanley. He said that the most destructive visit of the crickets lasted about three weeks during May. He also says that the