

in its economic importance. The destruction wrought by it in Canada has been second to none in recent times, and its numbers have only been surpassed by its close ally *spretus*, which caused such severe losses in Manitoba during 1873 to 1875 as well as on several dates previous to these dates. *Spretus*, however, does not seem to be a native of Canada, hence *atlanis* holds first rank in destructiveness as an inhabitant of our country. It may seem strange that a species so widely distributed and so well known as *atlanis* should have had so little attention devoted to its egg-laying habits. We are, of course, aware that it seeks dry, firm soil for ovipositing in and that it prefers stubble lands or old, deserted fields for that purpose, but while I can claim to have handled hundreds of egg-pods, I have only one record of seeing this species actually ovipositing.

The individual referred to was on the border of a stubble field and had partly completed her task before being observed. This, insect on withdrawing her ovipositor, carefully shoved the loose soil into the vacated cavity by aid of the abdomen, using the valves of the ovipositor as a rake. The earth in this case was first pushed in from close around and afterwards the insect reached out to the full extent of her abdomen and drew the soil towards her. Thus, in a short time no sign of the hole remained, after which the locust hopped quickly away. This egg-pod contained 16 eggs, which is about an average for the species.

*Melanoplus angustipennis* Dodge. The Manitoba examples of this species are chiefly of the red-legged form, called by Scudder *coccineipes*. It is a common insect which is most frequently met with on edges of low bushes.

On September 19th a female was observed searching for a suitable situation for egg-laying. She had already forced her abdomen into the soil and remained in that place for 10 minutes. She then moved away and tested 14 other spots within an hour and 10 minutes. During this search she travelled over considerable ground, usually walking, occasionally hopping and twice flying. The process of inserting the abdomen occupied approximately seven minutes. The method employed, which is practically the same in all species, consists of drawing the abdominal extremity well under the insect and then raising the hind legs and