

## GRYLLIDÆ.

*Cycloptilus borealis* n. sp.—Head and pronotum of both sexes, together with the two basal abdominal segments of the female, light mahogany brown above; abdomen dark brown inclining to black on the dorsum which is more or less densely covered with silvery grey scales, giving the insect a grizzled appearance. Tibiæ and apical portion of the femora indistinctly fasciate with brown. Underside and basal portion of the legs pale yellowish.

Moderately robust, fusiform; the middle pair of legs rather small; posterior femora not very much inflated. Anal cerci of the female a little more than half as long as the body, quite stout and somewhat hairy; those of the male shorter and slenderer; those of the female directed backward, those of the male considerably divergent.

Length of body, ♂ and ♀, 7.5-8 mm.; of pronotum, ♂, 2.15 mm.; ♀, 1.85 mm.; of antennæ, ♂ and ♀, about 10 mm.; of hind femora, ♂, 3.5 mm.; ♀, 4 mm.; of anal cerci, ♂, 3 mm.; ♀, 4.1 mm.; of ovipositor, 4 mm.

This active little cricket was first taken by me on the 10th of August, 1888, at Valentine, near the Niobrara river. It was found among dead grass upon sandy soil on a south hill-slope. It was again met with on the margins of the large salt basin west of Lincoln on the 15th of the following month. These latter specimens were under boards lying upon sandy soil. Judging from the fact that all the specimens thus far taken have been found upon sandy soil, it will be safe to call it a frequenter of sand districts, where it may be looked for under boards, loose stones, sticks and loose *debris* of all kinds during daytime.

Two other representatives of the genus have been described from North American localities, *i. e.*, *Cycloptilus squamosus* Scudder, a Texan species, and *Cycl. Americanus* Saussure, a Cuban species.

## LOCUSTIDÆ.

*Ceuthophilus pallescens* n. sp.—This wingless cricket is very similar in appearance to *C. pallidus* Thos., but differs from that species in its markings and in the number and arrangement of the femoral and tibial spines. In size it is similar to *C. maculatus*, than which it is slightly less arched.