

Spharagemon collare Scudd. Egg-laying covers approximately the same dates as the *Dissosteira*. A female was seen seeking a suitable situation on September 25, and after three attempts to insert her abdomen chose a place close to some herbage in sandy soil. The customary kicking motion accompanied the drilling process. At the end of 34 minutes she withdrew her abdomen and hopped away without depositing any eggs. A second attempt, covering approximately the same time resulted in eight eggs being laid; whereupon the locust departed without any attempt to fill in the cavity. Another female on the same date took two hours and three minutes seeking for a suitable place to oviposit, and during that time thrust her abdomen into the soil on 24 occasions, remaining in some places for 15 minutes, at others merely making a short test. She frequently returned to the same situation, as a consequence of which seven tests were made within a few inches of each other. Eventually becoming satisfied she placed her eggs among the roots of a lambs'-quarters plant, commencing at dusk and finishing at 7.50 p.m. She then carefully covered the hole with her hind legs and staggered away, being weak from the cold—the temperature registering 50 degrees F. This egg-sack had practically no neck and contained but 11 eggs. Another specimen, on September 30, covered the hole with both forward and backward kicks. The egg-sack, though considerably larger than those mentioned above, contained but two eggs. A fourth egg mass provided 12 eggs. These were all buried on stubble land.

Spharagemon bolli Scudd. This species is often found associating with the last, but prefers less open situations. An ovipositing female, on September 29, had chosen a place in the middle of a trail close to some trees. She remained without moving for 42 minutes from the time when first noticed. The egg chamber was covered in the usual fashion and the egg-pod, with a neck reaching almost to the surface of the ground, contained 10 eggs. A second individual located two days later did not differ in its methods from that of the above.

Locustinae.

Melanoplus atlantis Riley. This species, known popularly as the lesser migratory locust, ranks above all our native grasshoppers