

To turn to the genera known to be represented in Canada, we have already mentioned the probability that *Podisma dodgei* (Thom.) would occur in the Canadian Rockies; and it is by no means improbable that new species of this genus will also be found.

But for the bulk of the suspects we must naturally turn to the genus *Melanoplus*. Here, in the *Flabellifer* series, we have *Mel. occidentalis* (Thom.) known from Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana; and *Mel. flabellifer* Scudd., occurring in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

In the *Spretus* series, *Mel. intermedius* Bran., occurs abundantly in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Washington, and is, therefore, likely to occur in Alberta and British Columbia.

The *Indigenus* series is composed of a single and new species, *Mel. indigenus*, which comes from Idaho and may reasonably be looked for a little further north.

The *Mancus* series is another group not yet discovered in Canada, but which may be looked for, as two species, *Mel. Artemisia* (Brun.) and *Mel. mancus* (Smith) are found on its confines: the former in the west on sage brush in Idaho; the latter in the east in Maine and New Hampshire.

In the *Dawsoni* series, an additional species may be looked for, viz: *Mel. militaris* Scudd., which occurs in Idaho.

Several species also of the *Rusticus* series, a group not yet recognized in Canada, probably occur therein: *Mel. Montanus* (Thom.) found in Montana, *Mel. Washingtonianus* (Brun.) known now only in Washington, and *Mel. altitudinum* (Scudd.) which occurs at high elevations in Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana.

Of the *Borekii* series, *Mel. borekii* (Stal.) is found in Washington, Idaho and Montana.

So, too, in the *Fasciatus* series, *Mel. saltator* (Scudd.) occurs in the same States and in Wyoming, and may confidently be expected to extend across the border.

The *Alleni* series contains but two species, one of which, *Mel. Alleni* (Scudd.) occurs in Iowa and Dakota.

One of the representatives of the *Cinereus* series, *Mel. cinereus* (Scudd.) is of a very wide range, and is known from Washington, Idaho and Wyoming in places very similar to those abundant over the border in the sage-brush district.

Finally the *Collinus* series has probably other representatives in Canada, since *Mel. luridus* (Dodge) occurs abundantly in Washington, Montana, Dakota and Wyoming, and *Mel. collinus* (Scudd.) is found in equal numbers in Maine and New Hampshire.

A considerable number of these species have tegmina no longer than the pronotum, so that should eventually all of them be found in Canada, what has before been said on this point regarding Canadian species would need to be materially modified. But in any event it seems plain that the Canadian fauna will prove much richer in species and genera than we now know it to be.

It should be added that many of the species mentioned above are as yet unpublished and are not always so specified; descriptions of all are in press.

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