## DISSOSTEIRA CAROLINA.

BY' JEROME M'NEILL, MOLINE, ILLL.
During the past summer I collected at Dublin, Wayne Co., Ind., a number of CEdipodini that seem to be a long-winged variety of the above named species. A comparison of the dimensions given by Thomas and Saussure for $D$. carolina and $D$. Congipennis with measurements taken from eleven of these specimens, will show what the difference amounts to. The former, in his Acrididæ of North America, page ri8, gives for D. carolina the following dimensions: "Female-Length, 1.5 to 1.75 inches; elytra, length of the body; posterior femora, about half the length of the body. Male-Length, I to 1.25 inches ; elytra and wings passing the abdomen about one-third their length." The same authority gives for $D$. longipennis: "Length, 1.14 inches; elytra, r. 27 inches; posterior femora, 0.64 inch ; posterior tibix, 0.55 inch." These dimensions are those of the male, the female being unknown to Thomas.

Saussure, in his "Prodromus CEdipodiorum," pages 137 and 138 , gives for the measurements of the first named species: "Length, female; 40 , male, 33 ; elytra, female, 4 I , male, 36 mill." And for the last mentioned species: "Length, female, 45, male, 35 ; elytra, female, 46, male, 35 mill."

It appears from these facts then that while the length of the body is greater in $D$. Longipennis, the wings are proportionally longer in both female and male of D. carolina, and absolutely longer in the male of this species, so that the latter is, in spite of the name, the long-winged species. But the Dublin specimens exhibit a much greater contrast in the relative lengths of the elytra and. bodies, as a glance at the following table will show:-

| No. 1: femi <br> No. 2 , | length | $\begin{aligned} & 34 ; \\ & 37 ; \end{aligned}$ | elytra, 41 ; | posterior | femo |  | poster | tibiæ, 14 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average | " | 35.5; | " 40.5; | " | " | 17; | " | 14.5 | " |
| No. 3, male, | length, | ,27; | elytra, 33 ; | posterior | femora |  | posterio | ibix, | mill. |
| Nu. 4, | " | 28 ; | " 34; | " | " | $15 ;$ | " | 12 |  |
| No. 5, | " | 27 ; | $33 ;$ | " | " | 14 ; | " | 12 | " |
| No. 6, | " | 27 ; | 32 ; | " | " | 15 ; | " | 12 | " |
| No. 7, | " | $30 ;$ | 34; | " | " | 14 ; | " | 12 | " |
| No. 8, | " | 27 ; | 33; | " | " | 14 ; | " | 12 |  |
| No. 9, | " | $28 ;$ | 35; | " | " | 15 ; | " | 13. | " |
| No. 10, | " | 26; | 33; | " | " | 14 ; | " | 12 | " |
| No. 11, | " | 29; | 34; | " | " | $14 ;$ | " | 12 |  |
| Average |  | $7 \frac{1}{3}$ | . $33 \frac{1}{}$; |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{12 \frac{3}{3}}$ |  |

