

*Scudderia furcata* ranges as far north as North Bay, Lake Nipissing, where I captured a single specimen in September, 1900. This is probably near its northern limit in this part of the country.

28. *Xiphidion fasciatum*, De Geer.

This widely-distributed insect was found in small numbers at Fort William, Nipigon and in the Temagami District.

At Nipigon it was the only Orthopterous insect, except *Mecostethus lineatus*, occurring in the open marsh surrounding the island in the river. Both species were rare, the vegetation being coarse and unsuited to the development of many Orthoptera. At Temagami this species was occasionally met with in long grass growing in sphagnum-bogs.

29. *Idionotus brevipes*, Caudell (Pl. 7, figs. 3, 3a).

Syn. *Platycleis Fletcheri*, Caud.

Four males of this species were taken while stridulating in the open grassy plains east of the river at Fort William. One of these (Pl. 7, fig. 3a) is macropterous, the others brachypterous. Another macropterous male was seen, but not captured. All were taken in rather long grass. I first determined these specimens as *I. brevipes* with some doubt, owing to the statement in Caudell's description of this species, that the lateral carinae of the pronotum are well developed and somewhat acute. I sent a specimen to Mr. Caudell, who wrote me that it was the male of his *Platycleis Fletcheri*, described in his recent Revision of the N. A. Decticinae from a single female. Shortly afterwards, while at Washington, Mr. Caudell kindly showed me the type of *P. Fletcheri*, and I was satisfied that it belonged to the same species as mine. The close agreement between my specimens and the description of *Idionotus brevipes* was, however, again brought to my notice while making a further study of the insect, so I sent a specimen to Professor Morse, who kindly compared it with the type of *I. brevipes* in the Scudder collection and found them identical. The type specimen is somewhat shrunken from immersion in alcohol, and the lateral carinae of the pronotum thus appear sharper than they are in life.

Although I have no specimens of the type species of this genus, *I. Brunneus*, Scudd., the descriptions and figures of Scudder and Caudell have led me strongly to the belief that *I. brevipes* is generically distinct from it, probably constituting a new genus. It does not appear to me to be closely related to *Platycleis*, as shown by the much larger and more