

lanceolate, a little curved upwards and extending about one-fourth of an inch beyond the closed tegmina.

General colour bright grass-green, with yellowish lines along the lateral carinae of the pronotum. Posterior tibiae together with all the feet more or less infuscated. Antennae testaceous or rufous.

Length of body, ♂, 28 mm., ♀, 32 mm.; of cone, ♂ and ♀, 3.5 mm.; of pronotum, ♂ and ♀, 8 mm.; of tegmina, ♂, 36 mm., ♀ 40 mm.; of hind femora, ♂, 20 mm., ♀, 23 mm.; of ovipositor, 30 mm.

Habitat.—Found throughout the eastern part of the State, where it occurs most frequently in the natural groves growing along our principal streams. I have also seen specimens of it that were taken in Iowa and Illinois, and have specimens from both of these last named States in my collection.

*Amblycorypha Scuddera*, n sp.—Very similar to, but smaller than the *A. oblongifolia*.

Pale to dark green. Disk of the pronotum flat, gradually expanding posteriorly; the lateral angles or shoulders quite sharp; the lateral lobes with their posterior lower edge broadly rounded. Tegmina quite heavy and opaque, rather rough and of a dull green colour—especially so in the female specimens; the costal area full and evenly rounded. Posterior femora moderately stout, slightly surpassing (♀) or not quite reaching (♂) the tips of the tegmina, their inner margin furnished with 7 or 8 short spines. “Shrilling” field of the tegmina large and flat, as in *oblongifolia*, a little broader than the posterior extremity of the pronotum. Ovipositor evenly curved, the apical third strongly toothed.

Length of body, ♂, 22 mm., ♀, 22 mm.; of pronotum, ♂, 6 mm., ♀, 6.65 mm.; of tegmina, ♂, 33 mm., ♀, 32 mm.; width of tegmina, ♂, 10 mm., ♀, 10.5 mm.; length of hind femora, ♂, 28 mm., ♀, 29 mm.; of ovipositor, 11 mm.

One of our commonest katydids throughout the eastern or wooded portion of Nebraska. It is especially numerous among the groves of oaks and other hard wood trees.

Like *oblongifolia*, this katydid produces the peculiar chick-chick noise which is so characteristic a sound in our groves at night during the months of August and September. *Scuddera* is to be distinguished from that species by its smaller size, the more evenly rounded or arcuate edges of the tegmina, the comparatively shorter hind legs, and the more strongly serrated point of the female ovipositor.