

a more varied dress than the simple green of the adult insect. In the *larva*, the colors are purplish, black and white, arranged in minute squares on the head and body, the antennæ and legs being marked with rings of the same colors. The *pupa* is green, varied with purple on the sides, and adorned with a double row of crimson spots on the dorsal surface. The mature insect is wholly green. It may be found during August and September. My earliest date for it is, August 1885. Province of Quebec, common in August and September, Provancher. Montreal, common, Caulfield. Toronto, common in Ontario generally to north of Lake Superior, Brodie. Red River Settlements, Scudder. A. ♂ Rosseare River, August 30th, and a ♀ the vicinity of Souris River, G. M. Dawson.

The oblong-winged Katydid, *Phylloptera (Amblyconypha) oblongifolia*, De Geer, is green like the preceding species, but may be distinguished from it by its larger size, and by the oval form of its wing covers. It appears to be rare in eastern Canada, and is not on Provancher list. The only specimens that I have seen are a male and female, given to me by the late Mr. W. D. Shaw (taken, I believe, at Montreal), and three males taken by myself at Montreal, September, 1883. I found them amongst some willow bushes, and in each instance, my attention was attracted by seeing them fly from one bush to another. Dr. Harris states that, when flying, they make a whizzing noise, somewhat like a weaver's shuttle. I was not close enough to hear any sound, nor did I hear them shrilling.

According to Harris, the note of the male, although grating, is feeble. I have not seen any account of the earlier stages of this insect, but in the latter end of June, 1885, I found two larvæ which I think must belong to this species, as they were entirely pale green, and on August 1st, 1885, I found two pupæ, also green (*curicauda* is varied with purple and white, when in nature, and we have no other arboreal species in eastern Canada). Montreal: rare, Caulfield.—Toronto: common, and Ontario generally to north of Lake Superior, Brodie.

The genus *Conocephalus* may be recognized by the head