

One of the Algonquin Park specimens was sent to Prof. Morse, who verified my determination.

4. *Tetrix acadicus* Scudd.

Fort William, Aug. 27, 1907, 1 ♀, macropterous, taken on the open plateau on Mt. McKay; Diamond Lake, Temagami District, Sept. 7, 1908, 1 ♀, taken on the edge of an open heath bog. (See under No. 1.)

The Fort William specimen is the only strikingly long-winged example I have seen, the pronotal process extending 2 mm. beyond the tips of the hind femora, and the wings about .75 mm. farther. It measures as follows: Length of body, 11 mm.; pronotum, 12.2 mm.; hind femur, 6 mm. In the Temagami specimen the pronotal process reaches only .75 mm. beyond the femora, and the wings the same distance. It measures as follows: Length of body, 9.5 mm.; pronotum, 9.6 mm.; hind femur, 6 mm.

The Fort William specimen is dull yellowish-gray, with no markings, except a few minute dots on the dorsum of the pronotum, a little behind the middle; but the Temagami specimen is brownish-gray, and the black dots are replaced by a pair of velvet-black triangular spots nearly meeting in the middle line and margined externally by a conspicuous yellow line. The inner borders of these spots, the top of the head and four spots on the dorsal surface of the hind femora are bright rust-red.

This species is also known from the Lake of the Woods District, which is the type locality.

The long-winged form, though hitherto unknown, is not, in the writer's opinion, worthy of a name. The use of trinomials for such variations is both cumbersome and misleading. Trinomials should be employed to designate races or subspecies—not mere individual variations, however great these may be. Until comparatively recently the significance of dimorphism in wing-length in the Orthoptera was not understood, and the practice of giving distinctive names to the long- and short-winged forms of the same species was excusable. We are now, however, practically sure that in many, if not all such dimorphic species, both forms must often occur in the same brood, and they are therefore, at most, simply cases of discontinuous variation.

5. *Tetrix Hancocki* Morse.

Summit of Mt. McKay, Aug. 27, 1907, 1 ♀, macropterous.