

THE RED-LEGGED LOCUST, (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum* DeG.), is very similar in size and general colour and markings to the Lesser Migratory Locust. It, also, has a wide distribution in Canada.



Fig. 2.—Locust ovipositing; egg pod in ground at right—enlarged one-half. (Original).

THE PELLUCID LOCUST, (*Camnula pellucida* Scudd.), occurs very often with the Lesser Migratory Locust. The females are larger than those of the latter species, but the males are of about the same size. It has conspicuous blackish spots on the wing-covers and near the upper edge of each wing-cover is a pale-coloured longitudinal stripe.

THE TWO-STRIPED LOCUST, (*Melanoplus bivittatus* Say), is of a yellowish-green colour, varying to dull brown, with two distinct longitudinal stripes (one on either side) from the head to the end of the wing-covers. The females are large and heavy-bodied.



Fig. 3.—The Lesser Migratory Locust, *Melanoplus atlantis* Riley: a, adult male; b, adult female; c, d, young hoppers. (Original).

METHODS OF CONTROL.

Poisoned Bran.—During 1914 we had an opportunity of testing out on a fairly large scale the value in Eastern Canada of the Kansas formula for the destruction of locusts.* This formula, which was originally experimented with by Mr. F. B. Milliken when employed by the Kansas Experiment Station consists of

Bran.....	20 pounds.
Paris green or white arsenic.....	1 pound
Molasses.....	2 quarts
Oranges or lemons.....	3 fruits
Water.....	3½ gallons.

*The species chiefly responsible for the destruction to crops was the Lesser Migratory Locust, *Melanoplus atlantis*. Associated with it, however, to a comparatively slight extent was the Pellucid Locust, *Camnula pellucida*.