

power of ejecting a viscid, nauseous fluid for protection, and if several are confined in close quarters they invariably get badly "stuck up" if excited. After first moult the colour of the dorsal part of the abdomen is darker.

The larval stage evidently lasts about two years. Several specimens taken Jan. 4, 1892, were about 13 mm. long. These kept in confinement in a warm room during the winter moulted April 18th, when all died. They were then about 16 mm. in length. May 20, two or three larvæ were found which were very little larger than those taken in January before. They are said to be inactive in winter, hence had not grown so fast as those kept in a warm room. Along with these small larvæ were taken some about 18 mm. in length, but much stouter in appearance, all of which had pupated before June 18. These last larvæ were evidently about two years old, and after pupating were not distinguishable from pupæ taken at the same time.

3. *The pupa*.—After pupating they are about 29 mm. in length, with considerable increase in thickness, especially in the abdomen. There is a very slight change in appearance otherwise, except for the appearance of the small wing pads.

This stage evidently lasts almost a year. Those which pupated in June, or last of May, will not deposit eggs this year. They are yet (Aug. 15) pupæ.

4. *Imago*.—The mature insect has but short, apparently feeble wings, while the body is long and heavy, hence their powers of flight are evidently not great. The male measures about 31 mm. in length, while the female may reach 37 mm. or 38 mm. This stage has been described and figured in various publications.

*Food Habits*.—It is generally supposed that the mole cricket lives chiefly upon roots of grasses, etc. I much doubt that this is the usual food, and it is certainly not the entire food. In the wild stage the burrows are generally found in moist, sandy places near the water, often where no vegetation is found. They make long, winding channels, often six to eight inches deep, forming new burrows very much like a mole. This habit would seem to indicate that they are in search of animal food, especially angle or earth worms. In confinement they seem to feed but little, if at all, upon roots of grasses, and for several months they have had nothing but earth worms given them, and they seem to thrive upon this diet. If pressed by hunger they will readily devour the smaller or