

forms should be looked for in America, especially in the West. To the beginner it should be added that by no means all apterous or subapterous Locustarians are Decticidæ, as witness the ubiquitous *Centhophili*; but Decticidæ may be distinguished from other Locustarians (to follow Brunner's latest table for their separation) by having the tarsi more or less depressed (the *Stenopelmatidæ* have them distinctly compressed); by the presence of foramina near the base of the anterior tibiæ (wanting in *Gryllacrididæ*); by having the antennæ inserted between the eyes, nearer the summit of the occiput than the upper margin of the labrum (instead of the opposite); by having the first two tarsal joints longitudinally sulcate on the sides; by having the fore-tibial foramina slit-like rather than elliptical; by the presence of an apical spine on the outer side of the fore-tibiæ above (wanting, however, in a single African genus of Decticidæ); and by the presence of a free plantula at the base of the first hind tarsal joint beneath, this last character separating them from the Locustidæ proper, where the plantula is not free.

### BOTYS URTICALOIDES, N. S.

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Expanse of wings one and one-fourth inches. Length of body six-tenths of an inch. Head and antennæ black. Thorax, above black bordered with white, beneath white. Legs white. Wings white, satiny, translucent. Primaries have a slight tinge of yellow. On the costa, near the middle, are two black or dark brown blotches; below these, towards the inner margin, are two other blotches, sometimes united—the whole forming a broken, transverse band. Beyond this, near the hind margin and extending from near the inner angle for about two-thirds of the width of the wing, is a second, narrower band. Secondaries have a roseate tinge. Abdomen above black, the segments bordered with white, and the extremity tipped with white; beneath white.

Described from four specimens, taken all at one time and flying by day, in an "intervale" of Brome County, Province of Quebec.

Only one other specimen of this insect has, as far as I can learn, been taken. It was discovered by Mr. Ashmead and Mr. Linell amongst unnamed material in the National Museum at Washington, D. C.