

aceous, nearly impunctate. Legs piceous, femora more or less testaceous.

Male.—Median and posterior tibiæ abruptly bent near the apex (as in the other species of the genus).* Length, 4 mm., male a little smaller.

Type No. 1390, U. S. N. M.

Five examples collected (Aug. 31, 1896) by Mr. L. Stejneger on Robben Island, Okhotsk Sea.

Intermediate in size between the two previously described species, and very distinct in form and sculpture.

BOOK NOTICE.

SCUDDER'S REVISION OF THE MELANOPLI.

One of the most important works on Entomology which has been issued by an American author in recent years is that entitled a "Revision of the Orthopteran Group Melanopli (Acridiidae), with special reference to North American Forms," by Samuel Hubbard Scudder.† It is the more important because it deals with a representative North American group of insects whose members, between April and November, leap from our pathway in profusion whether we stroll through open woodland, sunny meadow, or along the roadside, and yet of whose classification and nomenclature the greatest confusion has heretofore existed. It was only another example showing the truth of the old saying that "the common things about us are those of which we are most densely ignorant."

True, of one of the members of the group, the "Rocky Mountain Locust," *Melanoplus spretus* (Thos.), more has, perhaps, been written than of any other insect on earth, yet it is but one of 207 of its kind which are described at length by Mr. Scudder. The others are scattered far and wide over the continent of North America, and the descriptions of the 92 species hitherto rightfully known to science were distributed through an almost equal range of literature. No better evidence of the need of the "Revision" is necessary than to know that after a careful examination of nearly 8,000 specimens, 7,000 of which belonged to the single genus *Melanoplus*, the author has in it reduced 47 supposed species to synonyms and has established 18 new genera and described for the first time 115 species.

With a group whose members are so closely akin as those of the

*Dr. Horn, while describing *A. Fuchsii* (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1893, Vol. XX., p. 143), evidently did not have the male before him.

†Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XX., 1897, No. 1124, pp. 1-421. Plates I.-XXVI.