

(1)

While List of Orthoptera collected on a trip from
Assiniboia to Cumberland - by Samuel H. Scudder -

The species enumerated below were obtained during a ~~canoe~~ canoe-trip taken ^{during} ~~at~~ the summer of 1860, from the Red River settlements to the Pas on the Saskatchewan River, and during a few days stay at Fort Gary at the former place - The collections ~~were~~ made were small in number both of individuals and of species, because of the meagre opportunities given for collecting upon a hurried trip of this nature; but are interesting, because having passed - so far as the trip extended - over the exact route taken by Sir John Richardson when making the collections which formed the basis of Kirby's work on the Insects of Boreal America, I have been enabled to determine with but the least degree of doubt, the few Orthoptera described by him, which since his day have been involved in obscurity - This list lays no claims to completeness, but as being an advance on anything hitherto known, it is offered with the hope that by exhibiting to others the meagreness of our knowledge of the Orthopteran Fauna of the great North West, it may stimulate increased activity in this interesting department, where so much remains to be done - Collections from every portion of the British Provinces are earnestly solicited by the author, the most common no less than the uncommon species, in return for which he will be glad to furnish labelled series of collections sent, or of species found within the limits of N. England -

Cambridge, Mass. July 8, 1862 -

Phasmiidae Leach

(2)

Diapheromera Gray

D. femorata

Spectrum femoratum Say, App. Long's Second Expt.: 297

Diapheromera Sayi Gray, Synopsis of Phasmiidae: 18

Bacteria (Bacunculus) Sayi Barnw. Handb. d. Ent. II: 566

a single specimen was brought to me at the Selkirk Settlements on Red River - I have seen specimens also from Mass., N. Hampshire, Illinois, and ~~Nebraska~~ Nebraska

Locustanae Latreille

Udeopsylla Scudd.

This genus is to be placed between Ceuthophilus [#] Scudd and Daihinia Hald. The maxillary palpi are rather long; the first and second joints equal and small; third more than equal to the preceding together; fourth little more than half as long as third; fifth a little longer than third, somewhat curved, split along the whole under side - as in Ceuthophilus the pro-meso- and ~~not metanota~~ metanota nearly conceal the epimera of the thoracic segments - Hind femora very heavy, thick and especially broad, but not so much so as in Daihinia, where as in this genus the whole limb is swollen, and not the basal portion only, as in the neighboring genera - it differs from Daihinia in ~~that~~ the structure of the tarsal joints, which here have the first and fourth joints equal and longest, the second and third equal and small, the second overlapping the third above -

Daihinia robusta Hald. is the type of the genus, a species found in Nebraska

Ceuthophilus is a new genus, of which Rhaphidophora maculata Harr. is the type - for full characteristics of this and Udeopsylla, see an article on N. American Orthoptera, presented to the Boston Society of Natural History ^{in May 1862} and now publishing in their Journal, vol III no 3

U. nigra nov. sp.

Shining black, with a faintly indicated, narrow, reddish, dorsal line, a reddish tinge on the front of the face, the basal half of the inner surface of hind femora, and the terminal half of the ovipositor reddish - the hind femora of the male have upon either edge of the under surface, but especially on the inner, short but heavy spines, not crowded - the hind tibiae are furnished on either edge of the upper surface with four or five opposite, long, and slender spines, between each two of which are placed three or four suppressed spines. There is a single row of short spines upon the under surface, which become double towards the tip - the inner valves of the ovipositor have five teeth growing longer and more curved towards the tip, where they are very long and slender -

Lengths of body, ♂, 9 in.; of hind femora ♂, .68 in.; ♀, .56 in.; of ovipositor .33 in.; of antennae, about 1 in.

This species was taken by Mr Kennicott at Red River, and I obtained it in northern Minnesota, upon the Red River trail, leaping about in the grass, at mid-day -

Phaneroptera Serville

P. curvicauda Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat. ^{1st ser.} ~~XII~~ : 159

Locusta curvicauda De Geer, Mem. III: 446 Pl. 38 fig. 3

Gryllus (Phyllopterus) myrtifolius Drury, Ill. Ex. Ent. (Westwood's Edition) II: 88, Pl. 41, fig. 2 (Syn. del.)

Phaneroptera angustifolia Harris, Report Ins. Mass., 3^d Ed., 160 fig. 76 -

This species varies very much in size and in the proportions of the wing-covers - I obtained it at Red River, and have seen it also from most of the N. England states, where it is somewhat abundant -

[I enclose ~~this and the following species~~ the two succeeding species in brackets, because I have very strong doubts whether the specimens obtained by me are referable to the species mentioned, and I only place them there now in order to indicate their affinities -

Liphidium Serville

? L. fasciatum Serv., Ann. Sc. Nat. 1st ser. ~~XXXIV~~ : 159

Locusta fasciata De Geer Mem. III: 458 Pl. 40 fig 4

Orchelimum gracile Harris, Report Ins. Mass. 3^d Ed. 163 fig. 78

I have this species in large numbers from N. England - those obtained at Red River differ from these in having a larger body, and a longer ovipositor -

? L. brevifemur nov. sp.

This species as found in N. England may be characterized thus:

Size of L. fasciatum, with which it agrees in coloration throughout, except that the wings are a little darker, the dorsal band is a little broader and is of a reddish brown throughout, while in L. fasciatum it is green at the base - wings .08 in. shorter than the wing-covers, both shorter than the body - ~~not~~ ovipositor nearly equalling the hind femora in length - in these respects it differs very much from L. fasciatum

Length of body .5 in.; of wing-covers .33 in.; of hind femora .43 in. of ovipositor ovipositor .4 in.

The single specimen I have from Red River is smaller than any I have seen elsewhere, has no wings, and the wing-covers but .14 in. in length]

Acrydii Latreille

Chloëaltis Harris

C. conspersa Harr., Report Ins. Mass. ~~III~~ 3^d Ed. 184

C. abortiva " " " " " "

This species was obtained in abundance on July 4th at Dog's Head, Eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, leaping about actively when disturbed, and apparently living exclusively among the lichens which bordered the patches of rocks -

Stenobothrus Fischer Fr.

S. curtipennis

Chloëalths curtipennis Harr., Report Ins. Mass. 3^d Ed. 184 Pl. 3 fig. 1.

This species, which is one of ~~our~~ the commonest N. England forms was found abundantly at the Red River settlements - The figure in Harris' Report is ~~as far as~~ quite inaccurate -

Arcyptera Serville

A. gracilis nov. sp.

Venter of the head rather broad, swollen at front border of the eye, the edge raised to a ridge, with a medial ridge extending over the whole top of the head - foveolae long and narrow, triangular, rather deep - pronotum rugose - wing-covers short and broad, costal border somewhat swollen near the base, internal border full -

Dark brown: a narrow curved dark line extend from the upper border of the eye to the lateral carinae of the pronotum, and is the inner limit of a ^{rather broad} ~~narrow~~ brownish yellow band which extend from the ~~eye~~ hind border of the eye to the lateral carinae, whence it continues backwards covering the carinae; below this upper upon the upper border of the sides extend ~~another band~~ ~~narrow band~~ black band from the eye to the hind edge of pronotum - the medial carinae's black - wing-covers uniform dusky brown, except the internal border, which is yellowish brown - wings dusky, with a yellowish tinge on the ~~basal~~ internal half - hind femora reddish, black at apex - hind tibiae yellow with black spine,

with the base and apex black, and a dark annulation at the upper limit of the spines - (6)

Length of body .85 in.; of wing-covers .78 in.; breadth of wing-covers in middle .22 in.; length of hind femora .52 in.

This species seemed to be rather abundant at Red River. I know it elsewhere, only by a single specimen from Maine -

Pezotettix Burmeister

P. borealis nov. sp.

Vertex of the head with a broad longitudinal furrow in advance of the middle of the eyes - sides of pronotum very nearly parallel, slightly wider at hind border, which is arcuate - medial carina slightly higher than the lateral, not prominent - wing-covers longer than the wings, and not quite reaching the extremity of the abdomen -

Dark brown, darkest above - a broad black band behind the eye, extending over the upper portion of the sides of the ~~pronotum~~ pronotum to the hind border - front dark yellowish brown, mouth parts dirty yellowish - legs yellowish brown - hind femora streaked with black, with the apex black - hind tibiae reddish with a faint paler annulation near the base, the spines tipped with black - wing-covers dirty yellowish brown, spotted irregularly with darker brown - wings colorless, a little dusky on costal border - Length of body .65 in.; of wing-covers .4 in.; of hind femora .4 in.

This species is found in places where the grass grows thickly - I obtained specimens at the Pas on the Saskatchewan River, ^{and} at different points along Lake Winnipeg - I have also seen specimens mutilated specimens, ~~but~~ doubtless of this species ~~from~~ from the island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence -

Caloptenus Serville (emend.)

C. femur-nigrum Burm. Handb. d. Ent. II: 638

Acydium femur-nigrum De Geer, Mem. III: 498 Pl. 42 fig 5

" femorale Oliv. Encyc. Meth. IV: 228

This is a wide spread and exceedingly abundant species - I found it in considerable quantities at Red River, and I have specimens also from Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, and N. England.

C. bivittatus Uhler in Say's Ent. of N. Am. 2^d Ed. II: 238

Gryllus bivittatus Say, Journ. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. IV: 308

Locusta leucostoma Kirby, Faun. Bor. Am. IV: 250

Caloptenus femoratus Burm. Handb. d. Ent. II: 638

Acydium flavovittatum Harris, Report Ins. Mass. 3^d Ed. 173

I found this species in considerable abundance in grassy places along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, particularly near the mouth of the Saskatchewan - it is a wide spread species for it is found I have seen specimens from as widely separated localities as Maine, Maryland, Texas, Nebraska ^{Illinois} and Minnesota and Lake Winnipeg -

Oedipoda Latreille

Oe. aequalis Uhl. in Harr. Report Ins. Mass. 3^d Ed. 178

Gryllus aequalis Say Ent. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil. IV: 307

This species was not found farther north than the southern shore of Lake Winnipeg - I have taken it also in Minnesota and N. England -

Oe. verruculata

Locusta verruculata Kirby, Faun. Bor. Am. IV: 250

" latipennis Harr. Report Ins. Mass. 3^d Ed. 178

~~I took this species~~

(8)

I found this species abundant at Pt. Wigwam,
~~the~~ Lake Winnipeg ^{August 1st} ~~on July 7th~~ abundant at mid-day
flying about on the sandy spots - like the preceding species it makes
a crackling noise with every successive flutter of its wings -
I have seen it elsewhere only from N. England -

Uhler, (Harv. Report Ins. Mass. 3^d Ed. 178) considers this to
be identical with the previous species, in which opinion I can
hardly concur - it differs from Oe. aequalis in the following
particulars: in Oe. aequalis the black band across the middle
of the wings is broad, its outer edge as well as the inner distinct,
the outer border at first straight, then well rounded, curving
inward when it approaches the outer border - beyond the band the
wing is pellucid with black veins not cloudy and at the tip
there is either a dusky patch, or irregularly clustered square
blackish spots - in Oe. verruculata the inner border of the band
is more wavy and is ill defined; the outer border is straight, and
where it approaches the outer border of the wing is turned slightly
outward instead of inward, and is frequently very indistinct,
being merged into the more or less dusky space beyond it,
which increases in cloudiness to the tip, where it is as dark as the
band - the band itself is quite narrow in the middle, so that
it might be said to be made up of two triangular patches which
meet and merge in the middle - the broadest band I have
seen in Oe. verruculata is not more than half the width of the
narrowest I have observed in Oe. aequalis - in Oe. aequalis the
hind tibiae are either wholly coral-red or have a pale yellowish
brown annulation at the base - in Oe. verruculata the tibiae
have the base and apex black, with the middle half yellowish

with generally a dusky accumulation in the middle —

Petrix Latreille (emend.)

P. granulata

Acrydium granulatum Kirby, Faun. Bor. Am. III: 257

Petrix ornata Harris, Report Ins. Mass. 3^d Ed. 186

(not A. Acrydium ornatum Say, Am. Ent. I Pl. V)

I have not seen this species from British America but only from northern Minnesota, on the Red River Trail and from N. England, but mention it here because of its having been first described by Kirby — It is not the species described by Say under the name of ornatum, although it is closely allied to it — it differs from ornatum in its ~~longer~~ the longer extension of the pronotum backward, its greater size, and ⁱⁿ the prominence of the vertex, which is angulated in front — it varies much in coloration —

