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## A NEW ALPINE GRASSHOPPER FROM WESTERN CANADA.

BY E. M. WALKER, TORONTO.

Among a large number of Orthoptera taken by myself during a trip to the Pacific Coast by the Canadian Pacific Railway there is one species belonging to the Melanopli which I was unable to determine from Scudder's "Revision" of the group, and could not even satisfy myself as to its generic place. I therefore sent a pair to Mr. Scudder, who informed me that it was a new species of *Asemoplus*, but that a change would be necessary in the description of that genus as given in his "Revision of the Melanopli" in order to receive my species. I had noticed the resemblance to *Asemoplus* in the extremity of the male abdomen, but the total absence of tegmina and other points of dissimilarity caused my uncertainty regarding its true generic position.

I have accordingly prepared the following description taken from 3 ♂'s and 5 ♀'s, of which 2 ♂'s and 1 ♀ were taken near Sandon, B. C., in the Gold Range, and the others on Mt. Piron, near Laggan, Alberta. *Asemoplus nudus*, n. sp.

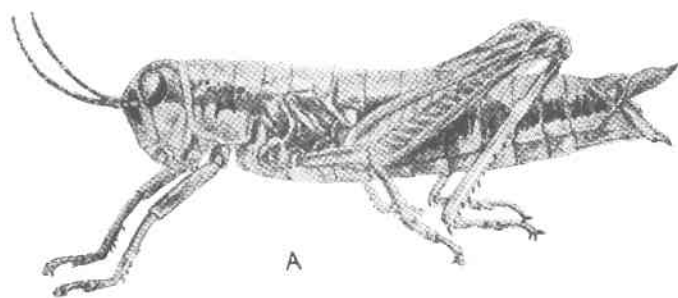
Rather stout and strongly built; tegmina and wings entirely absent; dull olivaceous above in the ♀, black with two longitudinal dorsal yellow stripes in the ♂.

Frontal costa not prominent, fading before the clypeus, equal, sulcate at and below the ocellus, or sometimes throughout in the male, a little wider than the first antennal joint in the ♂, about half as wide again in the ♀. Vertex a little tumid, scarcely raised above the pronotum; fastigium rather steeply declivent, very slightly arcuate, about on a level with the eyes or sometimes a little below in the ♂, feebly depressed, considerably expanded anteriorly.

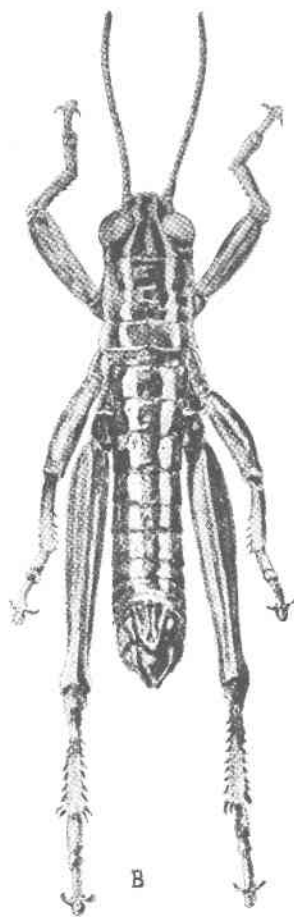
Interspace between the eyes half as broad again in the ♂, twice as broad in the ♀ as the first antennal joint. Eyes rather small, a little prominent in the ♂, but little longer than broad, subtruncate anteriorly, about as long as the infra-ocular portion of the genæ. Antennæ shorter than the hind femora, in the ♀ about as long as

the head and pronotum, in the ♂ nearly half as long again. Pronotum rather short, the sides nearly parallel in the ♂, but considerably divergent in the ♀, so that the posterior border is more than one-third as long again as the anterior. Disk broadly convex, passing into the nearly vertical lateral lobes without a trace of lateral carinae. Prozona a little more than twice as long as the metazona, quadrate or slightly transverse in the ♀. Anterior and posterior margins of the disk truncate, the latter slightly emarginate. Median carina slight, nearly obliterated on the prozona, but distinct on the metazona. Posterior margins of lateral lobes but little oblique, forming a decided angle with the lower margin. Prosternal spine nearly vertical, short, conical, not very blunt. Interspace between the mesosternal lobes in the ♂ nearly half as broad again as long and nearly or quite as broad as the lobes themselves, in the ♀ twice as broad as long and distinctly broader than the lobes. Metasternal lobes rather distinct in the ♂, more distant than the width of the frontal costa in the ♀. Legs rather stout; fore and middle femora tumid in the ♂. Abdomen with a distinct median carina. Extremity in the ♂ feebly clavate and a little upturned. Supra-anal plate three-fourths as broad at the base as long, triangular with an obtusangulate apex; sides gently emarginate, considerably elevated, median sulcus nearly percurrent, moderately deep, its bounding walls about as much elevated as the sides. Furcula consisting of a pair of minute rounded tubercles. In one specimen, which is the one figured, it is quite distinct and much better developed than in the others, in which it is almost obsolete. Cerci distinctly shorter than the supra-anal plate, about twice as long as the width at the base, compressed, styliform, tapering a little more rapidly in the basal than in the apical half. Subgenital plate rather large, conical, apical margins not elevated above the lateral margins, the latter parallel on their basal half, but narrowing beyond to the small mesially notched apex. Upper valves of ovipositor rather short, not narrowed at base, slightly falciform apically. In the specimen shown on the plate they are more than normally exerted.

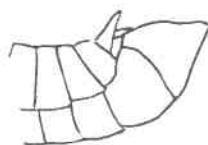
*Colour of Dried Specimens.*—Female: Dull, rather dark olivaceous above, dull yellow tinged with olivaceous beneath. Face and lower half of the lateral lobes of the pronotum yellowish-green or olivaceous, more or less clouded with grayish olivaceous, especially on the clypeus and labrum; a broad piceous band starts from the middle of the posterior border of the eye, passes over the upper half of the pateral lobes of the pronotum, then broadens until it reaches the abdomen, thence gradually narrowing until it disappears at



A



B



C



D

*ASEMOPLUS NUDUS*, NOV. SP.



about the last segment. Behind the pronotum it changes from shining piceous to rather dull black. Antennæ olivaceo-fuscaous, paler at the base. Fore and middle legs olivaceo-fuscaous, yellowish beneath. Hind femora reddish-brown internally, dull orange beneath, full fuscous externally, with little or no indication of fasciæ above. Hind tibiæ luteous, more or less clouded with olivaceous, and all the colours are darker and duller than in the other specimens.

The male differs in coloration as follows: It is black above, with the exception of a moderately broad, bright yellow stripe running from the upper posterior corner of each eye, along the dorsum of the pronotum just above the lateral lobes and along the abdomen to the last dorsal segment. On the abdomen they are separated by a space of about the width of one of the bands, and are narrowly interrupted at the base of each segment. The black lateral band is much better defined than in the ♀, and on the abdomen is sharply separated from the bright yellow venter. The markings are in general more distinct and the colours brighter than in the female.

Length of body: ♂, 16 mm.—18.5 mm.; ♀, 22.5 mm.—23.5 mm.

Length of antennæ: ♂, 7 mm.—8 mm.; ♀, 5 mm.—8 mm.

Length of head and pronotum: ♂, 5 mm.—5.8 mm.; ♀, 6 mm.—7.5 mm.

Length of hind femora: ♂, 8.5 mm.—10 mm.; ♀, 10.5 mm.—11.3 mm.

The three specimens from Sandon were taken on the grassy path of a snowslide, at an elevation of about 2,600 feet, on September 16, 1897; while those from Mt. Piron were captured on September 19, 1897, at about 7,000 feet, being above timber-line.

In the accompanying plate (A) is a lateral view of the ♀, (B) a dorsal view of the ♂, (C) and (D) are respectively lateral and dorsal views of the male abdominal appendages.

#### A NEW CYCHRINID.

BY THE REV. J. H. KEEN, MASSETT, QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B. C.

This fine plum-coloured beetle—superficially resembling *Cychrus marginatus*—was taken by me in 1896, and kindly named for me by Captain Casey, whose description of it, published in his Coleopterological Notices, No. VII, page 334, I take the liberty of