

rounded, advanced in front of the eyes about one-third their breadth, the frontal costa convexed, the distance between the anterior margin of the frontal costa and that of the eyes widening considerably below; the face below imperceptibly continued and quite declined; the apex is strongly obtusely rounded. As seen in front, the frontal costa is sulcate rather deeply, commencing near the apex, the branches are from here to the middle ocellus sub-parallel, and not divergent as in *jalapa*. Pronotum with the dorsum anteriorly obtusely angulate, the sides a little convexed, posteriorly subulate acute, passing the hind femora; dorsum granulate, with an indistinct longitudinal wrinkle on either side running parallel with the humeral angles, otherwise scarcely rugose; median carina distinctly elevated, gradually but slightly arched between the shoulders, sloping to the front margin; anterior lateral carina near the front sub-straight and subdivergent posteriorly; humeral angles strongly sloping laterally, as seen in front obtuse, between the shoulders convexed, the median carina clouded with fuscous. Elytra almost smooth, dark externally, marked with a minute light oblique line near the apex. Wings extended beyond the apex of pronotum. Femora with the carinæ unchanged, the posterior femora quite large, the first and third articles of the posterior tarsi about equal in length, all the pulvilli of equal length.

Length: body, ♂, 9 mm., pronotum 9.5 mm., post. fem. 5.5 mm. Wings extending about one millimetre beyond the process of pronotum, making the total length 11 millimetres.

Locality: Cuernavaca Morelos, Mexico. May, 1898. O. W. Barrett.

This species is so closely related to *Tettigidea chichimeca*, Sauss., that I place it as a dimorphic form.

#### A NEW POPULAR NAME FOR CLISIOCAMPA DISSTRIA.

For many years this insect has been popularly known as "the forest tent-caterpillar." During the past two or three years it has attracted much attention in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, from its ravages in maple forests, city or village maple shade trees, and in many orchards. In orchards it has often worked with its near relative, the apple tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa americana*). Every one who critically observes the habits of these two species of caterpillars soon discovers that "the forest tent-caterpillar" is a very misleading name for *Clisiocampa disstria*, because its caterpillars never make a tent, while the apple tent-caterpillars always do. Several who have seriously discussed these insects recently have felt the necessity of a new popular name for *Clisiocampa disstria*. Professor C. M. Weed, of New Hampshire, when writing his recent excellent bulletin on the pest, asked me to suggest some

change in the name. But after considering such names as "the forest caterpillar," "the forest *Clisiocampa*," "the spotted forest caterpillar," "the maple *Clisiocampa*," I was unable to suggest any good substitute for the old name. Recently, however, while again cogitating on the subject, the name of "forest tentless caterpillar" suddenly appeared on the horizon of my thoughts. It seemed hardly the thing at first, but the more I thought of it the more appropriate it seemed. I brought the name before the Entomological Club, the Jugatae, here at Cornell University, and all agreed it was a very apt and easy way to solve the problem. The name of "forest tentless caterpillar" retains all of the "old associations;" it is not a radical nor a difficult change to become accustomed to, and it expresses the characteristic difference between the habits of the caterpillar and those of the apple tent-caterpillar. I would therefore here propose that *Clisiocampa disstria* be properly known as the forest tentless caterpillar. Are there any serious objections to this name, or has anyone a better one to suggest? M. V. SLINGERLAND, Ithaca, N. Y.

#### MELANOPLUS DIFFERENTIALIS IN NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Professor J. B. Smith, of New Brunswick, N. J., first reported this grasshopper in this section, as occurring in cranberry bogs in New Jersey. In 1896 specimens were taken by Mr. W. H. Wensel, of Philadelphia, in Southern Philadelphia ("the Neck"); by Mr. S. T. Kemp, of Elizabeth, N. J., at Camden, N. J.; and by Mr. C. Fen Seiss, of Philadelphia, on August 26th, the latter on a window-sill in the centre of the city. Mr. Seiss has in his collection four specimens taken in 1897, on August 2nd, September 11th (two specimens), and November 6th—all from Philadelphia. The writer secured five specimens on September 5th and 11th at League Island and Philadelphia Neck, Philadelphia Co., Penn. They were collected on the large leaves of weeds, except one taken on a cement walk. In the same year specimens were taken at Riverton, Burlington Co., and Westville, Gloucester Co., N. J., by Mr. H. L. Vienck. In 1898 they first appeared mature about August 1st, in the streets, on lots, and even in the iron manufacturing sections of the city, where there is absolutely no vegetation. Their number was greatly increased, and they appeared to be firmly established. The year 1899 presented this species as a rather common grasshopper from August to October, with all the territory surrounding this city occupied by it. The range of this species this far east (Smith's record) was doubted by Scudder (Rev. Melan., p. 353), but he adds in a foot-note that he later noticed specimens in the collection of the American Entomological Society of Philadelphia from Camden Co., N. J. The range of this species to the north or south of this section I do not know, but I think it has come east to stay, as it seems to take possession of everything and thrive in its new location.

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