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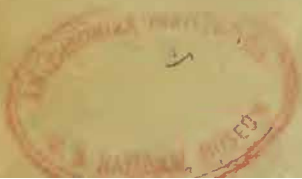
MANUAL  
OF THE  
ORTHOPTERA OF NEW ENGLAND,  
INCLUDING THE  
LOCUSTS, GRASSHOPPERS, CRICKETS, AND THEIR ALLIES.  
Excerpt (p. 348-350) of pages dealing with *Leptophyes punctatissima*.

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EUROPEAN BUSH-KATYDID.

*Leptophyes punctatissima* (Bosc).

*Locusta punctatissima* Bosc, Actes Soc. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, tab. 1, p. 44, pl. 10, figs. 5, 6 (1792).

*Leptophyes punctatissima* BRUNNER, Proq. d. Europ. Orth., p. 285 (1882); FERNALD, Psyche, vol. 14, p. 120 (1907).

Head broad and short with prominent spherical eyes. Pronotum very short, truncate before and behind, convex in transverse section, horizontal (♀) or furrowed transversely in longitudinal section (♂) by an anterior and a principal sulcus; lateral lobes short; humeral sinus lacking. Elytra of female convex, rounded apically; of male bent abruptly down at the sides, flat and

deeplyrugose above, with a fuscous line between dorsal and lateral fields. Legs slender. Hind femora with from three to five short spines beneath. Abdomen short, compressed, subcarinate above. Subgenital plate of male scoop-like, flattened ventrally, the apex upturned, broad, truncate, with median and lateral carinae. Cerci caliper-like, curving inward on apical third, sometimes hidden in concavity of subgenital plate. Ovipositor large, strong, three times as long as broad, curving upward, the dorsal margin a little concave, the ventral strongly arched, the distal half with both margins minutely toothed, the teeth on ventral margin directed forward.

*Color:* female, green, heavily punctate with brownish black on pronotum and dorsum of abdomen. Male, brown, or brown above with greenish face, sides of body, and legs. Described from two males, one female, dried examples, from Nantucket, Mass. European specimens are said to turn brown in drying; Finot records a brown variety from the Pyrenees.

*Measurements.*

	Body	Pronotum	Tegmina	Hind femora	Antenna	Ovipositor
Male.....	14	2.5	3-3.5	14	37-40	
Female.....	14	2.75	2	14		6 mm.

A male and female of this curious little flightless European Katydid were captured on Nantucket by Professor H. T. Fernald of Amherst, Mass., September 5 to 10, 1907. They were sent to me for identification and duly recorded by Professor Fernald (*Psyche*, vol. 14, p. 120, 1907). In September, 1913, while visiting the island I found a male in the collection of the Maria Mitchell Scientific Association. These are all the New England specimens known to exist.

This species was undoubtedly introduced into this New England locality with shrubs, trees, or other plants from nurserymen, but whether it has established itself completely and is still living on the island remains to be learned. I did not find it in 1913 but the time spent was very limited and the weather unfavorable.

It is widely distributed in Europe and not uncommon in England, living on trees, brambles, etc. It is said to come out into view after wind or in sunshine. The eggs are laid in crevices in the bark of trees, the young hatch in May, and the adults appear

in autumn, when they are taken by sweeping, and sometimes are captured at the sugar-baits for moths. **end of excerpt**