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On the Orthopterous Fauna of Iowa

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ABNORMAL PELAGE IN LEPUS SYLVATICUS.

BY HERBERT OSBORN.

The specimen of rabbit exhibited was killed a few miles south of Ames, in the early part of the past winter (1889-1890), and sent to me through Mr. H. P. McLain, of Ames. It is remarkable in having two extensive patches of very long hair, one running along each side of the back from the ears to the hips, so long as to droop down the sides to the lower line of the body, and also similar long hairs, in tufts, in front of the ears and on the upper part of each leg. The color is about like that of a poodle dog, and the extreme length of the hair gives the whole animal a certain resemblance to that variety of dog. The mounted specimen is preserved in the museum of the Iowa Agricultural College.

ON THE ORTHOPTEROUS FAUNA OF IOWA.

BY HERBERT OSBORN, AMES, IOWA.

(Presented December 29, 1891.)

The ORTHOPTERA are among the most important of the injurious insects of this State, almost all of the species being destructive, and scarcely one that can be considered as of any benefit. A list of the species occurring in the State is therefore of more than scientific interest and becomes important while considering the distribution of the destructive species.

The present notes refer almost entirely to the central part of the State, principally in the vicinity of Ames, and there are, doubtless, many other species to be secured by careful collection with special reference to this group in this locality, and still more with collections in the extreme corners of the State.

In the seventh biennial report of the Iowa Agricultural College (1877), Prof. C. E. Bessey published a "Preliminary List of the Orthoptera of Iowa," but since that publication a number of other species have been collected and some of the names included there were from incorrectly determined specimens, so that a revision is desirable.

Almost all of the species noted here are represented by specimens in the collection of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, but a few have been included on the authority of Prof. Lawrence Bruner, to whom also, I am indebted for determinations of a number of species.

Family **FORFICULIDÆ** (Order **DERMAPTERA** of some authors).

While differing in many respects from the true Orthoptera the Earwigs have been quite generally associated with them, and it will be in place to mention that we have one rather common species here, coming occasionally to light in summer time.

Labia minor is the species referred to, but the species suspected of occurring in the State by Prof. Bessey, has not as yet been observed in the State.

Family **BLATTIDÆ** (The Cock-Roaches).

Periplaneta orientalis L., Oriental Cock-Roach, apparently confined to larger cities. I have never seen it in houses in thinly settled localities. The insect mentioned under this name in Prof. Bessey's list must have been the following, which is very common:

Platamodes pennsylvanica. Very common indoors and out.

Ischnoptera borealis. Common in woods, especially under loose bark of fallen trees or stumps.

Ectoba germanica. I have seen this very plentiful in depots in Des Moines, but never in houses away from the city.

Family **PHASMIDÆ**.

Diapheromera femorata, Walking Stick, common, but never noticed in numbers sufficient to seriously defoliate trees. It is one of the most grotesque of our insects, and with its long slender legs and wingless body always excites the curiosity of observers.

Family **ACRIDIDÆ**.

Tettix granulata Kirby.

Tettix ornata Say. A quite common species, and with others of the genus to be found in numbers in fall and early spring, on smooth patches of earth on hillsides or in roads.

Tettix femoratus Scudder. Not so common as some of the species.

Tettix cucullata Burm. A plentiful species.

Acridium americanum Drury. Rare at Ames; has been received from Lee county, and is probably more common in the southern part of the State.

Acridium alutaceum Harr. Rather common.

Acridium emarginatum Scudd. Rather abundant at times, and, doubtless, capable of doing considerable damage.

Pezotettix scuderii Uhl. Rare at Ames, or at least, but seldom observed.

Pezotettix occidentalis Br. This, and the three species following, included on the authority of Professor Bruner.

Pezotettix gracilis.

Pezotettix albus Dodge.

Pezotettix nebrascensis Thos.

Melanoplus spretus Thos. "Rocky Mountain Locust," was in many parts of the State in the years 1875-8, but none, so far as known, for a number of years past.

Melanoplus femur-rubrum De G. Probably our most abundant locust, and one which causes great losses in grass land and clover.

Melanoplus bivittatus Say. Sometimes quite common and doing no little damage to clover and other crops.

Melanoplus differentialis Thos. Often abundant and destructive; confined mostly to grasses and cereals, but gathering in autumn on vegetables, asparagus, etc.

Melanoplus junius Dodge. Included on authority of Prof. Bruner.

Melanoplus luridus. On authority of Prof. Bruner.

Melanoplus angustipennis Dodge. On authority of Prof. Bruner.

Melanoplus abditum Dodge. On authority of Prof. Bruner.

Brachystola magna "Lubber Hopper." This species occurs in the western part of the State, but appears to reach its eastern limit in Crawford county.

Hippiscus haldemanni Scudd. A rather common species.

Hippiscus phœnicopterus Germ. Occasionally plentiful.

Hippiscus haldemanni Scudd. Another common species.

Hippiscus phœnicopterus Germ. Occasionally plentiful.

Dissosteira carolina Linn. "Dust Hopper." A very common species, easily recognized by its dusty color and the black under wings with yellow border.

Trachyrhachnia cincta. Rather rare.

Arphia tenebrosa Scudd. Rare in the central parts of the State, but probably common in the northwest.

Arphia conspersa. One specimen collected at Ames. Prof. Bruner informs me it is a Texan species, and its capture here unique.

Sphæragamon æqualis Say. A common species.

Sphæragamon collaris Scudd.

Tomonotus sulphureus Fab. Quite common.

Tomonotus carinatus Scudd. Sometimes abundant.

Encoptolophus sordidus Scudd. Generally common.

Tragocephala viridifasciata DeG. Common.

Tragocephala infuscata Harr. Common; very similar to the preceding, except in color; both forms appear quite abundant in early spring.

Stenobothris curtipennis Harr. At times rather common.

Stenobothris tricarinatus. Not noted as common.

Stenobothris æqualis Scudd. Probably the most common of the genus and likely to be destructive in grass where it abounds.

Chrysochraon viridis Scudd.

Chrysochraon conspersum Harr.

Mermiria bivittatus Serv. Usually rare.

Mermiria brachyptera Scudd. One immature specimen.

Family LOCUSTIDÆ.

Orchelimum nigripes.

Orchelimum vulgare. Quite common.

Xiphidium fasciatum. A very abundant species at times, and occurring on grass land and probably feeding in part at least, on grasses and clover.

Xiphidium nigropleurum.

Xiphidium brevipennis.

Xiphidium longipennis Scudd.

Xiphidium lanceolatum.

Conocephalus ensiger Harr. Fairly common. Along with other species of these prominent cone-headed species, it is a conspicuous insect during autumn.

Conocephalus nebrascensis Bruner.

Conocephalus attenuatus.

Conocephalus crepitans. A single specimen of this large and interesting species is in the collection of the Agricultural College.

Scudderia curvicauda DeG. Usually quite common.

Scudderia furculata.

Scudderia furcata.

Scudderia pistillata Bruner.

Amblycorypha rotundifolia.

Amblycorypha oblongifolia.

Cyrtophyllus concavus Say. Not common.

Thyreonotus pachymerus. A specimen presented by Mr. H. H. Raymond, was collected at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, so it seems probable that it occurs in the northeastern part of the State. It has never been collected at Ames.

Ceuthophilus maculatus. Apparently not common.

Ceuthophilus lapidicolus. Not observed as common. The insect recorded under this name by Prof. Bessey proves to be the *U. nigra*.

Ceuthophilus divergens. Rather common.

Udeopsylla nigra. Our largest and probably most common Stone Cricket.

Udeopsylla robusta. Included on authority of Prof. Bruner.

Family GRYLLIDÆ.

Tridactylus apicalis Say. Seldom found in any numbers, but it may be swept from grass or low herbage in low ground and quite likely is more abundant than supposed, as it is so small as to easily escape notice.

Xabea bipunctata Fab. Rare, or at least but very seldom taken in the vicinity of Ames.

Ecanthus niveus Serv. Often abundant, but the adults have not been taken so commonly as *fasciatus*.

Ecanthus latipennis Riley. Rare. Probably more common in the southern part of the State.

Ecanthus angustipennis. Evidently not abundant. But few taken.

Ecanthus fasciatus. Quite abundant. Seems to be our most common form and is taken in numbers on wild sunflowers during autumn. Possibly the reason it seems more common is because of its abundance on these plants where it is noticeable and readily captured.

Oecanthus nigricornis Walk. Specimens apparently of this species occur with other forms, but are perhaps simply very dark forms of *fasciatus*.

Nemobius vittatus Harr. Very common and doubtless often destructive in meadows. It has been observed as especially abundant on hillsides with south exposure.

Gryllus abbreviatus. Very abundant, both indoors and out. Often injurious to clothing and doubtless destroys a considerable amount of vegetation, especially while in the larval stages.

Gryllotalpa borealis.

Gryllotalpa longipennis Scudd. This and the preceding species of Mole Cricket are evidently common at times, but from their habits seldom observed. The former has been sent us as injuring potatoes.

CATALOGUE OF THE HEMIPTERA OF IOWA.

HERBERT OSBORN, AMES, IOWA.

A first notice of the Hemiptera was presented to the Academy in December, 1887, and a second in 1889. The third installment was presented September, 1890, and comprised sixty-seven species. The previous lists, not having been published, it will make the catalogue of much greater value to combine them here. This group of insects is an exceedingly important one, containing many very injurious species. While many of the especially destructive forms have had extended notice, no list of the species occurring in the State has hitherto appeared. Even now it is impossible to present anything like a full list since many species have been collected that are yet undetermined, and some of them are certainly undescribed. Moreover, from the numerous species constantly added to collections and the species known to occur in adjacent territory we may be sure that many species still await the collector. It is believed, however, that the publication of the list at the present time will greatly assist in increasing our knowledge of the group and enable us more rapidly to complete a catalogue that shall be fairly complete. It has been considered best to include only those species actually seen or recorded by some competent authority. Many species could be included as probably occurring here, but to include them would make the list of small value as indicating geographical distribution.

SUB ORDER HETEROPTERA.

FAMILY SCUTELLIERIDÆ.

Homæmus proteus Uhl. Sometimes rather common, but apparently somewhat local in distribution.

Eurygaster alternatus Say. Not common.

FAMILY CORIMELÆNIDÆ.

Corimelæna nitiduloides Wolff.

Corimelæna lateralis Fab. Sometimes fairly common.

Corimelæna pulicaria Germ. Negro Flea Bug. Abundant. Sometimes destructive to plants and often troublesome on raspberries on account of its offensive odor.