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An Annotated List of the Orthoptera of Nebraska Part I The Blattidae, Mantidae and Phasmidae

Harold A. Hauke

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Hauke, Harold A., "An Annotated List of the Orthoptera of Nebraska Part I The Blattidae, Mantidae and Phasmidae" (1949). Bulletin of the University of Nebraska State Museum. 42. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/museumbulletin/42

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA STATE MUSEUM

An Annotated List of the Orthoptera of Nebraska

Part I

The Blattidae, Mantidae and Phasmidae

By Harold A. Hauke

CONTRIBUTION OF THE DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY

JULY 1949

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA STATE MUSEUM

VOLUME 3 LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, JULY 1949 NUMBER 5

An Annotated List of the Orthoptera of Nebraska Part I

The Blattidae, Mantidae and Phasmidae

HAROLD A. HAUKE

THIS PAPER is the first of a series on the Orthoptera of Nebraska. In 1932, while a graduate student at the University of Nebraska, the author began a taxonomic study of the Orthoptera, the result of which was an unpublished List of the Othoptera of Nebraska. The list has been studied and revised.

The orthopterous species of the Blattidae, Mantidae, and Phasmidae, which have been or should be found in Nebraska, are listed. The species listed are not all represented in the present insect collection of the Nebraska State Museum at the College of Agriculture. Original descriptions have been checked and partial synonomy given. It has been necessary to identify many specimens and recheck much of the previously determined material. Whenever possible Nebraska distribution records as recorded by various workers in this order have also been listed.

The nucleus around which the present Orthoptera collection of the University of Nebraska has been built is material gathered by Lawrence Bruner from 1884 to 1927. This has been added to from time to time by other students. Much work remains to be done, however, to complete the collection for each species found in the state.

Acknowledgements are due Dr. M. H. Muma, Prof. O. S. Bare, Dr. R. E. Hill, D. B. Whelan, R. R. Roberts, and the late

M. H. Swenk for many helpful suggestions for the writing of this and the earlier (unpublished) paper. I also wish to thank Dr. Ashley B. Gurney and Dr. J. A. G. Rehn for their assistance in the identification of some of the specimens.

FAMILY BLATTIDAE Subfamily PSEUDOMOPINAE

Supella supellectilium (Serville)

- 1893. Blatta supellectilium Serville, Hist. Nat. Ins. Orth., p. 114.
- 1917. Supella supellectilium Hebard, Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc., No. 2, p. 47.

The banded roach is of unusual interest in that it is a southern species which apparently is becoming established in eastern Nebraska. Severin (1939) recorded this roach as "infesting several apartment buildings and homes in Sioux Falls, S. D." Five adults and one nymph were collected by Whelan (1929) in a house in Lincoln in 1929 to establish the first Nebraska record of this insect. Other specimens have been collected in Omaha and Nebraska City.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, January 15, 1929, in house, (D. B. Whelan), $4\delta\delta$, 1, 2, 1 nymph. Douglas County, Omaha, February 10, 1942, (M. Levenson), 2, 2, 3, May 28, 1942, (W. A. Combs), $3\delta\delta$, 5, 2, 2; October 9, 1941, (M. Levenson), 1δ , 1, 2; November 1942, 2 nymphs. Richardson County, Falls City, March 1945, 1, 2.

Blattella germanica (Linnaeus)

1767. Blatta germanica Linnaeus, Sys. Nat., (12), 1, p. 688.
1903. Blattella germanica Caudell, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., V, p. 234.

Bruner (1893) recorded this roach as "a very common species in cities and towns where it has been introduced. A household pest." This insect is a native of Central Europe and has become cosmopolitan. The economic correspondence file of the University of Nebraska Department of Entomology shows a distribution over the eastern and southern parts of Nebraska. Specimens in the department collection at the present time are limited to fourteen adults and two nymphs. SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, March 1933, (C. F. Keech), $1 \circ$; March 21, 1912, (J. T. Zimmer), $1 \circ$; April 2, 1929, (E. Fahrney), $1 \circ$; April 8, 1937, in dairy building, (E. C. Klostermeyer), $1 \circ$; April 17, 1929, (Hansel Phipps), $1 \circ$; April 18, 1931, (Heady), $1 \circ$; April 30, 1930, (A. L. Roberts), $1 \circ$; May 12, 1929, (C. H. Jorgensen), $2 \circ \circ$; October 1, 1908, (J. T. Zimmer), $1 \circ$. Douglas County, Omaha, May 28, 1936, (E. C. Klostermeyer), $1 \circ$. Saline County, Crete, February 20, 1933, (O. S. Bare), $2 \circ \circ$, 2 nymphs. Furnas County, Cambridge, April 1, 1929, (F. Belders), $1 \circ$.

Parcoblatta bolliana (Saussure and Zehntner)

- 1893. Ischnoptera bolliana Saussure and Zehntner, Biol. Cent. Amer. Orth., 1, p. 40.
- 1917. Parcoblatta bolliana Hebard, Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc., No. 2, p. 77.

Hebard (1917) recorded a single male specimen in his collection from Nebraska City. It is represented in the present Nebraska Collection by one male from Omaha and two female specimens from Deshler. The latter were collected under a pile of old boards by the author.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Douglas County, Omaha, June 10, 1937, (E. C. Klostermeyer), 1 &. Thayer County, Deshler, June 20, 1947, under old boards, (Harold A. Hauke), 2 & &.

Parcoblatta virginica (Brunner)

- 1865. Temnopteryx virginica Brunner, Nouv. Syst. Blatt., p. 86.
- 1917. Parcoblatta virginica Hebard, Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc., No. 2, p. 96.

This is a native species of cockroach which Bruner (1893) recorded under the name *Temnopteryx virginica* Brunner (female) and *Ischnoptera borealis* Brunner (male) respectively, as "occasional in the timbered region of the eastern part" of Nebraska and "common in the woods and fields of at least the eastern half of the state." Specimens in the present collection are all from east-central Nebraska. One nymphal specimen was collected at Swedeburg in a nest of ants, *Formica* sp.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, February 21, 1931, (D. Nash), 1 &; May 30, 1930, (H. Gilman), 1 &; June 15, 1924, 4 & &; June 13, 16 and 21, 1933, collected at light, (D.

B. Whelan), 3 & J. Roca, April 13, 1918, (L. Bruner), 1 nymph; April 29, 1905, (L. Bruner), 1 nymph; October 31, 1933, (H. Hauke), 3 nymphs. Saunders County, Ashland, August 22, 1938, (R. Gates), 2 nymphs. Cedar Bluffs, September 27, 1913, (E. G. Anderson), 1 nymph. Swedeburg, December 7, 1933, collected in nest of ants, Formica sp., (L. Snipes), 1 nymph. Cuming County, West Point, May 1888, 1 nymph.

Parcoblatta pennsylvanica (De Geer)

- 1773. Blatta pensylvanica De Geer, Mem. l' Hist. Nat. Ins., iii, p. 537.
- 1917. Parcoblatta pensylvanica Hebard, Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc., No. 2, p. 139.

Bruner (1893) wrote of this insect, under the name *Ischnop*tera pennsylvanica De Geer, as being found in the "eastern half of the state," and also as *Blatta borealis* Saussure as being "quite rare in the vicinity of Valentine, under stones." Specimens of the Pennsylvania wood roach have been collected in the eastern and northern parts of the state. It has been taken as far west as Chadron, in Dawes County.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, June 5, 1948, June 20, 1937, June 28, 1937, (D. B. Whelan), $3 \& \delta$; June 29, 1912, (E. T. Taylor), $1 \& \delta$; September 20, 1930, (G. Dunn), $2 \& \delta$. Saunders County, Camp Gifford, June 14, 1936, (E. C. Klostermeyer), $1 \& \delta$. Sarpy County, Bellvue, May 30, 1902, (L. Bruner), $3 \& \delta$. Douglas County, Omaha, June 9, 1938, (W. E. Levenson), $1 \& \delta$. Millard, July 25, 1937, (E. C. Klostermeyer), $1 \& \delta$. Cuming County, West Point, June, (H. S. Smith), $1 \& \delta$. Antelope County, Clearwater, July 1, 1939, in a house, (O. S. Bare), $1 \& \delta$, $2 \& \& \delta$. Keya Paha County, Springview Bridge, June 16, 1902, (F. C. Crawford), $1 \& \delta$.

Neoblattella fratercula Hebard

1916. Neoblattella fratercula Hebard, Ent. News, XXVII, p. 159.

This adventive roach is sometimes shipped into this country with tropical fruits. Hebard (1917) recorded a male specimen as being taken from bananas at Lincoln, Lancaster County, on July 15. This species is not represented in the present Nebraska collection.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

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SUBFAMILY BLATTINAE

Blatta orientalis Linnaeus

1758. Blatta orientalis Linnaeus, Sys. Nat., (10), i, p. 424.

Bruner (1893) wrote of *Periplaneta orientalis* Linn. that "This Old World species has become very numerous in many of our cities and towns where it is a household pest of considerable importance." Hebard (1917) recorded it from Lincoln, Lancaster County. The economic correspondence record of the Department of Entomology shows a distribution in eastern Nebraska west to Boyd, Dodge, Lancaster and Thayer counties.

This roach is commonly found in basements of dwellings and is often referred to as a "water bug." They have also been observed to be quite numerous out of doors 'around dwellings on dark summer evenings.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Douglas County, Millard, July 25, 1937, (E. C. Klostermeyer), 1 \ddagger . Lancaster County, Lincoln, February 7 and 18, 1933, (Harold Hauke), 1 \ddagger and 1 nymph; March, (Metzger), 1 \ddagger ; April, (Metzger), 1 \ddagger ; April, 1 nymph; April 3, 1933, (D. B. Whelan), 1 nymph; April 18, (K. Gillette), 1 \ddagger ; April 23, 1929, (Wallace Giles), 1 \ddagger ; May 19, 1930, (A. L. Roberts), 2 \ddagger \ddagger ; May 24, 1934, 2 \ddagger \ddagger , 1 nymph; June 12, 1914, (L. Bruner), 1 \ddagger ; July 20, 1931, (P. Harvey), 2 \ddagger \ddagger ; August 1, 1930, (L. C. Jackson), 1 \ddagger .

Periplaneta americana (Linnaeus)

- 1758. Blatta americana Linnaeus, Sys. Nat., (10), i, p. 424.
- 1834. Periplaneta americana Burmeister, Handb. Ent., ii, abt. ii, pt. 1, p. 503.

This large roach is quite common in the cities and towns of eastern-central Nebraska. It is quite often found around creameries and restaurants, or in close association with other buildings that are steam heated. It was recorded by Bruner (1893) as "also quite common in the river towns." Economic correspondence records on file indicate that this insect has been found in Dodge, Washington, Douglas and Lancaster counties. Specimens at hand are from two of these counties, Washington and Lancaster.

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SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Washington County, Blair, October 10, 1928, (C. Gollehon), 1 & , 1 & . Lancaster County, Lincoln, January 17, 1933, (Harold Hauke), 1 & ; March 3, 1931, (Ralph Bush), 1 & ; (Fred Meredith), 1 & , 1 & ; March 19, 1931, (F. Meredith), 1 & April 8, 1920, (A. L. Roberts), 2 & & ; April 23, 1929, (Wallace Giles), 1 & ; May 1, 1929, (H. L. Ratekin), 1 & ;May 1, 1931, (Dowell), 1 & ; May 13, 1931, (F. Meredith), 1 & ;May 20, (Awn), 1 & ; June 1, 1930, (Heady), 1 & ; July 9, 1921, (R. E. Weir), 1 & ; August 18, 1928, (Fred Grav), 1 & ; August 20, 1930, (Snipes), 1 & ; August 30, 1930, (Harden), 1 & , 1 & ;September 1, 1932, (Klingman), 1 & ; September 6, 1931, (P. Harvey), 1 & ; September 20, 1930, (A. Leadabrand), 1 & ; September 27, 1928, (E. Fahrney), 1 & , 1 & ; October 1, 1929, (B. Wischmeier), 1 & ; October 10, 1930, (L. E. Watson), 1 & ; November 12, 1928, (Jackson), 1 & .

Periplaneta australasiae (Fabricius)

- 1775. Blatta australasiae Fabricius, Sys. Ent., p. 271.
- 1838. Periplaneta australasiae Burmeister, Handb. Ent., ii, abt. ii, pt. 1, p. 503.

On June 16, 1930, M. H. Swenk identified a cockroach as one of this species when it was forwarded to the Entomology Department by Mrs. C. W. Cook of Lincoln. This insect which is ordinarily found in the warmer southern states might occasionally be taken farther north. Bruner (1893) wrote of it as "another of the cosmopolitan cockroaches that has been taken within the state. It occurs with the preceding (*P. americana*) in cities." Ball, *et al.*, (1942) recorded this species as having been found in Arizona. There are no specimens in the present Nebraska collection.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

Platyzosteria bifida (Saussure)

- 1872. Polyzosteria bifida Saussure, Melang. Orth., ii, p. 110. 1917. Platyzosteria bifida Rehn, Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc., No.
- 2, p. 266.

A single male specimen of this adventive insect was recorded by Hebard (1917) from Fairbury, Jefferson County, Nebraska, in August 1893. This exotic specimen which is in the Hebard collection was found in bananas. No specimens are at hand.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

SUBFAMILY PANCHLORIANAE

Panchlora cubensis Saussure

1862. Panchlora cubensis Saussure, Rev. et Mag. de Zool.(2), XIV, p. 230.

This adventive species has been taken at several localities in eastern Nebraska. Being a tropical species it is usually brought into this country with fruits, especially bananas. Bruner (1893) reported this species under the name *Panchlora viridis* Burm. as follows: "A single specimen of this beautiful cockroach was taken two years ago here in Lincoln at an electric light." Hebard (1917) recorded three specimens from Lincoln and one from Osceola. Seven females all from Lincoln represent this species in the Nebraska collection.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, January 10, 1934, in bananas, (Mrs. M. W. Darlington), $1 \circ$; April 24, 1924, $1 \circ$; April 25, 1928, (Nelson), $2 \circ \circ$; June 1, 1928, (A. M. Evans), $1 \circ$; October, $1 \circ$; November 22, 1935, (Mrs. A. P. Clutte), $1 \circ$.

SUBFAMILY NYCTIBORINAE

Nyctibora noctivaga Rehn

1902. Nyctibora noctivaga Rehn Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXIX, p. 3.

A large brown tropical roach has been taken in several localities in Nebraska. It is an adventive species and is frequently found in bunches of bananas. Hebard (1917) listed specimens in his collection from Lyons, Wahoo, Fairbury, Lincoln, and Oakland. Specimens at hand are from Lincoln, Hartington, Stuart, and Bridgeport.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holt County, Stuart, March 30, 1936, in bunch of bananas, (E. L. Kazish), 1 &. Cedar County, Hartington, April 4, 1927, (L. A. Nelson), 1 &. Lancaster County, Lincoln, April 11, 1929, on bananas, (Mr. Carroll), 1 &. Morrill County, Bridgeport, December 1933, in bananas, 1 nymph.

FAMILY MANTIDAE

SUBFAMILY AMELINAE

Yersinia solitaria Scudder

1896. Yersinia solitaria Scudder, Can. Ent., XXVIII, p. 209. Bruner (1893) wrote of this insect as follows: "I have taken several specimens of a small mantid that I take to be this insect (Ameles? mexicana Sauss.). It is found not uncommon upon the plains of the western half of the state." Scudder (1896) commented on Yersinia solitaria Scudder, "Probably it is this species which Bruner found in western Nebraska and referred to as Y. mexicana and is apterous in both sexes." Hebard (1929) stated that "we believe that Bruner's record of Ameles? mexicana from western Nebraska is not referrable to solitaria as Scudder originally suggested, but that it was probably based on specimens of Litaneutria minor. Bruner's collection does not contain material of solitaria from Nebraska and extensive field work indicates that the species does not occur east of the base of the Rocky Mountains." There is a slight possibility that this insect might eventually be found in extreme southwestern Nebraska. It is not represented in the Nebraska collection.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

Litaneutria minor (Scudder)

- 1872. Stagmatoptera minor Scudder, U. S. Geol. Surv. Nebraska, Final Rept., pt. 3, p. 251.
- 1923. Litaneutria minor Severin, 14th Ann. Rept. State Ent. South Dakota, p. 35.

Bruner (1893) wrote of this species under the name Stagmomantis (?) minor Scudder, "described from a single specimen taken along the Platte River. Has not been recognized by me." Later Scudder (1896) wrote of it, "I have seen specimens (of minor) from Nebraska." All specimens in the present Nebraska collection with but one exception are from the western part of the state. It is quite likely, however, that it has a wide distribution in this area as the species is widely distributed over the Great Plains.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, August 1931, (Mrs. M. H. Swenk), 13. Thomas County, Thedford,

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August 4, 1948, (O. S. Bare), 1 \circ ; Halsey, August 5, 1912, (J. T. Zimmer), 1 \circ ; and August 23, 1921, (R. E. Weir), 1 \circ . *Hitchcock County*, Trenton, September 6, 1940, (Harold A. Hauke), 2 \circ \circ . *Scotts Bluff County*, Mitchell, September 11, 1915, (E. M. Partridge), 1 \circ .

Oligonicella scudderi (Saussure)

- 1870. Oligonyx scudderi Saussure, Mitt. Schweizer Ent. Gesell., iii, p. 239.
- 1915. Oligonicella scudderi Giglio-Tos, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., Vol. 46, p. 190.
- 1920. Oligonyx scudderi Blatchley, Orth. Northeastern Amer., p. 126.
- 1931. Oligonicella scudderi Hebard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXIII, p. 128.

Two specimens of this small slender-bodied mantid, both from Lincoln, are in the Nebraska collection. Bruner (1893) wrote that this insect was "quite common in the wooded portions of eastern Nebraska" and that he had "taken it quite frequently at Lincoln at the electric lights." The Lincoln locality is the only known place in the state at which this mantid has been collected and Hebard (1931) indicates that it is probably the western limit of distribution.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, 18, 19.

SUBFAMILY MANTINAE

Stagmomantis carolina (Johannson)

- 1763. Gryllus carolinus Johannson, Amoln. Acad., VI, p. 396, No. 28.
- 1900. Stagmomantis carolina Scudder, Psyche, IX, p. 119.

The Carolina mantid is represented in the Nebraska collection by eight specimens. Six of these are females and are of both the greenish-yellow and dark brown color phases. Bruner (1893) wrote of its occurrence as "occasional in wooded portions of eastern third of state." Its distribution, however, appears to be south and east of Lincoln. It is of interest to note that all specimens of this mantid in the present collection have been taken in recent years.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, September 1944, 1 ϑ , 2 φ φ , one brown and one green; September 17, 1948,

collected at light, (J. L. Pappas), 1 3; September 26, 1939, on bush, (E. Lomax), 1 9, brown phase; October 8, 1937, 1 9, green phase. *Gage County*, Beatrice, November 9, 1944, (Ken Reid), 1 9. *Richardson County*, Falls City, September 8, 1945, 1 9, brown phase.

FAMILY PHASMIDAE

SUBFAMILY PACHYMORPHINAE

Parabacillus coloradus (Scudder)

- 1893. Bacillus coloradus Scudder, Psyche, VI, p. 372.
- 1903. Parabacillus coloradus Caudell, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXVI, p. 865.

Caudell (1903) first reported this species from Nebraska. Bruner (1904) recorded specimens of this walking-stick from Kimball. Its distribution in the state is apparently limited to the western and northern parts of the state. It is an inhabitant of arid and semi-arid regions. Hebard (1931) wrote of it as being "known from as far east as Chamberlain, South Dakota, Badger and Kimball, Nebraska and Logan, Oklahoma." There are no specimens in Nebraska collection at this time.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

SUBFAMILY HETERONEMINAE

Diapheromera femorata (Say)

- 1824. Spectrum femoratum Say, Long. Expedit., 11, p. 295.
- 1920. Diapheromera femorata Morse, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXXV, p. 322.

This insect was recorded by Bruner (1893) as a "rather rare insect in the eastern or wooded portions of the state." Hebard (1925) stated that "Records from Nebraska and Kansas must be verified before it can be stated whether they are actually based on material of *femorata* or of the following (*veliei*), superficially similar, species." Since that time, however, this insect has been recorded from Doniphan County in northeastern Kansas and from Canton, South Dakota. It is, therefore, quite likely that it will be found in extreme eastern Nebraska, although the species is not represented in the present Nebraska collection.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

Diapheromera veliei veliei Walsh

1864. Diapheromera veliei Walsh, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., III, p. 410.

The prairie walking-stick is quite common in Nebraska and is distributed over the whole state. A series of 47 adults have been collected during the months of July and August. Five nymphs were collected in June.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Lancaster County, Lincoln, July 4, 1933, 2 & &; July 10, 2 & &, 2 9 9; July 18, 5 & &, 4 9 9; August 1, 2 & &, 6 9 9, and August 8, 1929, 3 & &, 1 9, (D. B. Whelan). Cass County, Murray, August 28, 1938, (G. H. Gillmore), 1 9; Weeping Water, July 20, (H. S. Smith), 1 3. Cuming County, West Point, July 5, 1939 and August 2, 1937, (J. R. Watson), 2 & &. Dixon County, Concord, July 13, 1915, (E. G. Anderson), 19; Maskell, July 20, 1915, (E. G. Anderson), 13; Pierce County, Pierce, August 7, 1940, (M. Beerman), 1 9. Knox County, Niobrara, August 2, 1902 (W. D. Pierce), 1 & . Hall County, Grand Island, July, 1930, 1 º. Arthur County, Arthur, June 22, 1939, (Harold A. Hauke), 5 nymphs. Thomas County, Halsey, July 19, 1912, (J. T. Zimmer), 3 & &, 1 9. Sand Hills, July 10, 3 & &. Dundy County, Haigler, August 11, 1901, (L. Bruner), 19. Sioux County, Monroe Canyon, August 29, 1921, (R. E. Weir), 13.

SUBFAMILY ANISMORPHINAE

Anisomorpha ferruginea (Beauvois)

1805-1821. Phasma ferruginea Beauvois, Ins. Afr. Amer., p. 167, pl. XIV.

1835. Anisomorpha ferruginea Gray, Syn. Phasm., p. 18.

Bruner (1893) recorded this insect as having "been taken in extreme south-eastern part of state, once." He recorded it under the name *Anisomorpha buprestoides* Stall. Rehn and Hebard (1916) named the extreme southeastern part of Nebraska as the western limit of this primarily southern and eastern walking-stick. No specimens are in the present Nebraska collection.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

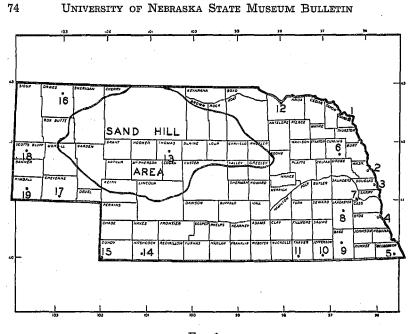


FIG. 1.

The numbers in the above map refer to some of the more important localities in which orthopterous specimens mentioned in the text have been collected. These locations are as follows:

1. South Sioux City

2. Blair

3. Omaha

- 4. Nebraska City
- 5. Falls City
- 6. West Point
- 7. Ashland
- 8. Lincoln
- 9. Beatrice
- 10. Fairbury

- 11. Deshler
- 12. Niobrara 13. Thedford 14. Trenton

- 15. Haigler
- 16. Chadron
- 17. Sidney
 18. Scottsbluff
- 19. Kimball

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