

glands, whose openings are beneath the tegmina of the male, and then fertilizes her ova?"

Dr. Howard, in his "Insect Book," says with reference to *O. niveus*: "Harrington has watched one of the concerts closely, and says, 'An interesting feature of its concerts is one of which I have not been able to find any mention in books accessible.' While the male is energetically shuffling together his wings raised almost vertically, the female may be seen standing just behind him, and, with her head applied to the base of the wings, evidently eager to get the full benefit of every note produced." The observer mentioned, no doubt, found the insects after pairing and while the female was feeding on the glands. When rather suddenly approached she will cease gnawing and sit perfectly still, while the male may continue singing until she begins again.

The tree-crickets in appearance, in graceful flight, in song and in general habits certainly are worthy of the place that they occupy systematically at the head of the Orthoptera. They are the aristocrats, the accomplished gentlefolk of the Order.

A NEWPORTIA IN UTAH.

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The Chilopod genus *Newportia* was erected in 1847 by Gervais for the species *Scolopocryptops longitarsis* of Newport, a form now known to occur in Cuba, St. Vincent, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and Brazil. Since that time some fifteen additional species belonging to the genus have been described, all of them from the region within the tropics of America, the general range of the genus corresponding roughly with that of the type species. It was, consequently, a matter of no little interest to find an individual representing a well-defined species of this genus as far north as Salt Lake City. Most of the species are thus far known from one or from but few individuals.

The genus *Newportia* belongs to the Cryptopinæ, the lowest of the three subfamilies of the Scolopendridæ. In common with the other genera of this subfamily eyes are absent in *Newportia*, and the tarsi of all the ambulatory legs, excepting the last two, consist each of but a single segment, the under surface of which bears a spine or a row of bristles. From the other genera of the Cryptopinæ, *Newportia* may be readily distinguished through the presence of twenty-three pairs of ambulatory legs,