

1 for a narrow anterior and a broad posterior band; the abdomen has a series of large quadrate fuscous spots along the sides (female) more or less replaced by bright red (male); the dorsal surface of the abdomen and less frequently the disk of the pronotum and the top of the head are bright yellow or brownish-testaceous; ventral surface of the abdomen more or less distinctly yellow, with the last two segments in the male red. Length: male, 22 mm; female, 38 mm.; tegmina: male, 7 mm; female, 9½ mm.; hind femora: male, 15½ mm.; female, 23½ mm. Fourteen adult males, twenty adult females, seven pupæ, from the summit of Sulphur Springs Mountain, on the line between Boone and Newton counties.

This species is so different in the position of the principal sulcus of the pronotum and in the character of its posterior margins from the other species of *Boopeton* as to perhaps deserve to constitute a genus by itself. Its occurrence is quite remarkable. Sulphur Springs Mountain stands probably as much as a thousand feet above the valley, and with the exception of two or three neighbouring mountains, it decidedly overtops all the surrounding country. This mountain is a high ridge, probably one and a half miles long at the summit. At either end there are considerable prominences, composed of massive millstone grit. One of these is surrounded by cliffs on all sides, so that the top can be reached with some difficulty; the other has the cliffs broken down in places, so that its summit is much more readily accessible. On both of these a tall coarse grass grows luxuriantly, and among this grass this species was found in abundance over the few square yards of the least accessible peaks. A single male was found on the other peak. As several days were spent in collecting in this vicinity, and as particular pains were taken to secure all the specimens possible, and since no other specimens have been found elsewhere, though seven weeks were spent in the summer of 1897 by the writer and a party of three others in collecting in Northwestern Arkansas, it is reasonable to conclude that this species is an old resident which has inhabited the country since the times when the Ozark plateau was a level plain. As erosion carved out the valleys, the level surface was more and more restricted in areas until at the present time it is represented by the summits of the highest mountains. In this way *auriventris*, which is a grass-loving prairie species, has been hemmed in by the encroaching forests until it now maintains a precarious foothold on a few isolated mountain summits. Under such circumstances wings would be a disadvantage, so they have been shortened by natural selection.