

## BOÖTETTIX, Bruner.

*Boötettix*, Bruner, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xii. pp. 57, 58 (Febr. 1890).

? *Gymnes*, Scudder, Psyche, v. p. 440 (Dec. 1890).

Although related to *Acrolophitus*, *Acrocara*, and *Machærocera*, *Boötettix* is very different from any of them. While the former are sluggish in their movements and do not stridulate loudly, the representatives of this genus are both extremely active and noisy. These latter also live above the ground and seldom alight upon it, preferring instead to cling to the twigs of a species of evergreen *Larrea* which seems to be their food-plant, and when disturbed they jump or fly from one plant to another if possible, so greatly do they seem to be attached to it.

1. ***Boötettix argentatus***, Bruner. (Tab. I. figg. 24, 24 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

*Boötettix argentatus*, Bruner, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xii. pp. 38, 59, t. 1. figg. 4, 5<sup>1</sup>; McNeill, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. vi. p. 256, t. 5. figg. 23, 23 *a*, *b* (1897)<sup>2</sup>.

? *Gymnes punctatus*, Scudd. Psyche, v. pp. 440, 441<sup>3</sup>; Cat. Orthopt. U.S. p. 21 (1900)<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, California<sup>3</sup>, New Mexico, El Paso in Texas, Southern Arizona.—MEXICO, Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Bruner*<sup>1</sup>), Chihuahua.

If, as I surmise, *Gymnes punctatus*, Scudd., proves to be the same species, the distribution is still greater—possibly coincident with that of the *Larrea* above referred to as its food-plant.

## ERITETTIX, Bruner.

*Stenobothrus*, Thomas, Syn. Acrid. N. Amer. p. 80 (1873) (part.).

*Gomphocerus*, Thomas, loc. cit. p. 96 (part.).

*Eritettix*, Bruner, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xii. p. 56 (1890) (part.); McNeill, Proc. Dav. Acad. Nat. Sci. vi. p. 217 (1897).

This is strictly a North-American genus, and it includes species that are very variable in colour and of rather wide distribution. As the name indicates, the various forms mature early in spring. Their nymphs live through the winter among bunch-grasses, and frequently hop about during midwinter when the temperature is sufficiently high to thaw them out. Old pastures and unburnt prairies are their favourite haunts. The males are provided with a fairly well-developed stridulating-area near the costal edge of the tegmina, and they can be heard during the warmer portion of almost any sunny day during spring, as they call to their mates. Several species have been recognized and an additional one is here described. The forms likely to occur within the region here dealt with may be distinguished as follows:—

*Table for separating the Species of Eritettix.*

A<sup>1</sup>. Lateral carinae of the pronotum straight or very gently arcuate.

b<sup>1</sup>. Tegmina and wings complete, reaching to (♀) or beyond (♂) the