

PLATES

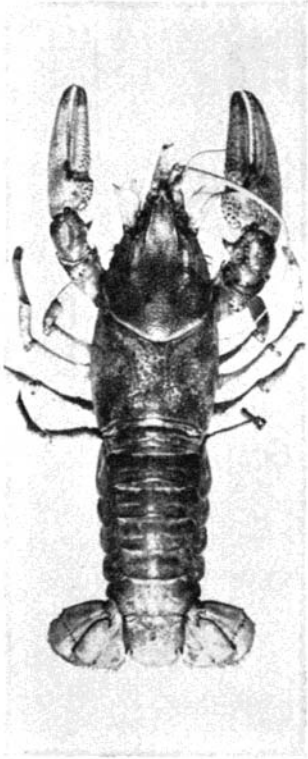


FIG. 23
CAMBARUS NEGLECTUS FAXON.

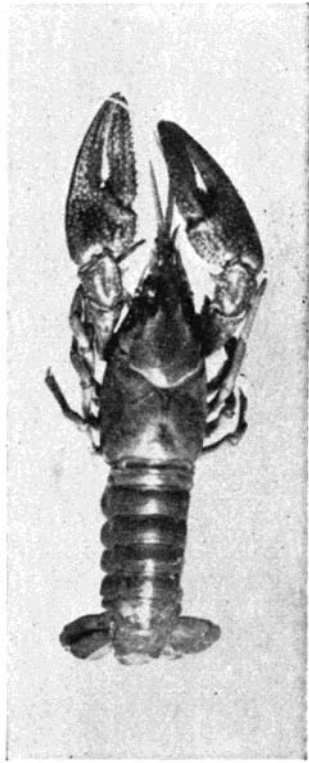


FIG. 24
CAMBARUS NAIS FAXON.

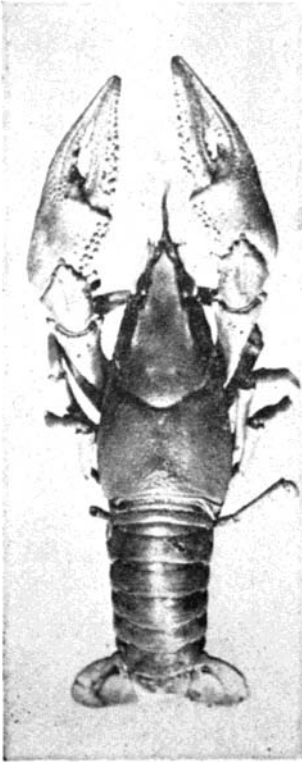


FIG. 25
CAMBARUS IMMUNIS HAGEN.

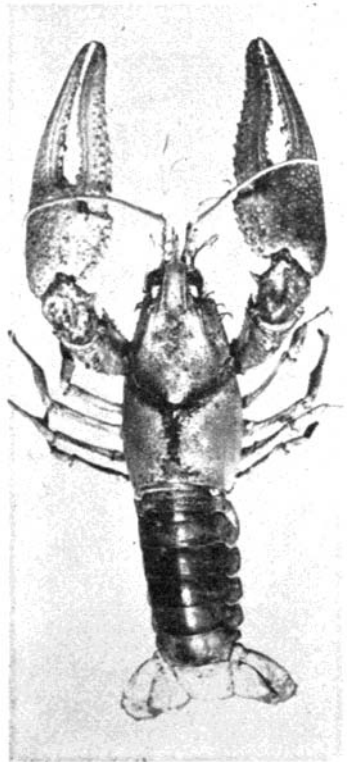


FIG. 26
CAMBARUS LONGIMANUS FAXON.

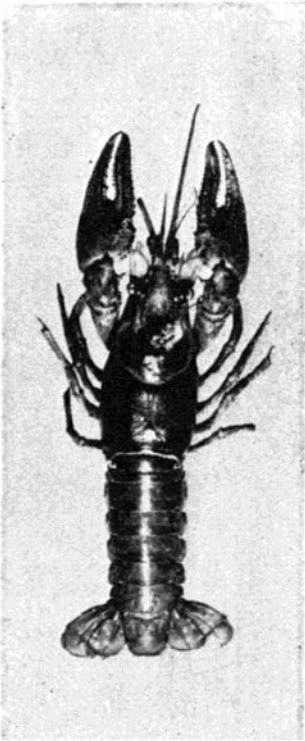
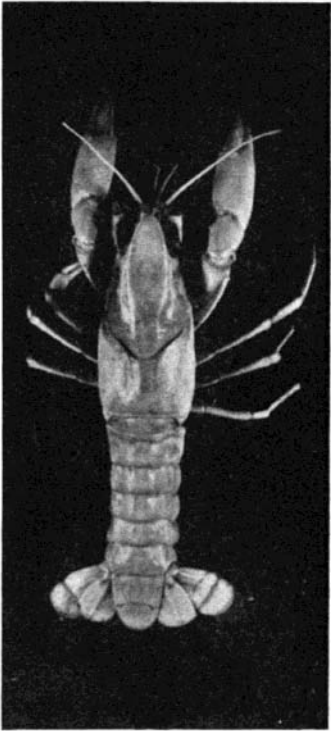


FIG. 27
CAMBARUS DIFFICILIS FAXON.



(From faded alcoholic specimen)
FIG. 28
CAMBARUS CLYPEATUS HAY.

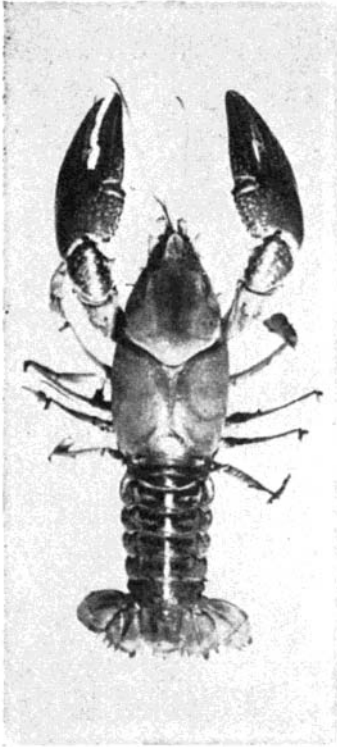


FIG. 29
***CAMBARUS* *DIOGENES* GIRARD.**

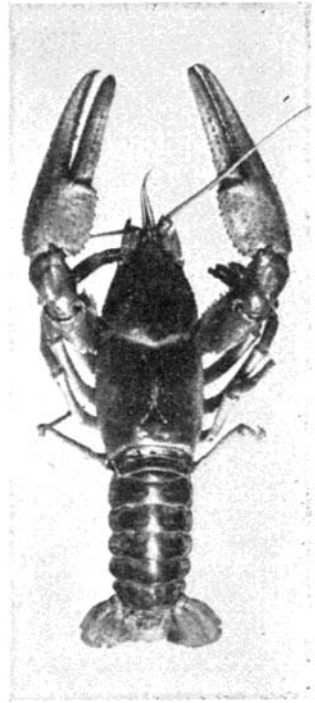


FIG. 30
***CAMBARUS* *SETOSUS* FAXON.**



FIG. 31
CAMBARUS BLANDINGII ACUTUS
GIRARD.



FIG. 32
CAMBARUS SIMULANS
FAXON.



FIG. 33
CAMBARUS GRACILIS BUNDY.



FIG. 34

The Cherokee Plain showing islands in various stages of formation. In the foreground are small patches of *Sesuvium* which have held enough drifting soil to enable grass (*Sporobolus airoides*) to take root. If the season is favorable these will spread to form islands as in the background.

FIG. 35

The Cherokee Plain showing patches of *Sesuvium sessile* and *Dondia depressa*. The grey areas between the patches are due to the innumerable burrows of *Bledius* sp. These may be seen in detail in the foreground.



FIG. 36

The Cherokee Plain showing large areas blackened by the innumerable burrows of a small staphylinid beetle, *Bledius* sp.

FIG. 37

A close-up of an area of *Bledius* burrows. The small dirt piles are of an unidentified species, probably new to science. In such areas they may run 270 to the square foot. The larger burrows are made by *Bledius brevidens*, *B. ineptus* and *B. gularis*.



FIG. 38

The Cherokee Plain from the west side looking east showing the characteristic appearance of the islands. At the left end of the central island is the camp of the expedition. (White spots.)

FIG. 39

The Salt Fork of the Arkansas River where it leaves the Cherokee Plain. Note its shallow sandy bottom with many channels. The salt extends up to the very edge of the water. On the north shore (in background) is a more or less abrupt bank formed by overgrown sand dunes. The size of the River can be determined by comparison with the two men scining.

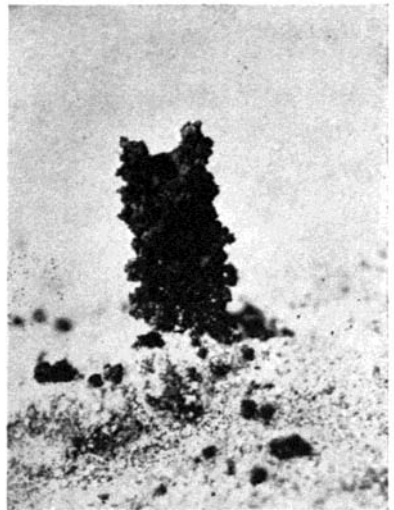
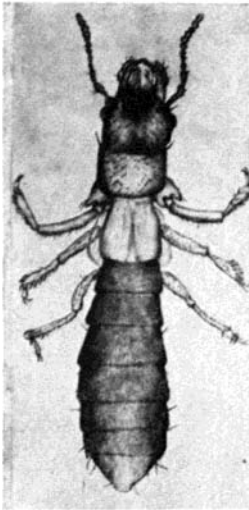


FIG. 40

The small staphylinid beetle, probably a new species of *Bledius* which occurs in such enormous numbers on the Cherokee and Edith plains.

FIG. 41

The turret built by a tiger beetle larva about its hole. *Cicindela* sp.



FIG. 42

The edge of an island on the Cherokee Plain which shows the zonation of tiger beetle larvae and grass. The short grass is *Sporobolus airoides* and the tall *Andropogon punctatus*. Generally over the Plain are burrows of *Cicindela globicollis*. The burrows of the turret-building species (*Cicindela* sp.) are found in the less salty areas close to the shore. Under the overhanging grass at the edge of the islands themselves are the burrows of *Cicindela cuprescens*.



FIG. 43

The shore of the Cherokee Plain showing how *Sporobolus airoides* spreads by rhizomes. The mounds of the pocket gopher, *Geomys breviceps llanensis* Bailey, which may aid this process are seen in the foreground. In the background note the abrupt ending of the vegetation at the edge of the salt.

FIG. 44

The east side of the Cherokee Plain where a hummock formation due to constant blow-outs is found. The grass on the hummocks is principally *Sporobolus airoides*. Many plants of *Sesuvium sessile* may be seen on the Plain. In the middle foreground is a mound nest of the red ant *Pogonomyrmex occidentalis*. In the middle distance may be seen the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River where it leaves the Plain. Back of the river is an area of overgrown sand dunes and in the background a cottonwood point on still older dunes.



FIG. 45

The burrows and mounds of the ant, *Lasius niger neoniger*, which is very abundant on all the islands.



FIG. 46

The crater-like burrows of tiger beetle larvae, *Cicindela cuprescens*, under the overhanging grass at the edge of the islands and mainland.

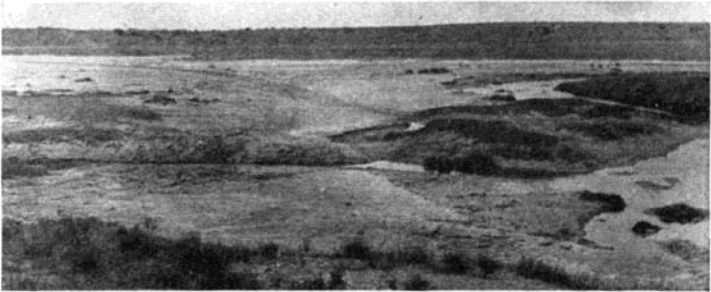
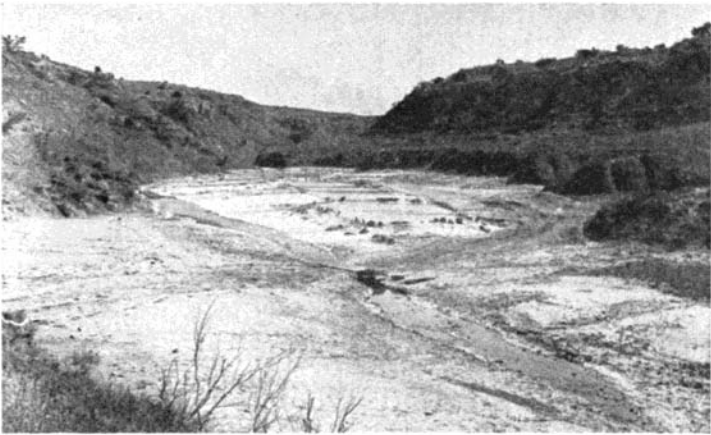


FIG. 47

The Carter Salt Plains.

FIG. 48

The East Salt Plain of Elm Fork showing evaporating tanks for brine.

FIG. 49.

The Eldorado Salt Plain.