

HERACLIDES CRESPHONTES.—On page 294 of the present volume of *Psyche* a note is made of the capture of *H. crespontes* in Massachusetts, and it is remarked that no other specimen has been known to have been seen since 1883.

One other specimen has certainly been obtained since then, the late James A. Wright having found one at or near Milton, Mass., during the summer of 1885. The specimen being very fine was shown with a few other rare species at the Natural History store then located at 409 Washington St., Boston.

The specimen was found, if I recollect rightly, at early dusk in a small clearing in the woods not far from the town, the day being very warm and more or less cloudy. Not being familiar with the species Mr. Wright sent it to New York for identification, and it is now in the collection of a Boston entomologist.

Lewis E. Hood.

ANTS BREEDING IN AND IN.—Forel announces (*Ann. soc. ent. Belgique*, v. 36 p. 458) that among ants of the genera *Anergates* and *Formicoxenus* there is no other male than a wingless ergatoid form, such as sometimes accompanies the normal male in other genera, and that therefore pairing must always take place in the ant hill itself between brothers and sisters; so we have here cases of perpetual consanguineous reproduction. "Among ordinary ants the winged ♂ and ♀ quit the nest in which they were born, take flight, and pair in mid air with their congeners of other nests, permitting numerous crosses. But in the case of the genera which have only an apterous male perpetual consanguineous pairing ensues, for in one and the same nest there are found only brothers and sisters, and these brothers and sisters can only pair with one another. The fact appears absolutely clear in the genus *Anergates*, where one finds in each ant hill only a single fecundated female, the mother founder of the colony."

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

11 November, 1892.—The 173d meeting was held at 156 Brattle Street. Mr. S. Henshaw was chosen chairman.

Mr. Harrison G. Dyar of Roxbury was elected an active member.

Mr. S. H. Scudder exhibited the series of Phasmidae in his collection arranged after the system introduced by Stål, and showed that the species found in our country were more numerous than had been supposed, including at least four species of *Diapheromera*, one of *Sermyle*, two of *Bacunculus*, one or possibly two of *Anisomorpha* and two of *Bacillus*. The last was the most interesting, as the genus has not hitherto been recognized in the new world and all the other genera are distinctively American. One of the species, which he proposed to call *B. coloradus*, was found in Colorado at a height of about 5500', and had the metathorax very much shorter than the mesothorax, their median carina much more pronounced than the laterodorsal carinae, and with scarcely a trace of granulation, except very feebly in the front portion of the mesothorax, besides a unicolorous head. The other species occurs in Arizona and extends south into Mexico; it has the metathorax but little shorter than the mesothorax, both median and laterodorsal carinae pronounced, the whole body sparsely and finely granulate and the head longitudinally striped; he proposed for it the name *B. carinatus*. In both the antennae beyond the second joint are multiarticulate, but the joints, which are transverse, so nearly connate as to be difficult to distinguish. Only females are known.

Mr. S. Henshaw showed a specimen of *Anthrenus scrophulariae* taken at Cambridge, Mass., in 1869, and one of *Aramigus fulleri* from the same locality taken in 1868; these dates are earlier than any hitherto recorded. Both specimens are from the collection of the late Mr. Edward Burgess.



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