—Mr. Heidemann exhibited specimens and presented the following description of a new hemipteron belonging to the genus Anasa:

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ANASA FROM NORTH AMERICA.

By Otto Heidemann.

Anasa repetita, new species.

Elongate-oval, uniformly brown or light brown. Upper surface of body, and breast, with irregular rows of dark punctures; from each puncture arises a short, stiff, golden bristle; abdomen transversely wrinkled, the punctures somewhat obsolete, with finer and longer hairs which are more closely placed on the apex of abdomen. Head without a spine or tubercle near the antennæ; ocelli amber-colored, blackish-edged behind; antennæ moderately long and finely pilose; basal joint one-third longer than the head, gradually curved, brown, with a black line exteriorly and a few black dots; the black line even reaching the antenniferous tubercle; second joint a little longer than the first; the third nearly equal in length with the second, both joints about half as thick as the basal joint, black, narrowly yellowish-white at base; terminal joint shorter, fusiform and orange-colored. Rostrum reaching the middle coxæ, light brown, black at tip. Thorax broader than long; the disk feebly convex, in the middle a longitudinal narrow, smooth whitish line; lateral margins slightly sinuate anteriorly, and obtusely rounded posteriorly near the humeri; the anterior margin less than half as broad as the posterior; the latter considerably depressed and straight, the transverse raised line above the margin well defined. Scutellum wrinkled; at the basal corners a triangular, black spot and also one at the tip. The disk of the corium has a few dark speckles, formed by the more or less confluent punctures. The membrane brownish and sprinkled with some large, black dots, the base darker. The connexivum is edged with white and black lines and has on the incisures broad, whitish, transverse bands. Abdomen much rounded, luteous, on the sides of the segments a few black spots; also one or two near the base of the coxæ. Feet yellowish white and dotted with large, black spots.

The genital segment of the ♂ is quite remarkable: it is a little longer than broad, with a transverse, shallow line before the middle, the base convexly rounded and sloping abruptly towards the apex, which is truncate, very feebly indented in the middle, with the corners decidedly hump-like in form.

Length, ♀ 15 mm., ♂ 12 mm.; width across the thorax, ♀ 6 mm., ♂ 5 mm.

Four specimens, ♂♂ and ♀♀, Washington, D. C., September 6, 1903; Glen Echo, Md., July 10, August 25, 1893 (Heidemann).

Type.—No. 8217, U. S. National Museum.

This species very much resembles *A. armigera* Say in form and colors, but can easily be distinguished by the absence of the spines on the head and by the differently-shaped ♂ genitalia. It differs from the common squash bug (*A. tristis* De Geer) in having a comparatively shorter and broader thorax and in lacking the stripes on the head. The species is referred to by Dr. F. H. Chittenden, in an article on the life history of the horned squash bug, published in Bulletin 19, new series, U. S. Department of Agriculture, p. 30, 1899.

—Mr. Caudell said that he had just returned from Cambridge, Mass., where he spent several weeks in the study of Scudder's types of North American Orthoptera in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. He stated that the Scudder collection is now well cared for by the curator of the Museum, Mr. Samuel Henshaw, although it is obvious that during the prolonged illness of Dr. Scudder it had suffered from neglect. With the exception of those groups lately revised by Scudder, the collection is not as well arranged as might have been expected. Mr. Caudell mentioned short visits he had made, before his return to Washington, to museums in New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. At Wellesley, Mass., also, he had visited Dr. A. P. Morse, and had had the opportunity of examining his collection of Acrididæ—undoubtedly one of the finest collections in this family in the United States.

—Mr. Benton reported that he had seen a comb of the giant honey bee (either *Megapis dorsata or M. zonata*) in the Philippine exhibit at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo. It was attached to the under side of the limb of a tree and measured about 1½ feet in width by some 3 feet in length. There were 4½ cells to the linear inch, or 20 to the square inch, while the thickness of the comb where brood had been reared was 1 7-16 inches. Mr. Benton stated that the workers of the giant bees are about as large as queens of *Apis mellifera*.

—Mr. Banks showed a collection of several species of Hymenoptera whose sleeping habits he had observed. During last summer he discovered a colony at Falls Church, Virginia, about a mile distant from the one found by him two years ago.[1] The

[1] Sleeping Habits of Certain Hymenoptera. By Nathan Banks. Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., x, No. 4, pp. 209–214, December, 1902.