

americana). Each cockroach stood over one of the termites with its legs spread out and firmly planted and, seizing the struggling insect in its jaws, began to gnaw the abdomen. If disturbed the cockroach carried the termite away in its mandibles, making no use of its legs in seizing, holding or carrying the prey. Sometimes the whole body except the wings was devoured, sometimes only the abdomen. The termite lived for a considerable time after being attacked.

N. ANNANDALE,
Superintendent, Ind. Mus.

NOTE ON *Ædeomyia squammipenna*,¹ ARRIBALZAGA.—At the latter part of December, 1909, I paid a visit to Bhogaon and Katihar in the Purneah District, N. Bengal, and while I was engaged in examining the trunks of old mango trees in quest of Ascalaphid larvæ, my attention was attracted by some small insects which took to flight on the tree trunks being touched. I could not at first discover what these insects were, as I could not notice anything moving about on the portion of the bark before me. After a closer examination I discovered that several specimens of the above species of mosquito were resting on the bark and as their colour so much resembled the dirty colour of the tree bark, it rendered it difficult to see them. Apparently they took shelter on these old trees as a kind of protection from any injury. I examined younger trees with the bark comparatively smooth, but failed to find any specimens.

Although these mango trees are quite close to a house I found no specimens in the house at Bhogaon, neither by day nor at night.

Mr. Theobald states that it inhabits houses and bites, but according to Dr. Lutz it has not been observed to sting in South America. I found 6 females and 8 males resting on mango tree trunks at Bhogaon and 4 males resting on a wall inside a house by day at Katihar. All these specimens agree with the specimens in the Indian Museum collection which have been examined by Mr. Theobald. They also agree with Theobald's description. This species has previously been recorded from British Guiana, Brazil, Argentine, Madras, and Perak (*Theobald*), and the Museum possesses two ♀ specimens, one from base of Dawna hills, Lower Burma, "taken in bungalow," 2-iii-08 (*Annandale*), and the other at light on board ship, 4 miles off Tuticorin, S. India, 25-v-08 (*C. Paiva*). This species appears to be rare in India.

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NAMED SPECIMENS OF CHRYSOMELIDÆ IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—By request of the Superintendent I have examined

¹ Theobald, *Monogr. Culicid.*, ii, p. 219 (1901).