

behind the middle. The colours, as well as the punctures and the degree of pubescence, are similar in the two species."

Of these species the first named, the *hirundinis*, has been collected in large numbers by Prof. Gillette and myself at Ames, from the nests of barn-swallows, being first reported to us by workmen who were placing eavestroughs on the barn.

A short note on the species was published by Prof. Gillette in "Entomological News," under the name of *pipistrellæ*, with Mr. W. H. Ashmead cited as authority for the determination. The use of this name came from some verbal misunderstanding, we believe, and there is no question as to the specimens belonging to the form described by Jenyns as *hirundinis*. The specimens when compared with *lectularius* show very distinct differences, and these differences appear to be constant, as well as the habit of the insect, and it seems to me that the separation of the species is well founded, especially if the other forms are as distinct as this, and we would gather as much from the descriptions which have been quoted.

I should very much like to secure specimens or information as to the occurrence of the other species in this country, and the principal object of this note is to engage the attention of some one who may have the opportunity to examine the nests of bats and pigeons, where possibly they may be found.

The species found in the swallows' nests appears to remain entirely in the nests or upon the barn adjacent to them, some being observed on the sides of the barn nearly down to the ground. They were very abundant after the swallows had left, and specimens kept in a bottle corked with a rubber stopper were alive and active the following summer, so it would seem an easy matter for them to remain in the nests till the return of the swallows in the spring. The nests contained immense numbers of empty egg shells, showing that the eggs were deposited directly in the nests, and where the young bugs when hatching would at once get access to the birds.

In reply to a question by Mr. Stiles, Mr. Osborn stated that his observations were based upon the examination of several hundred specimens. He had examined what few bats he had had in the laboratory, but had had no opportunity to examine them in caves.

Mr. Lintner stated that housekeepers were generally of opinion that swallows brought *Acanthia* into houses.

Mr. Hubbard stated a case coming under his observation where a bat