

I observed in a number of specimens I succeeded in raising from the ovum, some carried through to maturity, others living only through a few instars. The life-cycle can therefore be completed in from 25 to 35 days. This would give from three to five broods in the course of the summer, which must be the case, as young and old adults and nymphs in several stages can be found together at almost any time during the warm weather. The nymphs in a general way resemble the adults, except that they are a light green, save where the stomach contents show through the transparent integument. They have a way of carrying the abdomen turned up somewhat as do certain Staphylids among the Coleoptera. When fresh after reaching maturity, they are covered with a grayish pruinosity. This frail little bug is long-lived too. Under favourable circumstances they live at least a year. The individuals I observed were of last year's broods and they survived in my aquaria until late in August, when they died of old age, the last one being a male, which gave up the ghost on the last day of the month.

Mr. Martin to the contrary notwithstanding, I have found no difficulty in breeding *Hydrometra Martini* in my aquaria. I kept the mated adults in a large aquarium and by preserving the inner surface of the glass above the water clean and polished, they were prevented from getting a foothold to aid them in climbing out and escaping. Their ova were deposited on the sides of the aquarium, and the young emerged without any mishap. For their comfort, a few pieces of duckweed afforded them a resting place, although they seemed to prefer to cling to the sides of the aquarium or to climb up a little way from the surface of the water, holding on to the roughness caused by the coating or sediment left on the glass by the water as it evaporated and became lower in the vessel, or where it had splashed in moving the aquarium about. They are sufficiently hardy to have survived two trips of a couple of hours each, confined in a collecting bottle tightly closed. For food, flies were the staple, with an occasional mosquito or other soft-bodied insect by way of change. I think that with ordinary care a very complete life-history could be worked out in an aquarium. The only species of *Hydrometra* recorded from the United States is *Hydrometra Martini*, Kirk. Close collecting may eventually show others, especially along our southern border, in Texas, Arizona, etc. In fact, Say in his original description of *Hydrometra lineata* notes a form that he calls "var. *australis*," from Louisiana. It has been my good fortune to receive from Georgia, near the Florida line, one specimen