

*Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant.  
*Drosophila melanogaster* Meigen.

## HYMENOPTERA.

*Euplectrus platyhypenae* Howard.  
*Pachodynerus simplicicornis* (Sauss.).  
*Casinaria infesta* (Cress.).  
*Xylocopa varipuncta* Patton.  
*Megachile schauinslandi* Alfkr.  
*Apis mellifera* Linn.

A total of 29 species in 5 orders.

The young mantis when first born immediately moulted. They were very timid, and only attacked small insects such as Aphis, Euplectus, and Drosophila. After the third molt they ate small flies and wasps such as Musca and Casinaria. When full grown they attacked larger insects such as full grown Oxya and even a strong male Xylocopa. They were very careful in catching wasps having a good sting, and would drop them quickly, then "lick" the wound caused by the sting. Both young and full grown grasshoppers were eaten. Small beetles were never touched. The mantis are cannibalistic and when eating a brother or sister they wiggle their palpi, as though "licking their chops," with great relish. Theoretically mantis should be, and probably are, more beneficial than harmful, for it is the common, harmful insects that they catch in greatest numbers.

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**Saprinus Oregonensis Leconte—A Correction.**  
 (Coleoptera).

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(Presented at the meeting of December 2, 1926.)

In the "Fauna Hawaiiensis" collection at the Bishop Museum there is a Histerid beetle labeled *Saprinus oregonensis* Lec. There is also a reference to this species in the Fauna Hawaiiensis, vol. 3, page 510, the above specimen being one of those on which this determination was made.

Upon examining this specimen and comparing it with Histeridae labeled *S. oregonensis* from California in the Giffard collection at the Experiment Station, H. S. P. A., I find that it is not *S. oregonensis*, but agrees structurally with the description and specimens (named by Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, see Proceedings Hawaiian Entomological Society, vol. 4, page 606, 1921) of *Saprinus fimbriatus* Lec. For structural characters see Horn, Synopsis of the Histeridae of the United States, Proceedings, American Philosophical Society, 1873, vol. 13, page 273.

The respective characters are as follows:

	<i>S. fimbriatus</i> Lec.	<i>S. oregonensis</i> Lec.
Prosternum	Compresso-carinate	Widely convex
Sides of prothorax	Rather densely and coarsely punctured in wide space on each side.	Rather sparsely and coarsely punctured along a narrow space on each side.
Anterior tibiae	Coarsely denticulate.	Not so coarsely denticulate.
Sutural striae	Connected with first dorsal (counting from the sutural)	Often shortened at the base and not connected with the first dorsal.
Size	2.5 to 4 mm.	4 to 5 mm.

The carinate or keeled posternum widely separates the two groups in which each belongs. As this specimen has the keeled prosternum it cannot be *S. oregonensis* Lec., and as it agrees in every respect with *fimbriatus*, this change should be made.

It is doubtful if there are really any *Saprinus oregonensis* Lec. in the Hawaiian islands, for all the Histerids near the size of *fimbriatus* and *oregonensis* are *fimbriatus*. This beetle is the common, medium sized species found in cow-dung, where it is predaceous on horn-fly maggots and other dipterous maggots.

This reduces the number of histerid beetles in the islands by one species.