

four adult and two nymphal *Lygus*, the *N. alternatus* and the winged pea aphid had been eaten. The following day, one more adult and the nymphal *Lygus* were eaten, the remaining three insects being consumed by the following day. At this time the grasshopper abdomen again had become conspicuously large, giving a typical "well-fed" appearance. By this time the meadow grasshopper had lost four of its tarsi, and had chewed away the distal three-fifths of its ovipositor.

This grasshopper apparently has not been abundant in Utah pea aphid infested fields; its benefit as a predator evidently is rather limited.

Stingless Bees Nesting in Association with Ants (Hymenoptera).—In July, 1936, at Muzo, Dept. Boyacá, Colombia, I observed a voluminous nest placed in a bush some five feet above the ground. It was closely woven of a fibrous material apparently taken from some plant, not of silk secreted by larvae. When found, it harbored a thriving colony of the aggressive ant, *Dolichoderus* (*Monacis*) *trispinosus* (Olivier). The late Prof. W. M. Wheeler, who named it, informed me, however, that this *Dolichoderus* is not known to weave a nest of its own, but instead usurps existing nests, particularly of termites and sometimes of other ants. He suggested that the nest found at Muzo may have been built by an *Asteca*, which was later driven from it by the *Dolichoderus*. At the time of observation part of the nest was also occupied by a colony of a small stingless bee, *Trigona* (*Paratrigona*) *opaca* Cockerell, seemingly on friendly terms with the *Dolichoderus*. Mr. Herbert F. Schwarz, who kindly named the bee, called my attention to published accounts of similar associations, which he intends to discuss in his forthcoming Monograph of *Trigona*. Two myrmecophilous beetles were bred from the *Dolichoderus* colony: one a paussid, *Homopterus steinbachi* Kolbe; the other a cremastochilid of the genus *Genuchinus* (according to Prof. A. Reichensperger).—J. BEQUAERT, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

Lofty Mantis Egg-case.—Near Seaford, L. I., the egg-mass of a praying mantis, *Tenodera sinensis*, was observed attached to the branch of a slender birch tree. The egg-case was found to be more than fifteen feet from the ground.—EDWIN WAY TEALE, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.



Bequaert, Joseph C. 1943. "Stingless bees nesting in association with ants (Hymenoptera)." *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* 38, 141–141.

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