

remaining 14 workers from the type nest series are very uniform in structure and color, and quantitative variation is slight. TL 3.18-3.51, HL 0.78-0.85, ML 0.43-0.48, WL 0.75-0.81 mm.; CI 82-86, MI 54-57.

FIRST RECORDS OF THE EUROPEAN MANTIS RELIGIOSA (L.) FROM MAINE. — Aside from the persistent records from New York and Ontario, the last three years have produced numerous records of this insect in widely scattered localities in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Although only one specimen was reported in Sept. 1951, from Saco, Maine (Mrs. G. B. Nutting), the following 1952 records from York County, Maine indicate that it may now have a hold in that state: three specimens from Biddeford, 15, 18 Aug., and 6 Oct. (H. J. Edwards, A. Lowell, and J. Foran); one specimen from South Buxton, 10 Sept. (determined by Mr. A. E. Brower of the Entomological Laboratory, Augusta). The Biddeford records, along with numerous other "sightings", were largely from the business district, in yards, on window sills, parking meters, and the like. Although the males fly well, as do many females before they become gravid, this relatively rapid spread is probably due largely to long-distance shipments of hay and nursery stock containing their egg masses.

The average winter temperature of coastal and southeastern Maine is close to that of southern Ontario, but is definitely warmer than northeastern Ontario near the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Since this mantid is already well established in both these regions of Ontario, it is possible that it may eventually become a permanent resident over much of New England, including coastal Maine. — W. L. NUTTING, Biological Laboratories, Harvard University.



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