

(1) St. Peter's Bay, Carenage; under seaweed; stone and sand beach; coll. V. Quesnel, Aug. 4, 1957. — 12 males, 10 females (ovig.), 9 immatures. *Talorchestia sulenstoni* Stebbing 1899.

(i) Mayaro; burrowing near HW in sandy beach; coll. V. Quesnel, June 23, 1957. — 5 males, 21 females (mostly ovig.), 5 immatures.

(ii) The Cocos, near Nariva Swamp; burrowing in sand near HW mark; coll. W. B. Scott, June 3, 1957. — 4 males, 3 females (ovig.)

E. L. BOUSFIELD

National Museum of Canada.

Ovoviviparity in the Cockroach,

Epilampra abdomen-nigrum Degeer.

On 3rd December, 1954 I was collecting cockroaches of this species with which to feed a fledging nighthawk. As I caught them I crushed their heads and placed them in a jar. On going to feed the nighthawk I noticed that there were numbers of young cockroaches in the jar, and a minute or two later I saw a small piece of tissue being extruded from one of the cockroaches. It was obvious that this cockroach had just given birth to the young ones. There were about 44 of them. They were almost pure white at birth but became quite dark within twelve hours.

My inquiry at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) revealed that in cockroaches ovoviviparity and, indeed, viviparity are well known, for in some species the ootheca is membranous or incompletely formed and retained internally. Recently, I dissected three females and found each to be carrying a well-developed ootheca so this species must be regarded as ovoviviparous rather than viviparous. Ovoviviparity in this species has not been recorded previously.

As far as I know, *Epilampra* is not normally a household pest but occurs out-of-doors under stones, in rotting wood and other vegetable matter. It is about one inch long when full grown and apart from its rather dark abdomen is straw-coloured with small brown speckles on the elytra.

Note: The species was identified at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

V. C. QUESNEL.

TRINIDAD FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1956

On 14th March, 1956, in the presence of members of the club and relatives of the persons commemorated, a memorial to six distinguished past members of the club was unveiled at the Royal Victoria Institute Museum. Later in the year, the typescript of the first number of a new series of the Journal of the Trinidad Field Naturalists' Club went to the press and only a slightly longer sojourn there than was anticipated prevented its publication in 1956. These two events, which bring to fruition the hopes and plans of