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EGGS AND OVIPOSITION OF THE STICK INSECT *PARABACILLUS COLORADUS* (PHASMATODEA: HETERONEMIIDAE)—(Note). The eggs of Phasmatodea have historically attracted interest by their bizarre shapes and alleged seed mimicry. Oviposition in most species is simply the dropping of single eggs in a seemingly random manner, or propelling them some distance by a flick of the abdomen, although several species glue their eggs to substrates (Bedford, 1978, *Ann. Rev. Ent.* 23:125-49). In *Parabacillus coloradus*, egg laying is atypical and egg form unusual.

Three female nymphs were obtained from the arid grasslands of Bernalillo Co., New Mexico, and raised to maturity in the laboratory (in the absence of males) on the foliage of the shrub *Dalea scoparia* (Leguminosae).

Eggs are relatively large, e.g., those produced by a 55 mm female averaged 6.2 mm by 1.2 mm, and gray shading to white in the region of the micropylar plate. General appearance is similar to a smooth fusiform grass seed. (Nymphs and adults can be found on grasses as well as herbs and shrubs.) Oviposition occurred at night.

Eggs were frequently found lodged in the wire cage screening. Accidental insertion is improbable. Eggs in the screening and those on the cage floor often had an adhesive on them that made removal without rupture difficult. After 3 months, 1 of 14 eggs kept indoors in a closed petri dish hatched, demonstrating "accidental" parthenogenesis, a common phenomenon in the Phasmatodea (Bergerard, 1962, *Endeavour* 21:137-43).

A female with 2 eggs adhering to the abdominal tip is deposited in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville. John Sivinski, University of Florida, Gainesville.