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Amst., 33(2):32-7. His new species, the type of which is a male from Togo in the Berlin Museum, described and figured by Karsch (1893) as *Libellago rubida* Selys, appears to be identical with *Chlorocypha glauca radix* Longfield, 1959. Lieftinck compares it with another Berlin specimen, this time from Barombi, Cameroon, also recorded by Karsch (1891, *Ent. Nachr.*, 17:65-81) as *rubida*, but which is in fact *C.glauca glauca*. The synonymy of Karsch's specimens had been overlooked by all authors prior to Dr. Lieftinck's paper, and I am grateful to him for pointing it out to me. · · R.M.G., 3.x.74.]

Wing loss in Aneurus laevis (F.) (Hem., Aneuridae). – While collecting in mixed oak/hornbeam woodland at Yorkletts, near Whitstable, Kent (TR 093629) on 5th January, 1964, I discovered abundant *Aneurus* under the bark of a dead oak. The tree was about 30 cms in diameter and although the sub-cortical cavity was very dry there were extensive patches of white fungal mycelia on the wood in places. Examination of the barkbugs with a hand lens showed that they were mostly typical *A.laevis* (F.), but that some of the females appeared to be apterous. A group of individuals, including two wingless ones, was taken and examined under the binocular microscope, when the atypical specimens were seen to be not truly apterous, but to have lost their wings in the adult stage. The fore-wings are broken off at about the level of the apex of the scutellum, while the hind-wings are torn off diagonally about a scutellum length beyond this.

It is hard to see how these injuries could have occurred to several individuals. Predators are most unlikely to attack the wings first as they are closely adpressed to the abdominal tergites in *Aneurus*. Possibly the wings, which are very delicate, became stuck to a surface dorsal to the bugs while they were resting in a narrow crevice. Adhesion could have been due to condensation, sap or fungal secretions. The same liquid might have flowed by capillarity between all four wings, producing on drying a single unit. This condition is often encountered in preserved specimens which have been wetted. In these circumstances the legs could still gain purchase on the opposed surface so the insects might escape but at the expense of the wings. These organs were certainly not damaged during the last moult as the remaining stumps are perfectly formed and show clear torn edges. Although several more specimens showing similar mutilation were noted but not collected on this occasion, I have not since encountered the phenomenon at this or any other locality.

It is worth noting that *A.laevis*, which was often abundant at the Yorkletts locality from 1962–1965, and *A.avenius* (Dufour), seen regularly during that period, were not encountered for several years afterwards despite regular collecting. Only in 1974 has one of them, *A.laevis*, been rediscovered. I do not think that this can be related to changes in availability of habitat and the change in abundance seems too marked to be a subjective impression. – HARRY K. KENWARD, Unit for Environmental Research in Archaeology, York Archaeological Trust, 47 Aldwark, York: *August 5th*, 1974.

Occurrence of Baetis atrebatinus (Etn.) (Ephemeroptera) in a river in South West Wales. – On April 3rd, 1974, nymphs of *Baetis atrebatinus* (Etn.) were collected with other baetid species from marginal vegetation of the River Teifi at Pont Gogoyan, four miles south-west of Tregaron, Cardiganshire (Grid Ref: SN(22)642544).

These nymphs, the mouth parts of which are particularly distinctive, were identified using Macan (1970, *Scient. Publs Freshwat. biol. Ass.*, 20). The species is recorded by Kimmins (1954, *Scient. Publs Freshwat. biol. Ass.*, 15:65) as scarce or local in alkaline rivers and streams, and although widely distributed in Ireland, has only been definitely recorded from Hampshire and neighbouring counties (Macan, *op.cit.*:39,58). – R.A. JENKINS, Welsh National Water Development Authority, South West Wales River Division, Penyfai House, 19 Penyfai Lane, Furnace, Llanelli, Carms. SA15 4EL: *May 9th*, 1974.