

*Locality for Carabus auratus.*—I have in my collection a specimen of this rare beetle, taken by a friend (who knows little of Entomology, and has no foreign insects) on the coast, at Torbay, in (or about) 1854. When I received the specimen, its left elytron was pierced with a very coarse pin; but I have since re-pinned it with a fine one through the same wing case.—R. LYDDEKER, Harpenden Lodge, Herts, 22nd February, 1865.

*Notes from Japan.*—The sea-weed here is full of the ordinary coast forms, such as *Heterothops*, &c.; and I get *Cossus*, with its *Homalota*, *Nitidula*, &c.: as may be easily imagined, I have all the trees to myself. *Longicornes* and *Curculionidae* are fine and common; *Lycoperdina* occurs in toad-stools; the oaks are covered with *Apoderus* and *Agrius*, and *Crioceris* is largely represented in species, but I have, as yet, only seen three or four *Geodephaga*; one of which, a *Cicindela*, is awfully sharp on the wing. I am told that *Damaster blaptoides* is very abundant near Yokohama. Butterflies and moths are fewer than at any place I have visited, being even more scarce than at Penang; there are, however, 6 or 8 species of "clearwings" very common.—GEORGE LEWIS, Nagasaki, July, 1864.

*Offer to capture Lucanus cervus.*—I should be very glad to capture specimens of *L. cervus* for any entomologist who would like them; I could have taken hundreds last year.—HENRY STEPHENS, National School, Alverstoake, Gosport.

*Observations on the habits of Oligoneuria rhenana, Imhoff.*—The eggs of this species are attached to the last abdominal segment, and are enclosed in a clear jelly-like substance; and I have noticed that, soon after extrusion, this egg-bundle becomes so hard and brittle that it can be broken like glass. The imagos appear at Basle in the first days of September, in immense numbers; but their existence is limited to a day or two, after which period their dead bodies may be seen lying about in heaps in corners of the seats of bridges, where they are accumulated by the wind, until a contrary current of air carries them away.

Their rise from the water begins soon after sunset, and I may mention that they are never seen coming out near the banks of the river, but always from the middle, where the water is deepest and has the strongest current. I have not yet been able to find the larva, nor is it any where described, so far as I know.—ALBERT MÜLLER, 2, Camden Villas, Penge, S.E., 1st February, 1865.

[The singular *Ephemeroidea* insect to which these notes refer, appears to be almost confined to the upper part of the River Rhine; a few scattered specimens have occurred at Turin, and also (a variety) in Hungary.—R. McL.]

*Rhyssa persuasoria.*—In one of my entomological rambles about two years since, my eyes lighted upon a fine female specimen of this large *Ichneumon*, enjoying, as I was, the genial heat of a summer sun. In an instant, my net was over it, for I had never seen the like before. The length of the body was from 15 to 16 lines, and the ovipositor 19 lines, giving a total length of nearly 3 inches! This species is, I believe, the largest of the European *Ichneumons*.—H. DORVILLE, Alphington.