larva, and after a short rest it creeps out some 22–28 days after the ovum was laid; no more of the shell is eaten after emergence. The hole is always, as one might expect, lateral, and always near, but not at, one end of the longer axis (so as to clear the next ovum), but in a row of ova the holes are not all on the same side, although invariably at the same end—one would like to work out the reason for this.

Of two of the non-fertilised ♀ ♀ of four experiments, two laid 9 and 2 ova respectively after 11 and 17 days—no larvæ of course resulting; the other two died after 20 days without ovipositing at all. The above-mentioned ♀ which was *in cop.* a short time only, laid 17 ova more or less irregularly on the needles, the first 48 hours after pairing; all were sterile.

Unfortunately, time has not permitted a study of the habits and development of the larva, beyond the noting of the characteristic mode of eating and the marked preference for the needles of the previous year. The protective resemblance of the larva to the foliage of the pine, especially to the young needles, is very marked.

New College, Oxford:
July 2nd, 1914.

Bledius bernhaueri, Cam.; change of name.—In the volume of this Magazine for 1912 (Vol. XLVIII, p. 28) I described a new species of *Bledius* under this name. Dr Bergroth has pointed out that the name is pre-occupied since 1909 by a species described by Poppius from Northern Russia, which is, however, omitted from the latest catalogue. I propose that my species should bear the trivial name of *renominatus* – M. Cameron, H.M.S. "Cornwall," Training Squadron: *July 13th*, 1914.

A further note on Mysia oblongo-guttata, L., ab. nigroguttata, Dollman.—I, too, beat an example of this aberration off a young pine at Woking this year. My specimen is quite mature. In addition to having the usual white blotches on the elytra, it possesses the dark brown spots described by Dollman, each of which is surrounded by a narrow pale zone, I was struck, on comparing it with Mr. Dollman's figure (Ent. Rec. XXIV, plate II) by its perfect agreement with the latter. The shape of the brown spots is exactly the same, and they are produced by a deposit of pigment. I cannot, therefore, agree with Mr. Champion (Ent. Mo. Mag., 1914, p. 176), when he believes that this aberration is caused merely by immaturity, *i.e.*, by the non-development of the normal white, instead of the presence of a brown pigment. I am inclined to