

*Distribution of the genus Platypleura: a correction.*—In the report of the Proceedings of the last meeting of the Entomological Society of London (*ante* p. 48) I am described as having “alluded to the genus *Platypleura* as occurring nearly all over the world.” I certainly did not make this statement, as the genus is absent from the Nearctic, Neotropical and true Australian regions. Its area, however, is still extensive, the tropical parts of Africa and Asia being its head quarters, though in the first it is found as far south as the Cape, and in the second as far north as China. It is also found throughout the Malayan Archipelago. What I ventured to observe in my paper, as read by the Secretary, was this: “The more we see of the Rhynchotal fauna of Madagascar, the greater is the amount of structural specialization apparent, and its distinct character revealed. This is particularly the case with the *Cicadidæ*, and every species of the widely distributed genus *Platypleura* which has yet been received from Madagascar has also proved new to science.”—W. L. DISTANT, East Dulwich: 1st July, 1882.

*Eupteryx vittatus*, Linn.—In a shady corner of my garden grows a patch of ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*) about two yards square, and on this, at this time, *Eupteryx vittatus* is not uncommon. I have no doubt, seeing the pupa-skins are there, that this is the food-plant of the species, which, although often found in woods and other places among herbage, has not, as far as I can discover, ever been identified with any particular food-plant. It probably feeds on other *Labiata*, as do other species of the genus, but, whether or not, its association with this plant is worth noting as an addition to a group of allied species of insects correlated in attachment to related species of plants, whether by their respective evolution or not.—J. W. DOUGLAS, 8, Beaufort Gardens, Lewisham: 8th July, 1882.

*Occurrence of Molanna palpata*, McLachl., in Perthshire.—I have just taken a few specimens of the above caddis-fly at Lochan Creag Madaidh on the Glen Lyon hills; the level of the Lochan is about 1750 feet above the sea.—JAMES J. KING, Fortingal, Perthshire: 3rd July, 1882.

*On Scymnus Redtenbacheri*, Muls., an additional British species, and some other British Coleoptera.—Among some doubtful beetles from the collection of Mr. Wilkinson, of Scarborough, now in the possession of Mr. Mason, of Burton-on-Trent, I found a specimen of a *Scymnus* that I could not determine. M. Brisout de Barneville has kindly named it for me as *Scymnus Redtenbacheri*, Muls. (*bisignatus*, Boh.), a species new to the British list. Mr. Mason has since found several more specimens under the name of *S. limbatus*, and it is quite possible that Mr. Wilkinson may have distributed the species as *S. limbatus*. *S. Redtenbacheri* is, however, very distinct from the true *S. limbatus*; in fact, it belongs to a separate group, *Nephus*, Mulsant, of which we have only one representative, *S. quadrilunatus*, Ill., which has been struck off the British list, although there seem to be one or two specimens extant that rest on good authority.

*S. Redtenbacheri* is a small insect ( $\frac{2}{3}$  lin.), of long-oval shape, with long grey pubescence, sometimes entirely black, but usually with a longitudinal curved band of a red or yellowish-red colour on each elytron; all the specimens I have seen possess this band; the legs are entirely of a pale yellow colour.