limit the course of the abdomen, and thus render the form of the *building* regular.

The latter presents externally numerous very irregular, circular, transverse ridges, corresponding to the layers successively deposited by the *Mantis*. It may easily be conceived that these layers remain distinct, as each of the halves of the nest is already consolidated when the *Mantis* returns to it to deposit a new layer of eggs and of frothy liquid. The nest has also a generally ovoid form. While it is still fresh it is of a slightly yellowish-white colour; but in the course of a short time this tint passes into a bright brown, whilst the total volume of the nest diminishes sensibly.

When the oviposition is completed, the *Mantis* quits the nest by climbing up vertically. A certain quantity of liquid continues to be given off, becomes consolidated as the *Mantis* climbs, and thus forms a sort of little column, which surmounts the nest like a lightning-conductor.

The *Mantis* dies two or three days after having accomplished its work. It clings by its anterior feet to a branch, extends its four posterior legs, and remains thus suspended, without motion, or only moving when it is disturbed, until the moment of its death, which does not modify its attitude in any way.—*Annales des Sci. Nat.* 5e sér. tome xiv. art. 10.

Echinococcus *in* Macropus major.

By H. A. Pagenstecher.

The occurrence of *Echinococcus* in a species of kangaroo has been recorded by Davaine. The author found in the thoracic cavity of a specimen of *Macropus major*, killed at the Zoological Garden of Cologne, a great quantity of *Echinococci*. They appeared to be identical with the ordinary *Echinococcus* of man and the ruminants, and, on administering them to two dogs, one of those animals was found on the thirty-sixth day to contain from six to eight specimens of the true *Tænia echinococcus*. The author remarks that, from the wide distribution and the isolation of the species, we may regard *Echinococcus* as a very ancient form of *Tænia*.—*Verhandl. Naturh. Vereins zu Heidelberg*, v.

On a new case of Hypermetamorphosis in Palingenia virgo *in the Larva-state, and Analogies of this Larva with the Crustacea.* By N. Joly.

Having attended for some years to the embryogeny of the Ephemerinæ, and especially to that of *Palingenia virgo*, I was still unable to hatch this neuropterous insect in my laboratory. More fortunate this year, I have at last succeeded in following the development of the insect in the egg, and to procure its exclusion, so as to fill up an important gap which I regretted to find in the interesting memoirs of Swammerdam, Réaumur, and Christian Scheffer. Long since* I

* Comptes Rendus, September 1846.