LITHODOMOUS PERFORATIONS.

SIR,—The subject of "Lithodomous perforations" in limestone rocks above the present level of the sea, has for some time occupied so large a space in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE as to furnish me with an excuse for troubling you with the following passage from the "Natural History of South Devon," by J. C. Bellamy, Surgeon, 1839, pp. 114-5:—"The usual height of the ancient beach in Plymouth Hoe (now nearly destroyed) is about 30 feet above present high-water mark. The rock on which it rests is often smoothened, and specimens of *Pholas dactylus* are found in it; and the roundness of the pebbles, and the existence of these shells in the smoothened rock, sufficiently show that the sea rested there awhile." I will only add that Mr. Bellamy resided in the neighbourhood, and was one of the curators of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society.—I am, etc.,

TORQUAY, *June* 13, 1870. WM. PENGELLY.

FOSSIL INSECTS.

SIR,—In the March number of the GEOL. MAG. (p. 141), a correspondent refers to the Tertiary Insect-remains of Dorset. I am thereby reminded that Mr. W. R. Brodie informed me some years since that two of the fossil insects described in Mr. Westwood's elaborate memoir in the *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.* vol. x., pages 378–96, were, by inadvertence, wrongly located, namely,—Plate XIV. Fig. 4, Doubtful elytron, is Tertiary, from Creech near Wareham, Dorset, (not from the Lower Purbeck). Plate XIV. Fig. 8, Wing of Giant Ant (not from the Lower Purbeck).

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST, *10th June*, 1870. T. RUPERT JONES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS IN BOHEMIA.—Dr. A. Fritsch informs us that a Diamond has been found in Bohemia. The locality is on the southern part of the basaltic mountains, on the fields near Dlaschkovic, between Podsedic and Chrástan, on the road from Zobosic to Laun. Before its examination this very hard stone was believed to be a Zircon, but the careful investigation of M. Schafarik, Professor of Chemistry, at Prague, has shown it to be a genuine diamond. The weight is 57 millimètres, colour yellowish, largeness 4 millimètres long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimètres broad, density 3·53. Indications of octahedral planes are to be seen. A fragment was burnt in oxygen, and entirely disappeared; this experiment was performed in the presence of numerous reliable witnesses. The specimen has been presented by Count Ervine Schinborn to the Museum of Prague.

We have received specimen-plates of a new work, now in preparation by M. M. Fritsch and Schloenbach, "On the CEPHALOPODA of the Chalk-formation of Bohemia," to contain about 14 quarto plates

It is much to be regretted that we cannot obtain Artists or Lithographic Printers able to compete, either in price or qualityof work, with those of France, Germany, or Austria.