

The mouth-organs and pleon seem to be in minute agreement, while the antennæ and gnathopods have a full generic correspondence.

Corophium lendfeldi, n. sp., pl. xx. fig. 1, is next described. This, however, cannot stand in the genus *Corophium*, since it has a secondary appendage on the upper antennæ, the first gnathopods are not subchelate, the second gnathopods are without the characteristic prolongation of the third joint, and the third uropods are biramous. The species is, moreover, now recognised as identical with *Gammarus barbimanus*, G. M. Thomson, 1879, which no doubt belongs to Haswell's genus *Haplocheira*. *Panoplæa translucens* n. s., pl. xxi. fig. 3, is next described, as closely related to, and taken in company with, *Panoplæa debilis*, Thomson, for which see Note on Thomson, 1880.

The new genus *Bircenna* is thus defined:—"Body broad, coxæ very shallow. Antennæ subequal, upper without a secondary appendage. Mandibles without an appendage. Maxillipedes with well-developed plates on both basos and ischios. Gnathopoda equal, not subchelate. Last segment of pleon and its appendages rudimentary. Telson simple, not divided." The type species is *Bircenna fulvus*, n. s., pl. xxi. fig. 1 (*Bircenna fulva* at p. 265). Mr. Chilton thinks it may come near to *Phlias*, but he is very uncertain.

1884. CHILTON, CHARLES.

Notes on a few Australian Edriophthalmata. Extracted from Vol. IX., Part 4, of the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales." 10 pp. Pl. 46. 47. 1884.

In this paper Mr. Chilton proposes the specific name "*Coogeensis*" for a variety of *Allorchestes crassicornis*, Haswell, pl. 46. fig. 1., but this variety according to Haswell is not *Allorchestes crassicornis*, but the female of *Talorchestia quadrimana*, Dana. He describes *Glycerina affinis*, n. s., pl. 47. fig. 1., which "closely resembles *G. tenuicornis*, Haswell"; *Mæra festiva*, n. s., pl. 46. fig. 2., which, according to Mr. Haswell, belongs to *Mæra rubromaculata*; gives notes on *Megamæra (Mæra) subcarinata*, Haswell, to which he finds that *Mæra petriei*, Thomson, is a synonym, and on *Amphithoë setosa*, Haswell; discusses the relations of *Microdeuteropus mortoni*, Haswell, *Microdeuteropus tenuipes*, Haswell, *Microdeuteropus maculatus*, Thomson, with one another and with *Aora typica*, and suggests the possibility that *Paranænia typica*, Chilton, is the same as *Mæra approximans*, Haswell.

Mr. Chilton further suggests that the genera *Aora* and *Microdeuteropus* will eventually have to be combined.

He transfers *Montagua miersii*, Haswell, which he had previously renamed *Montaguana miersii*, to Costa's genus *Probolium*, but without saying whether it has or has not mandibular palps, so that it remains uncertain whether it should be placed in the genus *Stenothoë*, Dana, of which Costa's *Probolium* is a synonym, or in *Metopa*, Boeck.

1884. CHILTON, CHARLES.

The distribution of terrestrial Crustacea. The New Zealand Journal of Science. Vol. II. No. 4. Dunedin, N. Z. July, 1884. pp. 154-157.

Arguing that similar variations may arise independently, where animals of the same family are separately subjected to new but similar conditions of life, Mr. Chilton says, "We know that this is true to a certain extent at any rate, for the terrestrial Amphipoda and Isopoda have without doubt arisen independently, and yet in both the inner antennæ have become very small—rudimentary in the Isopoda, nearly so in Amphipoda,—and in both the mandible