

surface of puddles and tide-pools. Near Observatory Bay the fly was common upon some small isolated rocks which were always submerged at high water. The adults in that locality must spend a large portion of their lives under water, and hence the species was named *H. amphibius*. All of them were females; none were actually seen beneath the surface. Probably whenever the water has retired sufficiently from the top of the rocks, all the flies hurry up from below to take an airing.

It is rather likely that the males have fully developed wings, and are able to fly.

Plate XIV., fig. 6, *Halirytus amphibius* (from the side): *a*, antennæ; *b*, legs—*b*<sup>1</sup>, anterior; *b*<sup>2</sup>, intermediate; *b*<sup>3</sup>, posterior.

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NEUROPTERA.—By the Rev. A. E. Eaton.

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[PSOCIDÆ.

*Rhyopsocus eclipticus*, *Hagen*.

Bulletin U. S. Nat. Mus., 1876, iii. 52—57.

The true Neuroptera of Kerguelen Island are as plentiful as the snakes of Iceland; and it is doubtful whether there is any representative of this order indigenous to it, unless the *Mallophaga*, which *must* be placed somewhere, are reckoned as members of it. For the species of the *Psocidæ* cited above, described from a single example taken at Molloy Point, and mounted on glass in balsam as a microscopic object, is of uncertain nationality, and may have accompanied the American Transit of Venus Expedition from Washington. Dr. Kidder (loc. cit.), recording its apprehension “on October 17, within doors,” remarks, “Shortly before its capture some instrument-boxes, brought from Washington, and containing a quantity of packing straw, had been unpacked in the same room; a circumstance rendering the habitat of the insect very doubtful at the time.”]

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