

## INSECTS.

CORRECTIONS TO NO. IV (*Limnophora* AND *Anthomyia*) OF "NOTES ON ORIENTAL DIPTERA" (*Rec. Ind. Mus.*, i, p. 381).—My *Limnophora himalayensis*, described on p. 381 of the first volume of these Records, is a *Spilogaster*, the arista being distinctly, though rather shortly, plumose. The figures 3 and 3a in pl. xv (*loc. cit.*) become incorrect, in consequence of the omission of this character.

A second error of mine occurs in the description of *Anthomyia bisetosa*, Thoms., in which the arista is stated to be bare, whereas it is shortly pilose, as described by the author. Figures 4, 4a, 5 and 5a become correspondingly incorrect.

The new Palæarctic Catalogue confirms the synonymy of *Anthomyia lobalis*, Thoms., with *Limnophora tonitruui*, Wied. (*Anthomyia id.*). *Anthomyia illocata*, Wlk., is retained in that genus in the new Catalogue.

E. BRUNETTI.

## CRUSTACEA.

A NOTE ON THE ISOPOD GENUS *Tachæa*.—When lately describing *Tachæa spongillicola*, sp. nov., an Isopod found by Dr. Annandale in the canals of a freshwater sponge at Calcutta (*Journ. Linn. Soc. London*, vol. xxx, p. 39, 1907), I unfortunately omitted from the list of known species of the same genus all mention of *Tachæa lacustris*, Max Weber, published in 1892 (*Zool. Ergebn. einer Reise in Niederl. Ost. Ind.*, vol. ii, p. 551). Professor Max Weber has now very kindly given me the opportunity of comparing his species with my own, and agrees with me in thinking them distinct, though closely related. His species has the seventh joint of the maxillipeds distinct, and the sixth joint of the first gnathopods long and narrow. It was taken in Sumatra, from the Lake of Singkarah, at a height of 362 metres above the sea, where it lodged, together with *Rocinela typus*, Milne Edwards, on the skin of various Cyprinoids.

T. R. R. STEBBING.

THE HABITS OF THE AMPHIPOD *Quadrivisio bengalensis*, STEBBING.—This interesting species is very abundant in the brackish ponds at Port Canning. An active swimmer, it shelters itself during the cold weather among grass-roots overgrown with sponges and amidst the filaments of green algæ, while in summer it buries itself in the mud at the bottom of the ponds, from which, however, it is very easily aroused.

As regards oviposition, which takes place in winter, it is gregarious, a favourite nursery for the eggs being the cavities in living sponges (*Spongilla alba*, Carter), in which several individuals may often be found keeping joint guard over a mass of small white eggs. No nest is built.

N. ANNANDALE.