volume is a paper upon them by Mr. G. Foord, describing the enhydros more in detail, and giving an account of the contained fluid, which he describes as a dilute solution in water of chlorides and sulphates of sodium, magnesium and calcium, together with silicic acid.

Some smaller specimens in my possession have a much more regular geometrical form than the three under examination and belonging to the Museum. At first sight they might be mistaken for crystals, so smooth and regular are their faces, but a very little examination shows that this is not the case, practically none of the faces are parallel, and their forms do not correspond to any crystallographic system. I am inclined to think that they have been deposited within cracks and cavities formed in the clay (in which they are found), these cavities are probably due to the movements of the clay, parts having slid upon one another in the process of settlement, and a breccia-like structure set up with intermediate gaps and cavities. Mr. Foord's explanation that the chalcedony and quartz crystals have been deposited upon the walls of the cavities until the entrances to the hollow spaces were filled up (a portion of the liquid being thereby imprisoned) appears to satisfy the requirements of the case.

## ADDITIONS TO THE AVIFAUNAS OF TASMANIA, AND NORFOLK AND LORD HOWE ISLANDS.

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DURING the last twelve months an unusually large number of rare or additional grallatorial and natatorial species have been obtained in these insular areas. It is my intention here to briefly note the latter. Why one season should be better than another for aquatic nomads or visitors to make their appearance almost simultaneously in places so widely separated as Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and Santo in the New Hebrides is probably due to exceptionally fine weather and favourable climatic adventitious aids conducive to long and extended flight, and not, as frequently occurs with arboreal species driven to seek a place of refuge, through tempestuous weather.