

Sir William Dawson has divided caverns into those of driftage, interment, and residence.* The Rock-shelters of Eastern Australia are clearly a combination of the two latter, similar to some of the European caves mentioned by him, such as the Dordogne and Mentone Caves. "The accumulation of ashes, bones, and other remains," says Dawson, "is in exact accordance with the want of cleanliness of the ruder American tribes, and also with the habits of a people who in summer live in the open air, or in temporary cabins or wigwams, and only in the colder months or in bad weather resort to more secure and permanent abodes."† No doubt this equally describes the occupancy of our Rock-shelters.

The absence of bones of mammalia in the refuse heaps at the mouths of the latter, other than those of recent species, is strong confirmatory evidence of the non-existence of man together with the extinct mammalian fauna of Australia.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PELAGIC HEMIPTERON FROM PORT JACKSON.

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HALOBATES WHITELEGGEI, *sp. n.*

(Plate xxvii., figs. 1-10.)

OVATE, widest behind the middle. Glauous above, with a silvery bloom; yellowish-ochreous beneath. Antennæ (including jointlets) and legs black, with a very minute greyish pubescence. Head with two triangular reddish-yellow spots, which do not meet on the hind margin.

Male and female. Antennæ at the base, antennal tubercles, prosternum, coxæ and trochanters, and a spot (more prominent in female) beneath the base of femora, in the fore-legs, coxæ and trochanters (with the exception of a black spot beneath), in intermediate legs, a spot beneath the apex of coxæ, and the outer margin of trochanters, in the hind-legs, fore and intermediate acetabula beneath, and margin of first and whole of second genital segment above, and all beneath, ochreous. Apical half of the

* Fossil Men, 1883, p. 222.

† *Ibid.*, p. 226.