

four distribution-theorems is the principal object of the present memoir; but the memoir contains other investigations which have presented themselves to me in treating the question. It is to be noticed that the theorem A belongs to Green, being in fact the fundamental theorem of his memoir of 1835, already referred to. Theorem C, in the particular case of tridimensional space, belongs also to him, being given in his 'Essay on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to the theories of Electricity and Magnetism' (Nottingham, 1828), being partially rediscovered by Gauss in the year 1840; and theorem D, in the same case of tridimensional space, to Lejeune-Dirichlet: see his memoir "Sur un moyen général de vérifier l'expression du potentiel relatif à une masse quelconque homogène ou hétérogène," Crelle, t. xxxii. pp. 80-84 (1846). I refer more particularly to these and other researches by Gauss, Jacobi, and others in the course of the present memoir.

"On the Fossil Mammals of Australia.—Part X. Family MACROPODIDÆ: Mandibular Dentition and Parts of the Skeleton of *Palorchestes*, with additional evidences of *Sthenurus*, *Macropus Titan*, and *Procoptodon*." By Professor OWEN, C.B., F.R.S. Received May 10, 1875.

(Abstract.)

In this "Part" the author gives additional evidences of extinct genera and species of Kangaroos defined in the two preceding Parts (VIII. and IX.). To the *Palorchestes Azael* he adds characters of the mandible and mandibular teeth, and gives a restoration of the entire skull; the pelvis, femur, tibia, calcaneum, and principal bones of the hind foot of this gigantic species are described and figured.

Of *Macropus Titan* the author restores the entire skull and femur. Of *Sthenurus Atlas* he describes and figures the incisor teeth, the deciduous dentition, and the fore part of the skull of a young individual: of the larger species of this genus, *Sthenurus Brehus*, the entire skull and dentition are restored. The "Part" concludes with the restoration of certain bones of the hind foot in a Kangaroo slightly exceeding the largest *Macropus major* in size (indicated as a *Macropus affinis*), in the *Phascolagus altus*, in *Palorchestes Azael*, and in the three species of *Procoptodon* (*Pusio*, *Rapha*, and *Goliath*). The paper concludes with remarks on the transitionary character of the latter forms, as bridging the gap between the saltigrade and gravigrade groups of phyliphaous Marsupialia.

The paper is illustrated by subjects for thirteen plates.