

nung von großen Maschen«, welche auch Hilgendorf gesehen hat. Aus diesem Wandbelag gehen die Fortpflanzungskörper hervor, große (sich dunkelroth färbende) Ballen, welche stets in der Zahl von 8—10 vorhanden zu sein pflegen, wenn die Zeit ihres Auftretens herbeikommt.

Sind diese Körper vollständig ausgereift, so platzt bei dem betreffenden Sporozoon die Cuticula an einem der beiden Enden, und der Austritt der einzelnen Ballen erfolgt in die nächste Gewebsumgebung. Ich habe zahlreiche Ansichten von diesem Vorgange erhalten. Jeder Fortpflanzungskörper stellt ein kugelförmiges Gebilde dar, welches zu innerst einen vollkommen ungefärbt bleibenden »Kern« besitzt. Nach außen zu ist jedes Kügelchen durch eine sich tief roth färbende Hülle abgeschlossen, und zwischen dieser und dem blassen Kern sieht man eine rosafarbene Zwischenzone.

Durch Ausscheidung einer Cuticula (nach vorhergegangenem Längenwachsthum) werden diese Kügelchen den Muttorganismen ähnlich, von denen sie herkommen. Man findet alle möglichen Übergänge zwischen den jüngsten und ältesten Stadien, so daß der sehr einfache Entwicklungszyclus vollkommen klar bezeichnet ist.

Ich behalte mir eine eingehendere Beschreibung desselben vor. Dies sei nur eine vorläufige Notiz.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

30th November, 1887. — 1) Geological. — 2) A Contribution to the Herpetology of Queensland. By C. W. De Vis, M.A. Eighteen species of lizards, believed to have hitherto escaped observation, are here described; while some remarks are offered on the genus *Heteropus*, and a key to the Queensland species of this genus is appended. — 3) Descriptions of some new Australian Rhopalocera. By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.E.S. The author describes two new species of *Polyommatus* (Family Lycaenidae), and a new genus and five species belonging to the Hesperidae, from various parts of Australia. — 4) Revision of Australian Lepidoptera. Part II. By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.E.S. In this paper the author deals with the family Geometridae, and adds in a supplement the descriptions of a few new species, and notes of additional localities for those families revised in his first paper, the outcome chiefly of a recent visit to West Australia. — 5) Descriptions of Australian Micro-Lepidoptera. Part XIV. Oecophoridae (continued). By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.E.S. A new genus and sixty-three new species of the family Oecophoridae are described in this paper, bringing the total number of species now known up to 583. — 6) The Inter-Coxal Lobe of certain Crayfishes. By W. J. Mackay, B.Sc. The author applies the term Inter-Coxal Lobes to certain appendages connected with the thoracic limbs in *Astacopsis*

serratus, and *A. bicarinatus*, which are similar to those represented in the figure of *A. Franklinii* in Huxley's paper "On the Classification of Crayfishes", (P.Z.S., 1878), but to which no reference is made in the text. An account of them is given, and the opinion is offered that they probably function as valves between the thoracic limbs and the branchiostegite, preventing the too ready entrance of foreign matter. Reference is also made to the condition of these structures in such other forms as were available for examination. — 7) Notes on the Nidification of *Sphecotheres maxillaris*, Lath., and of *Campephaga leucomelana*, Vig. and Hors., with descriptions of their eggs. By W. D. Fitzgerald, Junr. (Communicated by Dr. Ramsay, F.R.S.E.) The birds referred to in this note were found breeding in the Richmond River District during the past and the previous months. — 8) Notes on some *Scaritidae* from the Dawson River, Queensland, with descriptions of two new species. By William Macleay, F.L.S., &c. A list is here given of a number of species of this group of insects, collected by Mr. George Barnard of Coomooboolaroo, Dawson River. *Carenum obsoletum* and *Philoscaphus Barnardi* are added and described as new species, the latter an insect of remarkable form and splendour. — 9) Geological. — 10) On a new Butterfly of the Family Satyridae. By A. Sidney Olliff, F.E.S. A supposed new species of *Xenica* from the Liverpool Plains District is described. — Dr. Cox exhibited 20 species of Lepidoptera from Victoria, collected by Mr. Kershaw. Amongst them were fine specimens of *Thalaina Clara*, and what Mr. Kershaw considered would turn out to be a new *Charagia*, but which Mr. Masters has pronounced to be a species found about Sydney, the larvae of which feed on the Ti-Tree in swamps: also the *Xenica* described this evening by Mr. Olliff, *Xenica Kershawi* Misken, and *Ogyris Oroetes* Hew. — Mr. Masters exhibited the following mammals sent by Mr. Froggatt from Derby, King's Sound: — Two specimens of *Hapalotis Boweri*, Ramsay; *Perameles auratus*, Ramsay; *Perameles*? n. sp.; *Dasyurus Geoffroyi*, *Belideus ariel*, and a new species of *Phalangista* remarkable for its very short and slender tail. — Mr. Olliff exhibited a specimen of *Peripatus Leuckartii*, Sang., which, in conjunction with Mr. Herbert Merewether, he had recently found at Cassilis, N. S. W., and in reference to which he read a note (which will appear later in the Proceedings) giving particulars of the colour and appearance of the animal while alive. Mr. Olliff stated that this was the first time this interesting creature had been recorded from New South Wales, though previously known from Queensland, and Gippsland, Victoria. — Mr. Macleay exhibited a fine specimen of the *Oligorus*, or fresh water cod, of the Richmond River, recently sent to him by W. C. Bundock, Esq. He said he had compared it carefully with specimens of *Oligorus Macgariensis*, Cuv., and *Oligorus Mitchelli*, Castelnau, the two species known under the name of Murray or Murrumbidgee cod, and found that its resemblance to the last of these was so complete as to leave little doubt in his mind that they were the same species. — Mr. Macleay also exhibited on behalf of the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods a series of specimens of coal fossils from Sarawak, Borneo. He stated that Mr. Tenison-Woods was inclined to think, from some other fossils he had seen, that coal of a much more ancient character existed in Borneo, and perhaps nearly allied to the Newcastle beds of New South Wales.

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