

Major Yerbury in Western India in 1886—1887, forming a continuation and completion of two previous papers by Mr. A. G. Butler on Lepidoptera collected by the same gentleman in similar localities. The present collection contained examples of over 200 species of Heterocera, of which about one fourth were described as new. Mr. Warren remarked upon the abnormal development of separate organs, such as the antennae and palpi, in tropical insects, as being rather specific aberrations from a generic type, than as warranting the erection of new genera. — A communication was read from Mr. Martin Jacoby, containing descriptions of some new species of Phytophagous Coleoptera from Kiukiang, China. — Mr. F. E. Beddard read some notes on the structure of a peculiar sternal gland found in *Didelphys dimidiata*. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper on the scaling of the reproduced tail in Lizards, and pointed out that the scaling of the renewed tails of Lizards may, in some cases, afford a clue to the affinities of genera or species to one another. — Mr. F. E. Beddard gave a preliminary notice of an apparently new form of Gregarine, found parasitic on an earthworm of the genus *Perichaeta* from New Zealand. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

25<sup>th</sup> April, 1888. — 1) On additional Evidence of the Genus *Ichthyosaurus* in the Mesozoic Rocks („Rolling Downs Formation“) of N. E. Australia. By R. Etheridge, Junr. Since Prof. McCoy announced the discovery of Enaliosaurian Reptiles in Australia some years ago, little has been done towards the further elucidation of their history and structure. In this paper the author describes the fore part of the skull of an individual found on Marathon Station, Queensland, to which the name of *Ichthyosaurus Marathonensis* is applied; and he compares it with *I. australis*, McCoy, the only other Australian species yet described, as well as with European forms. The specimen was obligingly communicated by Mr. C. W. de Vis. — 2) On additional Evidence of the Occurrence of *Plesiosaurus* in the Mesozoic Rocks of Queensland. By R. Etheridge, Junr. The Plesiosaurian remains described in this paper are from the „Rolling Downs Formation“ (Cretaceous) of the Walsh River, North Queensland, and were kindly communicated to the author by Mr. C. de Vis, Curator of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane. From a mass of impure earthy limestone at least four vertebrae, and fragments of ribs have been worked out, which are believed to be those of the dorsal series of a *Plesiosaurus*. These vertebrae cannot be identified with either of the two Australian species of *Plesiosaurus*, nor with any of those known to occur in the Mesozoic rocks of New Zealand. — 3) Notes on the Nidification of *Rhipidura Preissi*, Cabanis, and *Malurus pulcherrimus*, Gould. By A. J. North, F.L.S. The two species of birds, whose nests and eggs are here described, were found breeding in the neighbourhood of Derby, N.W. Australia, by Mr. Froggatt during 1887—1888. — 4) Notes on some Ophidia from the vicinity of King's Sound, N.W. Australia. By William Macleay, F.L.S., &c. The Snakes collected about King's Sound by Mr. Froggatt, were of six species: four of these previously described are *Nardoa Gilberti*, Gray; *Brachysoma simile*, Macleay; *Pseudechis Darwiniensis*, Macleay; and a very young specimen of *Acanthophis antarctica*, Wagler. The new species described are *Dipsas ornata*, and *Diemenia angusticeps*. — 5) Description of a new *Tripterygium* from Port Jackson. By E. P. Ramsay, L.L.D.,

F.R.S.E., and J. Douglas Ogilby, F.L.S. The new species, for which the name *T. striaticeps* is proposed, is based on the examination of two specimens found under stones between tide-marks at Tailor Bay, by Mr. McIntosh. — Mr. Macleay exhibited the two snakes *Dipsas ornata* and *Diemenia angusticeps*, described in his paper. Also, a collection of Fossils, chiefly from a supposed Tertiary formation named Pindan, occupying the greater portion of the coast country lying inland from King's Sound. — Mr. Ogilby exhibited the fish described in the paper by Dr. Ramsay and himself. — Mr. Deane exhibited a number of marine shells found in mud at a depth of over a hundred feet below the bed of the Hawkesbury River, at the site of the railway bridge. A discussion followed in which the President, Mr. Etheridge, and Mr. David took part. — Mr. Etheridge exhibited the Fossils described in the two papers read by him. — Mr. S. C. Burnell exhibited a specimen of a rare moth (*Byleora* sp.), with its pupa case. — Dr. Hurst exhibited the egg of a Cuckoo, taken from the remains of an old nest of *Malurus cyaneus*. He read a lengthy note descriptive of the egg and suggestive of the species of cuckoo to which it belonged, which will be published in full in the Proceedings. — Mr. A. Sidney Olliff exhibited (1) *Palaeotoma styphelana*, Meyr., a lepidopterous insect (fam. Tortricidae) which he had bred from the gall of a new species of Coccus belonging to the family Brachyscelidae. The species appeared to be an inquiline and not the maker of the gall, as was supposed by the original describer of the species. The identity of the moth with *P. styphelana* was, he said, beyond doubt, as it had been determined by Lord Walsingham; (2) A remarkable Coccus gall, probably representing a new genus of Brachyscelidae, found on *Eucalyptus rostratus* at Parramatta, enclosing a female Coccus more than an inch in length. — Mr. Olliff added that he would be greatly obliged to any Members of the Society who would forward to him any galls which they might observe on Eucalypts, as he was at present working at their economy, with the view of preparing a memoir on the subject for publication in our Proceedings. — Mr. Skuse exhibited specimens of the pupa and imago forms of *Orthoprosopa nigra*, Macq., a Dipterous insect belonging to the family Syrphidae. The larvae were obtained by Mr. Masters from the wet and decaying trunk of a dead grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea arborea*) in the month of October, at Randwick, near Sydney. The perfect insects emerged within a fortnight, and the pupa form did not alter much from that of the larva. The body shortens, hardens, and becomes the puparium. As far as he could judge from dried specimens, the pupa seemed to possess seven pairs of pseudopodia, which appeared to be provided with minute recurved prehensile hooks. The body is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lines in length, ochraceous-brown, somewhat broader anteriorly; two small anterior horns; a short, slender, reddish-brown cylindrical tail projecting from the terminal segment; and a very small, somewhat reddish point appears on each side at the base of the tail.

#### IV. Personal-Notizen.

Frankfurt a/M. Dr. Wilhelm Haacke, früher Director des süd-australischen Museums in Adelaide, ist seit Mitte Mai d. J. wissenschaftlicher Director des zoologischen Gartens zu Frankfurt a/M.

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