

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 südaustralischen Museums in Adelaide, ist seit Mitte Mai d. J. wissenschaftlicher Director des zoologischen Gartens zu Frankfurt a/M.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1888

Band/Volume: [11](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonymous

Artikel/Article: [IV. Personal-Notizen 368](#)