

genöthigt ist, um auf diese Weise zu den anal über dem Munddeckel befindlichen Tentakeln Zutritt zu erhalten. Dieser Canal, den ich seiner Form wegen als »Gabelcanal« bezeichnen möchte, entsteht aus zwei zur Linken und Rechten des Ganglions auftretenden Einstülpungen des äußeren Knospenblattes, ganz ähnlich wie der Ringcanal, hinsichtlich dessen Bildung ich den Angaben Nitsche's nicht völlig beipflichten kann.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

30th October, 1889. — 1) Descriptions of two Lizards of Genera new to Australian Herpetology. By C. W. De Vis, M.A., Corr. Mem. The names *Tropidophorus Queenslandiae* (Fam. *Scincidae*), and *Perochirus Mestoni* (Fam. *Geckonidae*) are proposed for the two lizards described in this paper. The first-named species inhabits the scrubs at Herberton and Bellenden Ker, Queensland, and its nearest ally is *T. Grayi*, Gthr., from the Philippine Islands. The gecko was obtained by Mr. A. Meston at Bellenden Ker. — 2) A Revision of the Australian Species of *Euploea*, with synonymic Notes and Descriptions of New Species. By W. H. Miskin, F.E.S. The genus is subjected to a thorough revision, and seven species are described as new. — 3) Botanical. — 4) On the Nidification of *Heteromyias cinereifrons*, Ramsay, and *Orthonyx Spaldingi*, Ramsay. By A. J. North, F.L.S. The eggs of *Heteromyias cinereifrons* closely resemble those of *Artamus superciliosus*, being of a dull buffy-white ground colour thickly covered, especially towards the larger end, with clouded markings of umber brown; length (A) 1.05 by 0.75 inch, (B) 1.07 by 0.77 inch. Those of *Orthonyx Spaldingi* are pure white, varying from elongated to swollen ovals, some being of equal size at both ends; length (A) 1.45 by 1 inch, (B) 1.38 by 1.1 inch. — Professor Stephens exhibited, for Mr. M'Coey, an Albino variety of *Dacelo gigas*, and read a lengthy note on the habits of the bird. Also, for the same gentlemen, the head of a specimen of *Diemenia superciliosa* with two poison fangs in the right jaw. — Dr. Ramsay exhibited a specimen of *Dendrolagus Lumholtzi* from Mt. Bartle Frere, Northern Queensland. Also a rare Bird of Paradise (*Diphyllodes Gulielmi* III. ♂), from New Guinea. Also specimens of a bower bird (*Prionodura Newtoniana*), ♂, ♀, and young ♂; and *Sericornis gutturalis*, ♂, ♀, and young ♂, from Mt. Bartle Frere, recently obtained by Messrs. Cairn and Grant, collectors for the Trustees of the Australian Museum. — Mr. Skuse exhibited several specimens of the adults and pupacases of a species of *Tachina*, a Dipterous parasite of the larvae of the common case-moth, *Oiketicus elongatus*, Saund. About seventy flies were reared from a single host. Also, specimens of *Icerya purchasi*, Mask., or the Cottony-cushion Scale, which he had recently found in large numbers infesting the Desert Cypress, or hill-pine [*Frenela Endlicheri* (?)], on the Malabo range, near Wagga Wagga, N.S.W., which seems to strongly support the belief that this insect is indigenous in Australia. Also, several galls of

Cecidomyiidae, from some of which Mr. Froggatt and himself had bred the perfect insects. — Mr. A. Sidney Olliff called attention to the phenomenal abundance of a large Noctuid Moth — apparently *Agrotis spina*, Gu., (*A. rastator*, Sc.) — during the early part of the present month in various parts of the country, especially in the vicinity of Sydney, where it appeared in such vast numbers as to cause great consternation amongst those who are not aware that its food in the larval state is confined to low-growing herbage, and that at no stage of its existence does it eat cloth, furs, or feathers. A similar visitation of these moths occurred in October, 1867, which is recorded by Mr. A. W. Scott in an interesting paper in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of New South Wales (Vol. II. p. 40—48), and by the Rev. W. B. Clarke in a letter in the „Sydney Morning Herald“ of the 11th October, 1867. From these sources it may be gathered that the recent plague was identical in its details with that of 1867, inasmuch as the present visitation appears to be confined to the country on the sea-board side of the coast-range, and to be the result of the vast hordes of caterpillars, reports of whose appearances in various places have reached us from time to time during August and September. Mr. Olliff said that *Agrotis spina* was found in great numbers on the summit of Mount Kosciusko and other high points in the Australian Alps, and added that he was of opinion, after extended inquiry, that this species and no other was the true Bugong Moth, which formerly formed an important article of food amongst the blacks of the Upper Tumut district; the reasons for this opinion he hoped to place before the Society upon some future occasion. Mr. Kershaw related his experiences of similar swarms of the same moth in Gippsland and at Western Port, Victoria. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited eight different kinds of galls, obtained chiefly in the neighbourhood of Rose Bay and Woollahra, together with the insects bred from them, and made the following remarks: — „No. 1 is a very common gall on the stems of *Acacia discolor*, but is usually so infested with parasitic Hymenoptera (Fam. *Chalcididae*) that out of some fifty galls the true makers (Fam. *Cynipidae*) were obtained in only four instances; No. 2 is a very small gall occurring in numbers on both sides of the leaves of *Eucalyptus corymbosa* in the form of small rust-red excrescences, each of which contains from two to four gall-makers (Fam. *Cynipidae*), but as many parasites (Fam. *Chalcididae*) are obtainable from them; No. 3 is a gall occurring generally on the midrib of the leaves of *E. corymbosa*, out of which only beautiful little wasps with black markings (Fam. *Proctotrupidae*) were obtained; No. 4 is a curious gall occurring also on *E. corymbosa*, from which a small *Cecidomyia* — probably the true gall-maker — together with parasites (Fam. *Chalcididae*) were bred; No. 5 is an irregularly shaped gall occurring generally at the base of the leaves of *E. corymbosa*, from which only parasitic Hymenoptera (Fam. *Chalcididae*) were obtained; No. 6 is a gall forming swellings on the twigs of *E. corymbosa*, from which only parasitic Hymenoptera (Fam. *Chalcididae*) were obtained; No. 7 is the horned coccus gall (*Brachyscelis munita*, Sch.) from the horns of which parasites (Fam. *Chalcididae*) emerged; No. 8, are oval coccus galls (*Brachyscelis pileata*, Sch.) from Port Hacking, from which Hymenoptera (Fam. *Proctotrupidae* and *Chalcididae*) together with two moths emerged.“

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