

Ringe, über der Mitte der letzteren, eine seichte, mehr oder weniger deutliche, kurze Längsfurche wahrnehmbar ist. Die Unterschiede entsprechen der verschiedenen Lage der Fortpflanzungsorgane bei den beiden Geschlechtern«. It is sufficient to say that Wilde like Ratzeburg did not recognise the proper number of abdominal somites, and the position of the male aperture in the penultimate somite; and judging from his words alone, he appears to have known and that not in its full detail, only the Heteroceran type in which the two female apertures are usually confluent.

I may be permitted, perhaps, to make a slight correction in the account given in my previous paper, of the azygos oviduct so far as relates to one particular point. A renewed examination of the specimens has convinced me that the second pair of larval vesicles, the pair that is to say, which developes in the ninth somite, has a twofold fate. The dorsal portion of the vesicles is converted into the sebaceous apparatus, the ventral portion constitutes the posterior extremity of the azygos oviduct itself, and where the ventral portion closes by the fusion of the opposing lips of the aperture, the future oviducal aperture is left at a spot which corresponds to the anterior extremity of the second pair of vesicles, where they pass over into the primitive oviducal furrow.

Museum, Oxford, Dec. 26, 1889.

## 6. External sexual markings of Pupae.

By H. T. Fernald, Amherst.

eingeg. 13. Januar 1890.

On p. 622, No. 322 of the Anzeiger, Prof. Jackson states that the fact that the sex of a given chrysalis can be determined has apparently escaped the notice of all observers.

This statement is not quite correct, for in a paper »Die Weißtannentriebwickler etc.« by Fritz A. Wachtl, published in 1882 at Vienna by Georg Paul Faesy, colored drawings of the pupae of both sexes of several species of Tortricidae are given. I am certain that the fact of the differences in the pupae has been noted by other writers also, but I am unable to give the references, at this writing.

## III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

27th November, 1889. — 1) Notes on the Breeding of the Glossy Ibis (*Ibis falcinellus*, Linn.). By K. H. Bennett, F.L.S. The unprecedented

rainfall of the present year on the Lower Lachlan has induced several species of birds to breed in the district contrary to the author's experience of previous years, and among them the Glossy Ibis, two nests of which with eggs of a beautiful greenish-blue colour somewhat resembling those of *Ardea Novae-Hollandiae* but much brighter, were found in October and November. — 2) Botanical. — 3) On Queensland Macro-Lepidoptera, with Localities and Descriptions of new Species. By Thomas P. Lucas, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. Ed. Forty-one species belonging to various families are proposed as new, and new localities are given for about ninety-five other species. — Mr. Skuse exhibited specimens of Diptera as follows: — 1) Cecidomyidae bred from small brown scale-like discolorations occurring very numerously on the leaves of *Eucalyptus corymbosa* common about Sydney; 2) another species bred from globular, valvate, galls found on the hill-pine (*Frenela Endlicheri*) near Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.; 3) specimens of a species of *Phora* bred from the larvae of *Oiketicus elongatus*, Saund. — Mr. Froggatt showed the following exhibits: — 1) a specimen of a case-moth *Oiketicus elongatus*, Saund., together with a number of specimens of parasitic Hymenoptera (*Hockeria* sp., Fam. *Chalcididae*) bred from a batch of dipterous larvae (*Tachina* sp.), similar to those exhibited by Mr. Skuse at the September Meeting, parasitic upon the case-moth; 2) specimens of parasitic Hymenoptera (Fam. *Braconidae*) which destroy the caterpillars of *Teara tristis*; 3) a family of the young caterpillars of a case-moth (*Oiketicus Hübneri*, Saund.), which when hatched a fortnight ago were little active black caterpillars, and immediately commenced to make their cases out of any suitable material that came to hand. — The President exhibited a number of parasitic Nematode worms (*Ascaris* sp.), from the alimentary canal of the brown snake (*Diemenia superciliosa*), obtained and forwarded by Mr. McCooley.

## IV. Personal-Notizen.

### Necrolog.

Am 7. October 1889 starb in Sydney Julian Tenison Woods, bekannter Geolog und Zoolog.

Am 22. November 1889 starb in Wien Dr. Franz Löw, der verdienstvolle Entomolog, besonders bekannt durch seine Psylliden- und Cocciden-Arbeiten.

Am 2. December 1889 starb in Remiremont J. B. Géhin, 79 Jahre alt; er war besonders als Caraben-Kenner bekannt und geschätzt.

Am 3. December 1889 starb in Dublin Prof. William Ramsay McNab, 45 Jahre alt, ein Botaniker, welcher sich auch um die Kenntnis der britischen Coleopteren Verdienste erworben hat.

Am 21. December 1889 starb in Tübingen Professor Friedr. Aug. Quenstedt, geb. am 9. Juli 1809 in Eisleben, der vortreffliche Geolog und Palaeontolog.

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