

versity of Sydney. The subject of this paper is a curious parasitic worm which lives under the skin and between the muscles of the golden frog. It appears to be the scolex stage of some unknown tape-worm, probably allied to *Ligula*, distinguished from ordinary scolices by the elongated, solid, segmented form. — 2) Description of a Luminous Dipterous Insect (Fam. *Mycetophilidae*) from New Zealand. By Frederick A. A. Skuse, Entomologist to the Australian Museum. In this paper the imago form of the luminous larva originally discovered by Mr. Meyrick (Entom. Mon. Mag., 1886) in Wellington, New Zealand, and since investigated and reared by Mr. G. V. Hudson, of Wellington, N.Z., is described. The insect, as asserted by Baron Osten-Sacken (Ent. Mon. Mag. XXIII, p. 133), belongs to the Mycetophilidae, and is now described as *Bolitophila luminosa*. According to Mr. Hudson's observations on the life-history of this insect, the imago is highly luminous, brighter than the pupa, but not nearly so bright as the full-grown larva. — 3) Contributions to a more exact knowledge of the Geographical Distribution of Australian Batrachia. No. I. By J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc. While the broad facts relating to the geographical distribution of Australian Batrachia are fairly well known, much yet remains to be learnt respecting details, especially in regard to inland forms, since the species were originally described chiefly as they came to hand and without reference to the general batrachian fauna of the particular localities from which the types came, and with very few exceptions from coastal habitats. As a first contribution towards a more detailed knowledge, three fairly complete collections are herein recorded from Dunoon, Richmond River (12 species); Guntawang, near Mudgee (13 species); and Dandaloo, Bogan River (10 species); and comparisons are instituted between the Batrachia of these localities and those of Port Jackson, the Blue Mountains, and Illawarra. — Mr. Skuse exhibited a specimen of *Bolitophila luminosa*, described in his paper. Also, specimens of the galls of *Cecidomyia Frauenfeldi*, Sch., described by Dr. Schiner (Novara-Exp., Bd. II., p. 7) in 1868, from Narrabeen Lagoon, Port Jackson. The species, which was originally discovered by Herr v. Frauenfeld, is, in a note attached to the description of the species, stated to have been bred from a species of *Melaleuca*. It has now been ascertained that the plant in question is *Leptospermum laevigatum*, and not a *Melaleuca*. — Mr. Palmer exhibited and pointed out some of the peculiar characters of a number of living insect larvae (including *Myrmeleo* sp.); and also two species of *Coccinella*, one phyllophagous (infesting Curcubitaceae), the other aphidivorous.

## IV. Personal-Notizen.

### Necrolog.

Am 3. Juli starb in Cardiff Professor William Kitchen Parker, der bekannte ausgezeichnete Morpholog. Er war am 23. Juni 1823 in Dogsthorpe bei Peterborough geboren.

Am 11. October starb in Newcastle-on-Tyne John Hancock, 84 Jahre alt, bekannt als tüchtiger Ornitholog.

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