

Marine Herrings, represented by a single species, the "Rough-backed Sprat", *Hyperlophus sprattellides*, Ogilby.

Dr. Cox exhibited some fine living specimens of *Terebratulina cancellata*, Koch, attached to a stone, which he had recently dredged off Forster, Cape Hawke, a new habitat which he thought well worthy of record. Besides the Brachiopods, Dr. Cox stated that he had also dredged the rare *Trigonia Strangei*, and he thought that the locality mentioned was the most northern at which the rare shell had been taken. Dr. Cox also exhibited a fine specimen of *Myochama Woodsi*, Petterd, from the Derwent River, Tasmania. — Professor David contributed the following note "On a remarkable Radiolarian Rock" from Tamworth, N.S.W. : — "On September the 10th, in company with Mr. D. S. Porter, I observed the occurrence of a remarkable radiolarian rock on the Tamworth Temporary Common. Of this rock a hand specimen and section prepared for the microscope are now exhibited. The section is an opaque one prepared by cementing a slice of the rock about one-tenth of an inch thick on to an ordinary glass slip with Canada balsam and then etching its upper surface with dilute Hydrochloric Acid. The rock being partially calcareous, probably an old radiolarian ooze, the lime filling in the delicately latticed shells and interstices between the spines of the Radiolaria is dissolved out, and the siliceous shells of the radiolaria become exposed to view. Some of them are exquisitely preserved for Palaeozoic Radiolaria. The rock of which they constitute by far the larger proportion weathers into a brown pulverulent friable material like bath brick. The unweathered portions are dark bluish-grey and compact. The Radiolaria appear to be chiefly referable to the porulose division of the Legion *Spumellaria*. This discovery confirms the previous determinations by me of radiolarian casts in the rocks of the New England district, and of the Jenolan Caves, N. S. Wales. The geological age of the formation in which this rock occurs is probably either Devonian or Lower Carboniferous, as *Lepidodendron australe* appears to occur on a horizon not far removed from that of this radiolarian rock. The Moor Creek limestone, near Tamworth, I find also contains numerous Radiolaria. I propose to offer a paper on this subject at the next meeting of this Society."

2. New York Academy of Sciences, Biological Section.

October 12, 1896. — Dr. Blashford Dean and Mr. G. N. Calkins presented preliminary reports upon the results attained at the Columbia University Zoological Laboratory at Port Townsend, Washington. The expedition spent about six weeks in exploring and collecting, and brought home large collections from exceptionally favorable collecting grounds. Dr. Dean spent some time at Monterey, Cal., and brought home collections of eggs and embryos of *Chimaera* and *Bdellostoma*. — Dr. J. L. Wortman made a preliminary report upon the American Museum Expedition to the Puerco and Wasatch Beds. He reported finding a connecting link between the close of the Cretaceous and the beginning of the Tertiary. He gave an interesting account of the massive ruins of the so-called cliff dwellers in the region visited by him. In the Big Horn basin the expedition had remarkable success as well as in the Wind River basin. — Prof. Osborn stated that with the collections made this summer the American Museum could now announce that their

Eocene collection was complete, containing all mammals now known in the Eocene; that their collection from the Wasatch bad was the finest in existence and that from the Wind River basin was complete; the Bridger was represented by all but two or three types, and fine collections have been made in the Uinta. — Mr. W. J. Hornaday made a report of a Tour of Inspection of foreign zoological gardens, made under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society. He visited fifteen gardens in England and on the Continent, studying the features of excellence in each. — Prof. Bristol gave a brief account of the progress at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Mass., during the past summer. — Prof. Osborn offered the following Resolution on the death of Professor G. Brown Goode, after paying a tribute to his memory: — Resolved: That the members of the Biological Section of the New York Academy of Sciences desire to express their deep sense of loss in the death of Professor G. Brown Goode of the U. S. National Museum. In common with all naturalists in this country, we have admired his intelligent and highly successful administration of the National Museum as well as his prompt and ready response to the requests and needs of similar institutions throughout the country. In face of the arduous and exacting duties of his directorship he has held a leading position among American zoologists and we are indebted to him for a series of invaluable investigations, especially upon the fishes. Those of us who had the good fortune to know Professor Goode personally, recall his singular charm of character, his genial interest in the work of others, his true scientific spirit. We have thus lost one of our ablest fellow-workers and one of the truest and best of men. The resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote. — Charles L. Bristol, Secretary.

3. Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft.

Seit der Jahresversammlung ist als Mitglied beigetreten
Herr Prof. Carlos Berg, Director des Museo Nacional in Buenos Aires.

Aus der Gesellschaft ausgetreten sind die Herren

Prof. Max Braun in Königsberg und

Dr. August Müller, »Linnæa«, in Berlin.

Gießen, den 10. Nov. 1896.

Der Schriftführer:

Prof. J. W. Spengel.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 5. September starb in Szent Lőrincz im Comitat Baranya Dr. Theodor Margó, Professor der Zoologie an der Universität in Budapest. Er war 1816 in Budapest geboren.

Am 26. September starb in Folge einer alpinen Katastrophe Dr. Raffaele Zoja, 27 Jahre alt, zusammen mit seinem jüngeren Bruder Alfonso Zoja.

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