

during its growth the concentric raised lines of a *Saxidomus* valve upon which it was attached. The insects are not very abundant, they are represented in the collection mainly by a few wood beetles, myriopods (*Iulus*, *Polydesmus*), and a species of *Termes*. — Mr. Calkins reported on the Protozoa and Coelenterates of Puget Sound and of the Alaskan Bays. The Protozoa and Coelenterates collected during the summer by Mr. Calkins belong chiefly to the group Flagellata for the former, and to the Leptomedusae for the latter. In addition, there are 9 species of Hydroids—a large number considering the very limited representation of this group in the western waters. Twelve or fourteen species of Actinians and about the same number of Sponges, and several Scyphomedusae complete the list of Coelenterates. — Mr. Bashford Dean reported on the Chordates and Protochordates of the Collection. The Ascidians are represented by about a dozen species, Fishes by upwards of forty. The most important part of his work had been the collecting of embryos and larvae of Chimaera (*Hydrolagus Collieri*) and a fairly complete series of embryos of *Bdellostomum*, including upwards of 20 stages from cleavage to hatching. Of Chimaera upward of eighty egg cases had been dredged in a single day, but in every case these were found to be empty. The eggs were finally obtained at Pacific Grove, California, from the gravid and were incubated in submerged cages. It was in this locality that the eggs of *Bdellostomum* were collected. — C. L. Bristol, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

October 28th, 1896. — 1) Australian *Termitidae*. Part ii. By Walter W. Froggatt. The author discusses the classification of the Family, and proposes its subdivision into four Subfamilies based upon the characters of the neururation of the wings. A synopsis of the genera is given; and three genera with eleven species are described as new. — 2) Note on the Occurrence of Palaeozoic *Radiolaria* in New South Wales. By Professor David, B.A., F.G.S. With the exception of the Opal rocks, which contain numerous spherical casts, possibly of Radiolaria, all Radiolarian Rocks at present known in New South Wales are of Palaeozoic Age, and occur on two geological horizons, namely, Carboniferous (? or Devonian), as in the red jaspers of Barraba and Bingera, and the claystones and cherts, etc., of Tamworth; and Devonian or Silurian as at Jenolan Caves, in which locality the Radiolaria are best preserved where the rocks are in contact with eruptive dykes. The author is led to the conclusion that these Radiolarian Rocks are not necessarily of deep sea origin. In Palaeozoic times in New South Wales the development of Radiolaria both vertically and horizontally was very extensive. — 3) Note on Traces of *Radiolaria* in Pre-Cambrian Rocks near Adelaide. By Professor David, B.A., F.G.S., and Walter Howchin, F.G.S. The recent microscopic examination of calcareous and cherty rocks of undoubtedly Pre-Cambrian age from South Australia has shown that these rocks, not previously known to be fossiliferous, contain abundant remains of Radiolaria. These are best preserved in a greenish siliceous limestone near Brighton, Adelaide, chiefly in the form of casts, partly chalcadonic, partly replaced by silica, but invested in places with a black network whose intimate structure is hard to determine. A considerable variety of forms seem to be present, of which some appear certainly to belong to the Porulosa. Many of them are of large size, as much as $\frac{1}{12}$ inch in diameter. —

Mrs. Kenyon contributed a Note in support of a contention that *Cypraea caput-anguis*, Philippi, was entitled to independent specific rank, and should not be merged in *C. caput-serpentis*, Linn. — Mr. Brazier exhibited, for Mrs. Kenyon, a series of specimens of *Cypraea* mentioned in her Note, namely, an adult specimen of *Cypraea caput-anguis*, Philippi, from Maldon Island, and of its fine variety *C. Sophia*, Braz., as well as of a large variety; a small solid specimen of *Cypraea tigris*, Linn., and a large but young specimen of the same species showing the spots in four rows of transverse bands. Also a young specimen of *C. tigris* received from Mrs. Waterhouse. Two specimens of a supposed new species of *Pectunculus*, from an unknown locality, were also exhibited. — Mr. Ogilby exhibited specimens of two small Clupeids, and stated that from an examination of a number of specimens he was convinced of the necessity for forming a third genus of "Rough-backed Herrings". The three genera, will be described in full in an early number of the Proceedings. Mr. Ogilby proposes to segregate all the Rough-backed Herrings, recent and fossil, under the common name *Hyperlophinae*, and points out that the name *Diplomystus* (Cope, 1877) is hardly tenable, Bleeker having used *Diplomystes* for a South American Nematognath in 1863. Bleeker's name—which was arbitrarily changed by Günther to *Diplomystax*—is still in use and gives the title to the family *Diplomystidae* of Eigenmann & Eigenmann. — Mr. Fletcher exhibited a series of water-colour drawings of Australian animals, of great intrinsic merit as well as of historical interest. They were the artistic work of Dr. J. Stuart, an army surgeon, who from time to time for some years (circa 1834—37 or even later) undertook the duties of Medical Officer at the Quarantine Station, Port Jackson. They are referred to in one of his papers (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. viii. 1842, p. 242) by the late Mr. W. S. Macleay, into whose possession they subsequently passed. Eventually they came to Sir William Macleay, who handed them over to the Society.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Mr. Fernand Lataste prévient ses correspondants que, dès à présent et jusqu'à nouvel ordre, son adresse est:

Cadillac-sur-Garonne, Gironde, France.

Necrolog.

Am 5. Juli starb in Paris Maurice Chaper, Malakozoolog.

Am 11. November starb in Münster i. W. Dr. Fritz Westhoff, Privatdocent für Zoologie, bekannt durch mehrere faunistische Arbeiten.

Berichtigung.

Dans la note de MM. Caullery et Mesnil (Z. A. No. 519 p. 482) se trouve une petite erreur:

Page 484 ligne 9 (à partie du bas) au lieu de: calcaire, lire chitineux.

7 (" " ") supprimer le mot: calcaire.

5 (" " ") au lieu de: calcaire, lire chitineux.

5 (" " ") au lieu de: continue à l'intérieur du sinus sanguin, lire: contenant à l'intérieur un sinus sanguin.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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