

societies, journals, etc., which have already adopted this rule, or which may adopt it in the future.

Post Script: Since the above was sent to press, the following additional organizations have adopted the rule proposed —

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Zoological Dept., Minnesota State Survey.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings, April 25th, 1906. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited an example of each of the following species of fishes, all of which are now recorded for the first time from the waters of New South Wales: — *Terapon jarbua* Forsk., from Lake Macquarie, *Caranx (Alectis) gallus* Linn., from Clarence River, and *Genypterus blacodes* Günth., (? = *G. australis* Cast.), from Jervis Bay. Mr. Stead also recorded (as forming an addition to the fauna) the occurrence of *Elagatis bipinnulatus* Quoy & Gaim., on the coast; a fine example measuring 700 mm had been captured recently off North Head, Port Jackson, and was now in the possession of the New South Wales Board of Fisheries. *E. bipinnulatus* does not appear to have been previously recorded from any portion of the Australian coast. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited living larvae of the African »Bont Tick« (*Amblyomma hebraeum* Koch). The larvae had just hatched out from a mass of eggs deposited in a tube by a large female tick brought into the office by a gentleman who had received it from a friend at the Cape. He was carrying it about in his pocket in a match box, and might easily have been primarily responsible for the infection of the State with this very serious pest. The Dutch word »bont« means variegated. — Mr. Froggatt also showed a collection of mounted Australian fleas, including examples of the house flea, *Pulex irritans*; the dog flea, *Pulex serraticeps*; the rat flea, *Pulex fasciatus*; the Native Cat and Bandicoot flea, *Stephanocircus dasyuri*; and the Echidna flea, *Echidnophaga ambulans*. The larvae of several species were also shown, those of the Native Cat having been taken from the marsupial pouch. It is probable that the species infesting marsupials often breed in the pouches of the invested animals. — Mr. Froggatt also called attention to a remarkable statement reported in the last issue of the »Queenslander« (April 21st), from Winton, Q., to the effect that — « Reports received from outside [inland] concur in affirming the terrible mortality caused by sand-flies among marsupials, the latter having entirely disappeared from large areas of country. Scores of carcasses have been counted, while other marsupials have been blinded, and are being shot by scalpers at very short range«. The extraordinary abundance of the sand-flies would appear to be attributable very favourable conditions following upon phenomenal rains and floods.

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