

ist nämlich in der Fachliteratur seit 10—12 Jahren durch einen neuen, *Dicrocoelium lanceatum* Stiles & Hassall, ersetzt worden, nachdem diese unermüdlichen Forscher in der Bibliographie und Nomenklatur der Eingeweidewürmer eine völlig vergessene und wahrscheinlich nie zu identifizierende *Fasciola lanceolata* Schrank 1790 herausgegraben und diese Entdeckung in einem ihrer zahllosen »Notes on parasites« mitgeteilt hatten. Nun zeigt sich aber ganz unerwartet, daß Rudolphi den kleinen Leberegel noch mit einem zweiten Namen bezeichnet hat, und hiermit sinkt der amerikanische Artname für immer in ein tiefes Synonymengrab hinunter.

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of the Proceedings, September 29th, 1909. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited, alive, a number of a remarkable fantailed variety of the common Golden Carp (*Carassius auratus*), recently brought from Japan. The specimens shown, every one of which was slightly different from the others, were of the kind known to the Japanese as "Ranchu" or "Shishigashira" (literally "Lion-headed") sometimes known as the "Corean Goldfish." They are remarkable in that the dorsal fin has, by artificial breeding, been entirely done away with. One specimen shown had two anal fins. Mr. Stead also showed a living specimen of the remarkable amphibious fish, *Anabas scandens*, the "Climbing Perch," from Singapore. This is the first record of the introduction of the species into New South Wales. — 1) Revision of the Amycteridae [Coleoptera]. Part I. The Genus *Psalidura*. By E. W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.M. — The Family Amycteridae comprises several groups of hardshelled, apterous and solely terrestrial weevils. The genus *Psalidura* comprises the group whose distinguishing character is that the males possess anal forceps. The previously described species, numbering 37 in Masters' Catalogue, have been revised, and reduced to 24; to which number 22 new species are added, making a total of 46 species. Of these, it has not been possible to examine any specimens of four species, of which three — *P. Durrillei*, *P. mirabunda*, and *P. squalida* — were described originally from female specimens only (and the descriptions are, therefore, almost valueless).

Abstract of the Proceedings, October 27th, 1909, — Mr. W. J. Rainbow exhibited a small collection of Arachnida obtained by Count Mörner and Mr. W. W. Frogatt in the Solomon Islands, including *Palystes speciosus* Pock., *Gasteracantha signifer* Pock., *G. scintillans* Butl., from Russell Island, a variety of the latter from Guadalcanar Island, and *G. metallica* Pock., from Bougainville Island. The Arachnida of the Archipelago are not well known. The most important paper dealing with this branch of the fauna was published by Pocock ("Scorpions, Pedipalpi, and Spiders from the Solomon Islands," Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. I. [7], June, 1898, p. 457). — Mr. A. F. Bas-

net, glaubte sich aber später davon überzeugt zu haben, daß es sich in dieser Form nur um junge Exemplare von »*Distomum hepaticum*« handelte, und zog deshalb den Namen wieder ein. Diese Auffassung macht es natürlich noch erklärlicher, daß er die wahre Natur der Würmer »aus *Xiphias*« nicht erkannte.

set Hull exhibited a skin and an egg of the White-faced Storm-Petrel (*Pelagodroma marina* Latham), and eggs of the Little Penguin (*Eudyptula minor* Gould), taken by him on Tom Thumb Island (Five Islands Group) near Wollongong, N.S.W., on 17th October, 1909. The island, barely half an acre in extent, was inhabited by a colony of about one hundred Storm-Petrels, breeding in burrows in the sand a few inches beneath the roots of *Mesembryanthemum* sp. The burrows were from 2-4 feet in length, with small semicircular entrances. On the south-eastern side, where the first arrivals had made their homes, the burrows contained partly incubated eggs; on the middle of the island the eggs were fresh, while on the north-western side the latest arrivals were sitting in their completed burrows, preparatory to laying. The eggs were laid on the bare sand, or on a few sprigs of salt-bush (*Atriplex* sp.). The bird exhibited was a male, and was taken while sitting on an egg. The Penguins were found in crevices of the rocks beyond reach of the breakers, or in shallow burrows amongst the vegetation at the top of the island. Their nests contained in most instances heavily incubated eggs or young birds in all stages of growth. Hitherto the Storm-Petrel has not been recorded as breeding on the coast of New South Wales, Mud Island, Port Phillip, being the most northerly limit on record. The Penguins are known to breed on Montague Island, and the Tollgates, off Batemans Bay, and this adds another more northerly record of the breeding-place of this species. *Puffinus chlororhynchus* Lesson, and *Demigretta sacra* Gmelin, were also observed preparing their nests on Tom Thumb Island. — Mr. C. F. Laserson, by permission of the Curator, Technological Museum, exhibited a remarkable specimen of *Conularia laerigata* Morris [Mollusca] which was lately forwarded to the Museum by Mr. H. Melville, School-teacher at Lochinvar near Maitland N.S.W., who obtained it from that district. Very little is known of the aperture in this genus, so that the specimen, which has this structure very well preserved, is of considerable scientific value. In this case the four walls of the shell are bent sharply inwards into the aperture; a fortunate fracture having revealed that they continue downwards into the shell, with a gradual convergence for at least $\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch, the cavity below this point being filled with matrix. The ornamentation is also continued without interruption on the infolded portions of the sides. — Mr. T. H. Johnston exhibited a series of Entozoa collected in New South Wales. The following species were represented: — *Hymenolepis* sp. (immature), from the intestine of a duck (Bathurst); *H. carioca* Magalh., *Davainea cesticillus* Molin, and *D. tetragona* Molin, from the intestine of fowls (Sydney, Bathurst); *Echinorhynchus* sp., from the rectum of the black snake, *Pseudechys porphyriacus* Shaw, (Gosford, Sydney); *Physaloptera* sp., from the stomach and duodenum of the tiger-snake, *Notechis scutatus* (Sydney) *Oesophagostomum* sp., a very small reddish species which sometimes occurs in hundreds in the upper part of the duodenum of *Mus decumanus* Pall., (Sydney); *Hymenolepis murina* Duj., *Gigantorhynchus moniliformis* Bremser, and *Trichocephalus nodosus* Rud., from the intestine of *M. alexandrinus* Geoffr., (Sydney); *Trichodes crassicauda* Bellingham, from the bladder of *M. rattus* Linn., *M. alexandrinus* Geoffr., and *M. musculus* Linn. (Sydney), this parasite being apparently unrecorded from these three hosts in other parts of the world, though it is fairly common in the bladder of *M. decumanus* in this State. — 1) Revision of Australian Curculionidae, Subfam. Cryptorhynchides. Part X. By A. M. Lea, F.E.S.

— The tenth instalment of the Revision continues the consideration of the genera allied to *Chaetectetorus*, all of them belonging to the "Cryptorhynchides vrais" of Lacordaire. Twelve genera, and thirty-eight species, including fifteen proposed as new, are described. — 2) The Birds of Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands. By A. F. Basset Hull. — The aim of this paper is to furnish a complete list of the birds known, either from previous records or from personal observation, to breed in these Island groups, or as casual visitors. The number of species actually known to breed at the present time amounts to 29 for Norfolk and 21 for Lord Howe Island. — 3) Studies in the Life-Histories of Odonata. No. 3. Notes on a new Species of *Phyllopetalia*; with Descriptions of nymph and imago. By R. J. Tillyard, M.A., F.E.S. — The species here named *Phyllopetalia patricia*, n. sp., was described by the author in 1906, under the name of *P. apollo* Selys. Further investigation has shown it to be possessed of a number of important peculiarities, marking it out as a distinct species. The discovery of the nymph by Mr. Keith Brown at Leura, Blue Mountains, is of the greatest importance to ontogenists, as the specimen is the only known form of the *Petalia*-group of dragonflies. Evidence is brought forward, mainly on the form of the labium, strongly supporting the view advocated by Dr. F. Ris that the *Petalia*-group is not referable to the Cordulegasterinae at all (though at present placed in that subfamily), but is an archaic remnant of the true Aeschninae.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Triest — Czernowitz.

Dr. Heinrich Micoletzky, bisher Assistent an der k. k. zoologischen Station in Triest, ging als Assistent an das zoologische Institut nach Czernowitz.

Nekrolog.

Am 15. Dezember 1909 starb in Florenz Dr. E. H. Giglioli, Professor der Zoologie und Direktor des Zoolog. Museums daselbst, geboren 13. Juni 1845 in London, seit 1869 in Florenz, wo er 1871 zum a. o., 1874 zum o. Professor ernannt wurde.



ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1909

Band/Volume: [35](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonym

Artikel/Article: [Linnean Society of New South Wales. 318-320](#)