

Schleuse mit dem Planktonnetz gefischt. Bei Durchsicht des Fangresultates wurde ein Tier beobachtet, welches sich durch Rückstoß bewegte. Die Untersuchung und Bestimmung ergab, daß es sich um die Meduse von *Microhydra ryderi* Potts. handelte, welche nach Brauer, »Die Süßwasserfauna Deutschlands«, Heft 19, in Deutschland noch nicht beobachtet sein soll. Bei einige Tage später wiederholten Planktonfängen konnte die Meduse in mehreren Exemplaren gefangen werden, so daß hierdurch ihr Vorkommen im Finowkanal einwandfrei festgestellt ist. Einige Wochen nach dem 21. Juni, an welchem Tage das Tier zuerst beobachtet wurde, waren wiederholte Fangversuche ergebnislos. Der zugehörige Polyp konnte nicht gefangen werden, dagegen vermehrte sich die gleichzeitig gefischte *Hydra oligactis* Pall. massenhaft durch Knospung.

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings. May 31st, 1911. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited examples of the Blue-Eye, *Pseudomugil signifer* Kner, from Wamberal Lagoon, N.S.Wales, living in both sea-water, and pure, fresh water; and he communicated a Note on the remarkable adaptability of this fish to sudden and severe changes in its surrounding element. — Mr. H. L. White sent, for exhibition, a skull of the Native Bear, showing an extensive osseous growth commencing near the base of the skull and extending into the eye-cavity: and he communicated a Note on an outbreak of disease which, in his opinion, was responsible for the extermination of the Native Bear in the Upper Hunter District, about 1895. — Dr. T. Harvey Johnston exhibited a small series of Entozoa from N.S.Wales, comprising 1) *Cysticercus tenuicollis* Rud., from the mesentery of a goat (Illawarra district); 2) *Oxyuris ambigua* Rud., from the intestine of a rabbit (Braidwood, Cowra); 3) *Linguatula serrata* Frol., from the nasal cavities of dogs, obtained experimentally by introducing the larvae (specimens of which were exhibited) of the parasite, found in the mesenteric glands of cattle from various parts of N.S.Wales. The three above-mentioned species excepting No. 1 (from West Australia) had not previously been recorded from these hosts in Australia. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited a specimen of a large wingless grasshopper, caught in a house at Tambourine, Southern Queensland. It had invaded a mouse's nest, and, after frightening the mother away, was feeding upon a young one when captured. — Mr. Fletcher, on behalf of Messrs. C. T. Musson and W. M. Carne, showed examples of a phyllopod Crustacean (*Apus* sp.) found in a stormwater-drain in one of the paddocks of the Hawkesbury College farm, during the wet weather of last February. — 1) The Bees of the Solomon Islands. By Professor T. D. A. Cockerell (communicated by Mr. W. W. Froggatt). — Only one species of bee (*Nomada psilocera*) had been recorded from the Solomon Islands, up to the end of last year. Mr. Froggatt's collection, obtained in 1909, comprised representatives of fifteen unde-

scribed species, referable to the genera *Meroglossa*, *Halictus*, *Nomia*, *Crocisa*, *Anthophora*, *Coelioxys*, *Megachile*, and *Trigona*. The Solomon Islands evidently possess a strong Indo-Malayan element, but Mr. Froggatt's collection brings out the interesting fact that there is also a genuinely Australian element, the most striking representative of which is *Meroglossa*, now for the first time recorded from outside Australia. — 2) Revision of *Pterohelaus* (continued) and of *Saragus*, with Descriptions of new Species of Australian Tenebrionidae. By H. J. Carter, B.A., F.E.S. — The present paper continues the tabulation of the described species of *Pterohelaus*, with notes on synonymy and distribution, together with descriptions of five new species, bringing the total up to 82. A tabulation of the species *Saragus* is also given, with notes and synonymy, and descriptions of five new species, increasing the total to 55. Sixteen new species of other groups of the Tenebrionidae are described, including two, for which new genera are proposed. — 3) Revision of Australian *Tortricina* (concluded). By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.R.S., Corresponding Member. — The concluding portion of the revision deals with the two Families Eucosmidae (19 genera, 149 species) and Chlidanotidae (2 genera, 3 species). The former is very largely developed throughout the northern hemisphere, but is less conspicuous in Africa and South America, whilst in Australia and New Zealand it is much inferior in numbers to the Tortricidae. The real extent of its inferiority is, however, partially disguised by the number of species of Indo-Malayan type (especially in the genus *Argyroplote*) which have penetrated into Queensland. The family Chlidanotidae is a curious one, comprising at present only a few small genera of Indo-Malayan origin.

Abstract of Proceedings. June 28th, 1911. — Mr. Gurney exhibited a complete series of specimens illustrating the life-history of an indigenous Braconid wasp (*Opius tryoni* Cameron), a parasite of the Queensland Fruit-fly (*Dacus tryoni*) — the first parasite of fruit-flies recorded from Australia. He showed also a specimen of the wasp bred from one of two larvae of the introduced Mediterranean Fruit-fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in a peach—the first and only case of this association which had come under his notice. The Queensland fruit-fly is known to attack four kinds of native fruits, and is now taking to Citrus-fruits. The wasp has only a fluctuating value in checking its natural host at present; but if it can be encouraged to give more attention to the introduced host, it may render most useful service to fruit-growers. — Mr. A. R. McCulloch exhibited, by permission of the Curator of the Australian Museum, specimens of *Leiuranus semicinctus* Lay and Bennett, and *Canthigaster bennetti* Bleeker, which he had collected at Murray Island, Torres Strait. Neither of these fishes appears to have been previously recorded from Australia, though both are well known from the East Indian Archipelago and the Pacific Ocean. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited specimens of the Kurrajong Star-Psyla, *Tyora sterculiæ* Froggatt, upon a pot-plant, showing the curious filaments produced by the larvae on the leaves. Also specimens of parasitic Hymenoptera, in illustration of Mr. Cameron's paper. — Mr. North, by permission of the Curator of the Australian Museum, sent for exhibition, a series of skins of the Plumed Bronze-wing, or "Spinifex Pigeon," *Lophophaps plumifera* Gould, from various localities in North-western Australia, Central Australia, Northern Queensland, and South Australia. Immature birds are much paler than adults, and have a less

amount of white on the breast. When fully adult, specimens from all of these States, are absolutely indistinguishable from one another, in colour and measurements. As pointed out by Mr. North in the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia (1898, xxii., p. 157), *Lophophaps leucogaster*, described by Gould from South Australia, is a synonym of *L. plumifera*. He also exhibited a skin of a Fan-tailed Cuckoo (*Cacomantis flabelliformis* Latham) presented by Mr. W. Whiting, of Lord Howe Island, the bird having been caught alive in that locality in an exhausted state, after a heavy prolonged westerly blow in May, 1911. — 4) On the Affinities of *Caenolestes* [Marsupialia]. By R. Broom, M.D., C.M.Z.S., Corresponding Member. — Thomas regarded this remarkable South American form, as clearly a Diprotodont, not closely allied to any of the living forms, but more nearly related to the existing marsupials of Australia than to those of America. Miss Dederer, Gregory, and Sinclair, while agreeing that *Caenolestes* should not be placed in the Diprotodontia, prefer to relegate it to a distinct suborder, the *Paucituberculata*. After reviewing the evidence, the author concludes that, as *Caenolestes* differs from the typical Polyprotodonts only in tooth-specialisation, it should not be removed from the Polyprotodontia, but merely be made the type of a distinct family, or section at most. — 5) On a Collection of Parasitic Hymenoptera (chiefly bred) made by Mr. W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S., in New South Wales, with Descriptions of new Genera and Species. Part i. By P. Cameron. (Communicated by W. W. Froggatt.) — Seventeen species, referable to the families Chalcididae, Braconidae, Evaniidae, and Ichneumonidae, are described as new.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Bonn a. Rh.

An der Universität habilitierte sich Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt für Zoologie.



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