

Tegetmeier exhibited and made remarks on a pair of antlers of a Deer, said to have been recently obtained in the Galtee Mountains in Ireland. They appeared to be those of the Elk (*Alces machlis*). — Mr. Frank E. Beddard read a paper on the development and structure of the ovum in the Dipnoan fishes. The present communication was a continuation of a research into the structure of the ovary in *Protopterus*. The author, besides being able to give a more complete account of the ovarian ova of *Protopterus*, was also able to supplement this account with some further notes respecting the structures observed in the ovary of *Ceratodus*. — Mr. A. Smith-Woodward read a paper on the anatomy and systematic position of the Liassic Selachian, *Squaloraja polyspondyla*. After a brief notice of previous researches, the author attempted an almost complete description of the skeletal parts of *Squaloraja*, as revealed by a fine series of fossils in the British Museum. He confirmed Davies's determination of the absence of the cephalic spine in certain individuals (presumably females), and added further evidence of its prehensile character, suggesting also that the various detached examples afforded indications of one or more new species. The author concluded with some general remarks on the affinities of the genus, and proposed to institute a new family, »Squalorajidæ«, which might be placed near the Pristiophoridae and Rhinobatidae. — Mr. Sclater, F.R.S., pointed out the characters of an apparently new Parrot of the genus *Conurus*, from a specimen living in the Society's Gardens. The species was proposed to be called *Conurus rubritorquis*. — Mr. F. Day, F.Z.S., communicated (on the part of Mr. J. Douglas Ogilby, of the Australian Museum, Sydney) a paper on an undescribed fish of the genus *Pimelopterus* from Port Jackson, N.S.W., proposed to be named *P. meridionalis*. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper on the South-African Tortoises allied to *Testudo geometrica*, and pointed out the characters of three new species of this group, which he proposed to call *Testudo Trimeni*, *T. Smithi*, and *T. Fiski*. — A second paper by Mr. Boulenger contained some criticisms on Prof. W. K. Parker's paper »On the Skull of the Chameleons«, read at a previous meeting of the Society. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper on the Wallaby commonly known as *Lagorchestes fasciatus*, and showed that the dentition of this animal was entirely different in character, not only to that of the typical species of *Lagorchestes*, but even to that of all the other members of the subfamily Macropodinae. He therefore proposed to form a new genus for its reception, to which he gave the name of *Lagostrophus*. — A communication was read from Prof. R. Collett, C.M.Z.S., containing the description of a new Pouched Mouse from Northern Queensland, which he proposed to name *Antechinus Thomasi*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

27th October, 1886. — 1) Catalogue of the described *Coleoptera* of Australia. By George Masters. Part VI. The present part contains all the known *Scolytidae*, *Brenthidae*, *Anthribidae*, *Bruchidae* and *Cerambycidae* of Australia, making the total number of species catalogued up to the present time, 6231. The next part, which will be published early in next year, will

complete the *Coleoptera*. — 2) Descriptions of new *Lepidoptera*. By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.E.S. In this paper descriptions are given of sixteen new species of Australian *Lepidoptera* belonging to fourteen genera, of which six are new. Among them is *Thalpochares coccophaga*, of which, at the December Meeting of the Society, Mr. Masters exhibited specimens of both moths and larvæ, and called attention to the singular habits of the latter, which feed on a species of *Coccus* infesting a *Macrozamia*, living concealed in a cocoon-like shelter formed of the exuvie of the *Coccus*, and finally pupating therein. — 3) and 4) Botanical. — 5) On a probably new species of Tree-Kangaroo from North Queensland. By C. W. De Vis, M.A. — The name of *Dendrolagus Bennettianus* is proposed for a supposed new species of Tree-Kangaroo of which one specimen was obtained in the Daintree River District. It lived in captivity for a time, but was subsequently killed, and its skin, unfortunately deprived of everything else but the bones of the hands and feet, was subsequently submitted to Mr. De Vis, who after comparing it with two skins of *Dendrolagus Lumholtzi*, Collett, has no doubt that it is distinct from its compatriot, and is more nearly allied to *D. Dorianus*, Ramsay. As full a description as is possible under the circumstances, is given in the paper. — The following note was read for Mr. John Mitchell, in correction of some remarks made in our Proceedings for June, in reference to some fossils from Bowning exhibited by him. »The late Rev. W. Clarke, F.R.S., had declared the geological formation of Bowning to be of Devonian age, having been led to this conclusion chiefly by the occurrence of *Calceola sandalina*, which European geologists recognise as a typical Devonian fossil. But above the series of rocks from which this fossil has been obtained, as well as in conjunction with it, I have collected a number of Trilobites that are typical of the Upper Silurian, particularly several species of *Acidaspis* (a genus not hitherto recorded from Devonian strata), *Harpes unguis*, *Staurocephalus Murchisonii*, *Encrinurus punctatus*, several species of *Calymene* and others, all Silurian types, whereas from the remarks referred to it would appear that these fossils were from beds underlying the supposed Devonian strata. Hence from the evidence furnished by these fossils I am of the opinion that the formation is decidedly Upper Silurian. I may also add that in so far as it applies to the geology of Yass, the error was pointed out some time ago by Mr. Jenkins, L.S.» — Dr. Ramsay exhibited a specimen of an apparently new Species of *Monacanthus*, presented to the Australian Museum by Mr. G. R. Eastway. He also exhibited eggs of *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, and *Rhynchæa australis*, and read the following notes on the subject: — (1) *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, Vieill. (*P. holosericeus*, Kuhl.) »In the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1875, March 2nd, p. 112, when I first described the egg of this species, I laid stress on the peculiar short wavy and irregular markings, drawing attention to the somewhat similar characters exhibited on the eggs of *Chlamydodera maculata*; at that time I had only two perfect specimens from nests taken in the Wollongong district. Since then however, I have received two well authenticated sets, which show that the eggs previously described were not of the normal form, hence the necessity for describing the most common variety, in which irregular blotches and spots, form the characteristic markings. The eggs vary in proportionate length, but are usually long ovals, seldom even slightly swollen towards the thicker end; the ground color is of a rich cream or light stone color, spotted

and blotched with irregular patchy markings, and a few dots of umber and sienna brown of different tints, in some almost approaching blackish brown, in others of a yellowish color; the larger markings are as usual on the thicker end, but a few appear with the small dots on the thin end. In this, the usual form, the irregular short wavy lines previously mentioned seldom appear except where the larger spots or blotches are confluent; as if beneath the surface of the shell are a few irregular shaped faint markings of slaty grey or pale lilac. The following are the measurements of two normal sets: —

1	{	A. length	1.75	inch,	breadth	1.15	inch,
		B.	1.7	-	-	1.16	-
2	{	C.	1.82	-	-	1.18	-
		D.	1.76	-	-	1.15	-

(2) *Rhynchæa australis* (Gould). I have always had grave doubts as to the specific distinction of the Australian painted snipe from the *Rhynchæa* of India, and a study of the eggs of the Australian birds, compared with those from India, does not weaken my conviction. A few weeks ago Mr. George Masters drew my attention to the fact that the egg I had described and figured as that of *Gallinago* (*Scolopax*) *australis* from Mr. Whittell's collection (see P. Linn. Soc. of N. S. W., 1882. Vol. VII., p. 57, pl. III., fig. 15), was not sufficiently authentic. After examining large collections of eggs in England during 1883-84 and comparing those of the European, American, and Indian specimens of *Gallinago* with the Australian specimens, I had come to the same conclusion, but was not then in a position to give a definite opinion on the subject; quite lately however on communicating with Mr. K. H. Bennet of Mossiel, that gentleman was good enough to send me the set I have the pleasure of exhibiting to-night; these are authentic eggs of the Australian painted snipe *Rhynchæa australis*, and, as will be seen, are identical with the egg I erroneously described as that of *Gallinago* (*Scolopax*) *australis*. Mr. Masters exhibited a beautiful set of the eggs of this *Rhynchæa* at one of our recent meetings; the present set are similar in every respect, and were taken by Mr. K. H. Bennet himself, at Ivanhoe, on October 11th, 1885. — Mr. A. J. North exhibited eggs of *Memura Victoriae*, Gould, from S. Gippsland, and of *Geronticus spinicollis*, Jameson, from Hillston, N.S.W. — Dr. Hurst exhibited two specimens of *Sphenæacus gramineus*, together with a nest and three lots of eggs obtained from a mangrove swamp, near Newington, and stated that during the last few weeks he had succeeded in shooting the birds on the nest, thus establishing the identity of the eggs. At the August meeting when he exhibited some of the eggs it was suggested that they were those of *Glyciphila ocellaris*. The eggs of the three takings present some differences among themselves, both as to their markings and dimensions. — Mr. Ogilby exhibited a small fish, belonging to the genus *Apogon* of which he had picked out large numbers from among prawns caught in the Parramatta River; it belongs to the subgenus *Apogonichthys*, but seems to be very distinct from any yet described. He proposes to call it *Apogon roseigaster*. Attention was drawn to the curious black lobe on each side of the tongue. — Mr. Masters exhibited some very handsome butterflies from Cairns, Northern Queensland, comprising specimens of the following species: — *Ornithoptera Cassandra*, *Papilio Erectheus*, *P. Polydorus*, and a new species allied to *P. Ambrax*, *Pieris Mysa*, *P. Argenthone*, *P. nigrima*, *Cethosia Cydippe*, *Cynthia Ada*, *Doleschallia Bisaltidæ*, and *Diadema Alimena*.

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