© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/;download www.zobodat.at

paper dealt principally with *Monitor*, in which the presence of a peritoneal fold covering the abdominal viscera and separating them from the lungs was referred to; this membrane was compared with a corresponding structure in the Crocodilia. — Mr. D. D. Daly gave an account of the Birds'-nests Caves of Northern Borneo, of which no less than fifteen were now known to exist in different parts of the North-Bornean Company's territories. Most of these were situated in limestone districts in the interior, but two of them were in sandstone formations near the sea-coast. — A communication was read from Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, F.Z.S., containing the description of a new species of Tyrant-bird of the genus *Elainea*, from the Island of Fernando Norohna. This was proposed to be called *E. Ridleyana*, after Mr. H. N. Ridley, who had obtained the specimens described during his recent exploration of that island. — Mr. Osbert Salvin, F.R.S., read a note on *Ornithoptera Victoriae*, from Guadalcanar Island of the Solomon group, and pointed out the characters which separate this species from a closely-allied form of the Island of Maleite, proposed to be called *O. reginae*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

3. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

28th December, 1887. — 1) Notes on the Nidification of certain Birds. By A. J. North. The eggs and nests of four species are here dealt with, viz.: — *Platycercus Barnardi*, V. and H.; *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*, Kuhl; *Psephotus haematogaster*, Gld.; and *Xenorhynchus australis*, Bonap. — 2) Note on *Echinaster decanus*, Müll. and Trosch. By Professor F. Jeffrey Bell, M.A., Corr. Mem. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. The rare starfish referred to in this note was dredged off George's Head, Port Jackson, its exact habitat being previously unknown. It is remarkable for the large size of the pore-areas, in which there are a number of respiratory processes, and Prof. Bell accordingly presumes that it inhabits situations where respiration is less easily effected than elsewhere. In a postscript, Dr. Ramsay gives particulars about additional specimens which have been obtained since the finding of the one examined by Prof. Bell. — 3) Report on a small Zoological Collection from Norfolk Island. Introductory Remarks, by J. A. Millington; Reptiles and Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby; Molluscs, by John Brazier; Insects, by A. Sidney Olliff. This paper contains a detailed report on the collection obtained by Messrs. Millington and Harper during a short residence on Norfolk Island. The most interesting among the fishes are two new species belonging to the genera *Apogon* and *Coris*. The insects are better represented than any other group, and nine new species are recorded. The shells all belong to known forms. The most noteworthy feature about the insects is the preponderance of Australian types of which *Lamprima*, *Chiroplatys*, *Melobasis*, and *Toxeutes* are the most conspicuous. In fact, all the evidence points to the near affinity of the insect-fauna to that of the Australian sub-region, a result not in accordance with that offered by the birds, which Mr. Wallace considers show a decided affinity to the avi-fauna of New Zealand. — 4) On a new *Pielus* from the Blue Mountains. By A. Sidney Olliff and Henry Prince. This notice contains a description of the beautiful Hepialid exhibited at a recent meeting on behalf of Mr. Prince. Another specimen from Katoomba, regarded as the female, is characterised at the same time. — 5) Notes on

© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/;download www.zobodat.at

the Fauna of King's Sound, North-west Australia. By William Macleay, F.L.S., &c. A short sketch is here given of two collections, chiefly of insects, made by Mr. Froggatt at King's Sound. A few pecularities are pointed out, and the geographical distribution indicated. — 6) Descriptions of two New Fishes from Port Jackson. By E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., &c., and J. Douglas Ogilby. The two new fishes described are *Tripterygium annulatum* and *Congromuraena longicauda*. — 7) Corrections to previous Papers. By E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., &c., and J. Douglas Ogilby. The descriptions given on previous occasions of *Pteroplatea australis* and *Carcharias macrurus* are corrected in some minor details, and it is pointed out that the fish described by the authors as *Coris variegata*, was previously described and figured by Bennett in his Fishes of Ceylon as *Coris aureo-maculata*. — 8) Jottings from the Biological Laboratory of Sydney University. By W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. No. VIII. Notes on *Tmesipteris* and *Psilotum*. No. IX. On the Embryology of *Vermilia caespitosa* and *Eupomatus elegans*. — 9) Botanical. — 10) Contributions to Conchology, No. 1. By James C. Cox M.D., F.L.S. Illustrations are given of the animals and shells of five species of Helicidae, together with figures of shells of six species hitherto unfigured; a new species (*Cochlostyla Hindei*) is also described. — 11) On a supposed new species of *Nototherium*. By C. W. De Vis, M.A. The new species (*N. dunense*) is distinguished from *N. Mitchelli*, Ow., by the size and structure of the premolar and position of the inlet of the dental canal; from *N. inerme*, Ow., by the development of the tusks and consequent retrocession of the symphysial curve; and from *N. Victoriae*, Ow., by the position of the inlet of the dental canal, and by the gradual enlargement of the molars serially. It is founded on a well-preserved jaw in which the fourth premolar is well shown, obtained from the drifts of the Darling Downs, Queensland. — Dr. Cox exhibited living specimens of *Helix Maconelli*, Reeve, and *Helix Falconari*, Reeve, with the object of showing how remarkably similar the animals are, the former being a little darker than the latter, and less nodose on the surface; the *Helix Maconelli* was from the Heads of the Pine River, and the Mary River in Queensland, and the *Helix Falconari* from Ballina, on the Clarence River. A specimen was also exhibited of a shell quite intermediate between these two species, having the exserted spire of *H. Maconelli*, with only a slight umbilicus quite unlike what usually exists in *H. Falconari*. — Dr. Cox also exhibited a fine specimen of the rare *Trigonia Strangei*, A. Adams, which was dredged near the Heads of Port Jackson. This is about only the second living specimen recorded; dead valves are thrown up often in large numbers at Long Reef outside Port Jackson Heads and at Wollongong; but, odd to say, it has not been dredged in a living state by any of the scientific expeditions which have visited these shores. — Mr. North exhibited Eggs of *Platycercus Barnardi*, *Psephotus haematogaster*, and *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*. — Mr. Masters exhibited some specimens of *Danais Petilia*, Stoll, and *Danais Chrysippus*, Linn., with the following explanatory note: — ,,Among a considerable collection of Rhopalocerous Lepidoptera made by Mr. W. W. Froggatt, at or near King's Sound, N. W. Australia, during this summer, I find several specimens of what is without doubt the *Danais Petilia*, Stoll, and as it is a species about which many mistakes have been made, a short explanatory note seems not undesirable. *Danais Petilia* was first described and figured in Stoll's Suppl. to Cramer's Papil. p. 132,

© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/;download www.zobodat.at

Pl. 28, fig. 3 (1790), and again described by Godart in the Ency. Method. Hist. Nat. t. IX, p. 139—141 (1819). Both these authorities give as the habitat of the species, China, the Coromandel Coast, and the Island of Java, I cannot say when Australia was first given as a locality, but I think that in Doubleday and Westwood's »Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera« Vol. 1, published in 1850, the only habitat given for *Danais Petilia*, Stoll, is »Australia generally«. In the same publication *Danais Chrysippus*, Fab., one of the most common of Australian Butterflies is not mentioned as Australian at all. In Kirby's Catal. of Diurnal Lepidoptera (1871), the habitat ascribed to *D. Petilia* is simply Australia, and to *D. Chrysippus* »Orbis antiq.« In my Catalogue of the Diurnal Lepidoptera of Australia, published in 1873, I placed *D. Petilia* on the list, on the authority of Doubleday and Westwood, and Kirby, though I had never seen a specimen of it, and I replaced *D. Chrysippus* on the list, because I had myself seen numberless specimens from N. S. Wales and Queensland. To this several Lepidopterists demur; Mr. Miskin[1] asserts boldly that *D. Chrysippus* and *D. Petilia* are one and the same species, while Mr. A. G. Butler[2] unhesitatingly declares both Mr. Miskin and myself to be wrong, that *D. Chrysippus* is never found in Australia, and that *D. Petilia* is the common species of this country. Mr. Semper also in his list of Rhopalocera[3] makes a similar mistake. That it is a mistake is now evident, and is traceable as far back as Doubleday and Westwood's work of 1852, though whether it was antecedent to that or not I cannot ascertain[4]." — Mr. Skuse exhibited a box of specimens illustrating almost the whole life-history of a new Dipterous insect belonging to the family *Cecidomyiadae*, destructive to grass. The insect had been bred from the malformed grass exhibited before the Society in May last by Mr. Macleay, and then described as being ,,infested by a minute grub, which lived in the stem, and caused a thickening of it". The fly belongs to the genus *Lasioptera*, and although the habits of this species are in some particulars similar to those of the so-called ,,Hessian fly" (*Cecidomyia destructor*), which has for more than a century proved exceedingly destructive to wheat in America and elsewhere, the two insects are very distinct in appearance, and belong to different genera. This fly deposits its eggs in the stem of the grass, and not like the ,,Hessian fly" on the leaf or spathe. He proposed the name *Lasioptera vastatrix* for this interesting insect, the description of which will be included in a monograph of the Australian *Cecidomyiadae*, which he hoped to read at the next meeting. He also exhibited two small species of *Platygaster* parasitic upon the above-mentioned. — Mr. Ogilby exhibited *Tripterygium annulatum* and *Congromuraena longicauda*, as described in his paper. Also, *Hoplocephalus ornatus* (?) from the Macquarie River, and *Pseudechis australis*, a species mainly confined to the plains of the west. — Mr. Fletcher exhibited, for Mr. De Vis,

---

[1] Trans. Ent. Soc. 1875. p. 244.

[2] Trans. Ent. Soc. 1885. p. 8.

[3] Journ. Mus. Godeff. Hft. 14. p. 141. (1879.)

[4] It seems remarkable that so many Lepidopterists should have quietly accepted the name of *D. Petilia* for an insect, which in no way answers to Stoll's Plate nor to the description given by Godart. The common *Danais Chrysippus* may, in Australia, differ in some minute details from those of other parts of the world, but it never can be mistaken for *D. Petilia*, which I have now for the first time seen in specimens from King's Sound, North West Australia.

© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/;download www.zobodat.at

left ramus of lower jaw of *Nototherium*, n. sp., exhibiting 3rd molar unworn, and 4th premolar very little abraded. — Dr. Ramsay exhibited the rare starfish *Echinaster decanus* alluded to in Professor Bell's paper. The specimen was taken off George's Head, Port Jackson; it has also been taken under rocks, at low tide, on Shark Reef. He also exhibited four species of Phalangista from the Bellender Ker Ranges, *P. lemuroides*, *P. Archeri*, *P. Johnstonei* and a probably new species; and of birds specimens of *Scenopaeus dentirostris*, *Ptilorhis Victoriae*, *Heteromias cinerifrons* and *Monarcha canescens*.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Société Zoologique de France.

7. Rue des Grands Augustins, Paris.

Dans la dernière séance, la Société Zoologique de France a renouvelé comme suit, pour l'année 1888, son Bureau et un tiers du Conseil:

Président: Mr. le Dr. J. Jullien.
Vice-présidents: MMrs. G. Cotteau et J. de Guerne.
Sécrétaire général: Mr. le prof. R. Blanchard.
Sécrétaires: Melle. F. Bignon, MMrs. le Dr. Manouvrier, J. Gazagnaire.
Trésorier: Mr. Héron-Royer.
Archiviste-bibliothécaire: Mr. H. Pierson.
Membres du Conseil: MMrs. le Dr. L. Bureau, M. Chaper, Dr. F. Jousseaume, Dr. E. Oustalet, Prof. F. Plateau.

Necrolog.

Am 1. November 1887 starb auf Huahine, einer der Gesellschafts-Inseln, Andrew Garrett, ein ausgezeichneter americanischer Conchyliolog.

Am 22. December 1887 starb in Philadelphia Dr. Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden, der bekannte Geolog. Er war am 7. Sept. 1829 in Westfield, Mass., geboren, widmete sich dem Studium der Medicin, war während des Secessionskrieges mehrfach als Militärarzt beschäftigt, kehrte aber 1865 mit seiner Ernennung zum Professor der Geologie und Mineralogie an der Universität von Pennsylvanien zu seiner früheren geologischen Thätigkeit zurück. Er war Geolog der geologischen Landesaufnahme der Vereinigten Staaten. Seiner Thätigkeit und Anregung verdankt die Wissenschaft eine große Zahl vortrefflicher Arbeiten.

Am 21. Januar 1888 starb in Curton House, Putney, George Robert Waterhouse, Vorstand der geologischen Abtheilung des British Museums, den Zoologen als Monograph der Säugethiere rühmlichst bekannt.

Am 3. Februar 1888 starb in Berlin Dr. med. vet. Max Schmidt. Er war seit 1859 Director des zoologischen Gartens in seiner Vaterstadt Frankfurt a/M. (geboren 1834 daselbst), an dessen Gründung er sich sehr rege betheiligt hatte. Nach Bodinus' Tod im November 1884 wurde er zur Leitung des zoologischen Gartens nach Berlin berufen und hat sich in dieser Stellung reiche Verdienste erworben.

Druck von Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Zoologischer Anzeiger

Jahr/Year: 1888

Band/Volume: 11

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonymous

Artikel/Article: 3. Linnean Society of New South Wales 121-124