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parassitario dell' *Anophrys Maggii.* Verosimilmente l'invasione del parassita non può aver luogo nè dall' intestino, nè dalle branchie, ma dalle eventuali ferite dell' ospite, comunissime nei crostacei, specie al tempo della muta, e non dev' essere senza significato il fatto che il crostaceo che n'era invaso presentava due vecchie cicatrici in corrispondenza delle chele. Inoltre il fatto che un solo carcino, su 300 circa da me esaminati, era infetto dall' *Anophrys* varrebbe a indicare che l'invasione non ha luogo per le vie normali, ma solo per vie occasionali.

Nel sangue di altri carcini, osservato con le maggiori cautele per impedire ogni inquinamento dall' esterno, trovai in gran copia delle piccole monadi a corpo ovale o reniforme, e dei ciliati olotrichi assai più piccoli dell' *Anophrys*, che però finora non ho potuto determinare.

I fatti da me indicati si uniscono a quelli del Balbiani, ad accertare l'esistenza, nel sangue circolante dei Crostacei, di infusorii ciliati parassiti, moltiplicantisi in gran copia, senza un danno immediato del l'ospite.

Pavia, Laboratorio d'Anat. Comp. Giugno 1888.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

27th June, 1888. — 1) On some new and rare Hydroida in the Australian Museum Collection. By W. M. Bale, F.R.M.S. (Communicated by Dr. Ramsay.) This paper is based on the examination of a collection of specimens submitted to the author for examination. Besides the representatives of a number of new species, of which descriptions are given, it comprised several previously only imperfectly known, and of these a supplementary account is given, the author considering it necessary to constitute for one of them, *Ceratella fusca*, Gray, a new family, Ceratellidae. Finally, as the collection also contained a number of the type-specimens of the species described by Dr. von Lendenfeld, the author adds some critical remarks on these, several of them proving to be identical with species which were previously known. — 2) On Carboniferous and Silurian Fossils from Central New South Wales. By Rev. J. Milne Curran, F.G.S. This paper records the occurrence of (1) Lower Carboniferous fossils, viz., *Spirifer duodecimcostata*, McCoy, a Pterinea-like form, and another like a species of *Gervillia*, in sandstones at New Babinda Station, between Nymagee and Nyngan; and (2) Silurian fossils, viz., *Chonetes* sp., *Strophomena corrugatella*, Davidson, *Spirifer plicatella*, Linn., and others, from various localities in the Cobar district. The occurrence of these fossils — for the determination of which the author is indebted to Mr. R. Etheridge, jun. — is of very considerable interest, because the central district of N.S.W. lying between the Lower Bogan and the Upper Darling has not, up to the present, yielded any organic remains; so that, partly on account of its peculiar physical features, which

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render the investigation of its geological characters difficult, it has been palaeontologically the most barren area in the colony. — 3) On the Development and Structure of the Pineal Eye in Lacertilia. By W. J. Mackay, B.Sc. In this paper the development of the pineal eye in *Amphibolurus muricatus* and *Lygosoma taeniolatum* is traced, the epiphysis cerebri being shown to arise as an evagination of the thalamencephalon, which then becomes thrown into two vesicles, the anterior of which is separated off to form the pineal eye. In the adult there is no connection between the eye and the end of the epiphysis. The retina of the eye of *Lygosoma* is somewhat similar to what Professor Spencer has described in *Varanus* and *Hatteria*. — 4) Notes on Australian Coleoptera, with descriptions of New Species. By the Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. A number of new species, chiefly from the Northern Territory of South Australia, are here described, accompanied by notes and critical remarks on species previously known. The new species contain several *Carabidae*, a *Cybister*, a large number of the Palpicornes, including one new genus—*Hydrobiomorpha*, two species of *Cucujidae*, a number of Lamellicorns of the genera *Bolboceras*, *Macchidius*, *Liparetrus*, *Lepidiota*, a new genus *Palmerstonia*, and several species of the Heteromerous genera *Helaeus* and *Saragus*. — Mr. Brazier exhibited a specimen of *Physa gibbosa*, Gould, obtained more than a month ago in Waterloo swamps, since when, though it had been merely left in a corked tube with a little water, it had deposited a quantity of spawn. — Mr. Ogilby exhibited for Mr. North the eggs of *Aplonis fuscus*, from Lord Howe Island, as yet undescribed. — Mr. Ogilby communicated a note—which will be given *in extenso* in the Proceedings—on the cause of death of fishes in the National Park dam. Owing to the stagnation of the water through prolonged drought an epidemic disease has broken out among the fishes which are found in a dead or moribund condition, infested with the fungoid growths of a species of *Saprolegnia*. — Dr. Cox pointed out that the epidemic mentioned by Mr. Ogilby was simply due to the unhealthy and unnatural conditions under which the drought had compelled these particular fishes to live, and that there was no ground whatever for any public alarm. Mr. Whitelegge exhibited under the microscope preparations of mycelia of the fungus referred to in Mr. Ogilby's note. — Also a well-preserved specimen of *Neis cordigera*, Less., one of the Beröidae from Port Jackson, obtained in the month of June. — Dr. Cox exhibited specimens of an *Ancylus* or river-limpet from a lake in the interior of Tasmania. The species exhibited had been described by Mr. Petterd, and is much larger than the one found in this colony. — Also a Tertiary fossil from the Wild-horse Plains, which he believed to be identical with *Thylacodes decussatus*, Gmel., a living Port Jackson species. — Mr. Fletcher exhibited seven specimens of *Peripatus Leuckartii*, Säng., three of them still alive, found ten days ago under stones on the edge of a country road a few miles out of Wollongong; and communicated a note giving an account of the colours, appearance, and general characters of the living animals; pointing out the resemblance to *P. Novae-Zealandiae*, Hutton, as far as external characters go; and that the characters of the leg-pads mentioned in the abstract of Sänger's paper are not of specific importance, his specimen evidently having been in a more or less shrivelled condition.

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