

of the scapho-lunare of that author, while he produced good reason for believing the same observer's second centrale to consist of two elements, and his praeaxial centrale to be the basal element of a praeallux. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.Z.S., read the description of a new genus and species of Muridae from Queensland, allied to *Hydromys*, which he proposed to call *Xeromys myoides*.

4th June, 1889. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of May 1889. — Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited and made remarks on some eggs of the Adriatic Black-headed Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*) and of the Slender-billed Gull (*Larus gelastes*), which had lately been obtained at their nesting-places in the marshes of Andalucia by Col. Hanbury Barclay, F.Z.S., and himself. — Dr. G. J. Romanes, F.R.S., read a paper on the intelligence of the Chimpanzee, as shown in the course of experiments made with the female Chimpanzee called „Sally“ which has been living several years in the Society's Menagerie. — A communication was read from Signor Fr. Sav. Monticelli, containing notes on some Entozoa in the Collection of the British Museum. — Mr. Sclater read a list of the birds collected by Mr. George A. Ramage (the Collector employed by the joint Committee of the Royal Society and the British Association for the exploration of the Lesser Antilles) in Dominica, West Indies, and made remarks upon some of the species. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

24th April, 1889. — 1) Botanical. — 2) Geological. — 3) Diptera of Australia. Part VI. — The Chironomidae. By Frederick A. A. Skuse. The unsatisfactory state of our knowledge of the family — owing principally to the fact that a very small number of those who have contributed towards our knowledge of this group have bestowed upon their work the unstinted labour and precision requisite in dealing with such particularly approximate forms — is pointed out; and as an attempt to somewhat facilitate the study of the Chironomidae it is suggested that at least three well-defined sections exist, which may be called the *Chironomina*, the *Tanypina*, and the *Ceratopogonina*. The author then goes on to enumerate the species, of which only eight have been hitherto described, while four species of *Chironomus* mentioned in Walker's „Notes“ appear to have been only named by him. Seven species of *Chironomus*, six by Walker and one by Macquart, have been described, but so inadequately as to be quite unintelligible. The remaining species is *Ceratopogon rhynchops*, Schiner. To these sixty-six new species are added, bringing the total up to seventy-four. Three new genera are proposed, two allied to *Tanypus*, and one to *Ceratopogon*. — Mr. Skuse exhibited specimens of sixty-seven species of Chironomidae described in his paper; a Tineid bred from a species of stag-horn fern growing in Mr. Macleay's garden; also an excellent drawing by Mr. G. V. Hudson of Wellington, New Zealand, of the imago and enlarged wing of a Dipterous fly which is phosphorescent in its larval condition. In 1886 both Mr. Meyrick and Mr. Hudson observed these luminous larvae for the first time inhabiting the banks of a shady creek in New Zealand, and although the latter gentleman has since repeatedly tried to obtain the perfect insect by breeding, his efforts have

only just recently been rewarded in obtaining a single specimen. As Baron Osten-Sacken suspected (Ent. Mon. Mag. XXIII. p. 133) the insect belongs to the Mycetophilidae, but, accepting the drawings as correct, the fly must be referred to a new genus of the section Ceroplatinae. — Mr. Ogilby exhibited two examples of a rare Berycoid fish (*Heterophthalmus katopteron*), described and figured by Dr. Bleeker. It is evidently a deep-sea fish, and is provided with an apparently luminous lobe below the eye: the specimens are from New Ireland. So far as can be ascertained it has not been met with since its discovery by Dr. Bleeker. — Mr. Froggatt showed a specimen of *Girella tricuspidata* prepared to illustrate a mode of preserving and exhibiting fish by casting in plaster of Paris, lining the mould with the skin and so filling it. — The President exhibited a specimen of *Voluta magnifica* obtained at a depth of 70 feet below sea-level at Stockton Pit, Newcastle.

3. 62. Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte zu Heidelberg 17.—23. September 1889.

Im Auftrage der Geschäftsführer der 62. Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte haben wir die Vorbereitungen für die Sitzungen der

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übernommen und beehren uns hiermit die Herren Fachgenossen zur Theilnahme an den Verhandlungen dieser Abtheilung ganz ergebenst einzuladen. Gleichzeitig bitten wir Vorträge und Demonstrationen frühzeitig bei uns anmelden zu wollen.

Die Geschäftsführer beabsichtigen Mitte Juli allgemeine Einladungen zu versenden und wäre es wünschenswerth, schon in diesen Einladungen eine Übersicht der Abtheilungs-Sitzungen, wenigstens theilweise, veröffentlichen zu können.

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IV. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 8. März 1888 starb in Belgrad J. Pančić, Professor der Botanik, Orthopterolog, 74 Jahre alt.

Am 22. September 1888 starb in Bautzen Johannes Schilde, Lepidopterolog, bekannt als eifriger Gegner des Darwinismus.

Am 21. December 1888 starb in Stockholm August Emil Holmgren, Lector der Naturwissenschaften an der königl. Forstacademie in Stockholm, ein geschätzter Entomolog, namentlich Hymenopterolog.

Am 3. Februar 1889 starb in Messina Giuseppe Seguenza, Professor der Geologie und Mineralogie, bekannt durch werthvolle paläontologische und malakologische Arbeiten.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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