

Theil und am Diaphragma: dann um die Mundöffnung, am Pharynx und am Rectum; Längsmuskeln speciell an der Scheide, am Rectum, am Diaphragma, und dann die großen Retractoren, zuweilen in Bündeln; weiter sind zwei Bündel Opercularmuskeln und dann die Ovi-zellmuskeln.

An's Parenchymgewebe schließen sich die Sexualorgane an. Die Entwicklung habe ich bei *Microporella Malusii* verfolgt. Der Eierstock entsteht lateralwärts rechts oder links in der Zooeciumhöhle durch Vermehrung der Parietalschichtzellen, und kennzeichnet sich im Anfang durch das Auftreten von kleinen, schwach gelben Zellen, welche zu einem kleinen Haufen anwachsen; ob sich nun diese gelben Zellen theilen, ist schwierig mit Bestimmtheit zu sagen, jedoch habe ich keine Kerntheilung bei ihnen beobachtet; es hat demnach den Anschein, als ob die Zellvermehrung vom Parenchym allein ausginge. Im Anfang zeigen diese Zellen wenig Größenunterschied; später zeigen sich jedoch einige größere, etwa drei bis fünf, welche theilweise resorbirt werden, während zwei noch bedeutend an Umfang zunehmen, wovon die eine als Ei sich entwickelt. Während dessen haben andere Zellen sich radiär um diese beiden gelagert, und dienen dem Ei zur Ernährung. Das Ovarium hat, wie von Vigelius hervorgehoben, die Bedeutung eines Follikels. Das Ei löst sich allmählich vom Reste des Follikels los, und bleibt nun umgeben von einer Hülle, als Chorion zu deuten, während das Ei aus der Fusion mehrerer Zellen entstanden ist; diese Hülle besteht fort bis zum Austritt der Larve.

(Schluß folgt.)

### III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

#### 1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

26<sup>th</sup> June, 1889. — 1) A List of the Birds of the Mudgee District, with Notes on their Habits, &c. By J. D. Cox and A. G. Hamilton. One hundred and ninety-four species are here recorded as the result of a number of years' observations. The physical characters and vegetation of the district are such as to allow, to some extent, a commingling of species characteristic of the coast district, of the plains, and of the table-land. — 2) Bacteriological. — 3) Geological. — 4) Revision of the Genus *Heteronyx*, with Descriptions of New Species. Part III. By Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. This third paper deals with fourteen species — of which thirteen are described as new — forming the second group of the third of the main divisions into which the author has proposed to divide the genus, comprising species having the summit of the labrum overtopping the plane of the clypeus, the antennae 9-jointed, and the claws bifid. — 5) Notes on Australian Coleoptera, with Descriptions of New Species. Part III. By Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. Three genera and thirty-three species of Coleo-

ptera from various parts of the continent are described as new, while some additional particulars about a few species previously described are also recorded. — 6) Studies in Australian Entomology. No. I. Review of the Genus *Sarticus* (Fam. Carabidae). By Thomas G. Sloane. The author reviews the genus, giving a succinct diagnosis of the characters which distinguish it from closely allied genera among the *Feronides*, and adds several new species. — Mr. A. Sidney Olliff exhibited, on behalf of Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, a community of Wasps (*Polistes* sp.) from Drake, near Tenterfield, recently obtained by that gentleman. — Mr. Olliff also showed a selection of insects from a large and interesting series from Mt. Kosciusko, recently obtained on behalf of the Trustees of the Australian Museum by Mr. Helms. Although the collection contains many new forms, particularly among the Coleoptera and Hymenoptera, no peculiar mountain forms which so often characterise the faunas of high altitudes were found; but he thought there were two noteworthy points with regard to the collection, namely, the occurrence of certain distinctly Tasmanian types among the Orthoptera and Coleoptera, and the general similarity of the fauna to that of the higher elevations of the Coast Range. — Mr. Skuse exhibited a large collection of Diptera (numbering about 650 specimens) also obtained by Mr. Helms under circumstances similar to those just mentioned. It contains several new and remarkable forms, among which a new genus of *Tipulidae longipalpi* with pectinate antennae is one of the most interesting. The excellent state of preservation of so large a number of minute specimens and the skill displayed in mounting them alike testify to the ability and industry of the collector. — Mr. Helms offered some remarks upon some of the more striking forms in the collections referred to, more particularly the wingless grass-hoppers: and he also alluded to his discovery of *Peripatus* at altitudes up to 5700 feet.

31<sup>st</sup> July, 1889. — 1) Description of a new species of *Iodis*; with Remarks on *Pielus imperialis*, Olliff. By Thomas P. Lucas, M.R.C.S. For the new species of *Iodis* — of which three specimens were recently captured in Brisbane by Mr. Illidge — the name of *P. Illidgei* is proposed. The second part of the paper consists of critical remarks on *Pielus imperialis*, Olliff, which the author states is identical with *P. hyalinatus*, Schäffer. — 2) Botanical. — 3) On Rhopalocera from Mt. Kosciusko, New South Wales. By A. Sidney Olliff, F.E.S. In this short paper some 16 species are recorded from specimens obtained by Mr. R. Helms, a most painstaking and energetic collector, who recently made an excursion, chiefly in the interests of Entomology, on behalf of the Australian Museum. The collection contains both the species described from the mountain by Mr. Meyrick, as well as a new *Xenica* proposed to be called *X. Corraeae*. — 4) Botanical. — 5) Note on the Bibliography of Lord Howe Island. By R. Etheridge, jun. This paper is supplementary to a recently published work („Lord Howe Island — Its Zoology, Geology, &c.,“ Mem. Austr. Mus., 1889, No. 2), and gives a digest of certain valuable reports by Dr. Foulis, Mr. White, Captain Denham, R.N., and Dr. J. Dennis MacDonald, contained in the „Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council of N.S.W., for 1853“, and with which, when contributing to the above-mentioned work, the author had been unable to meet. — Dr. Ramsay sent for exhibition (1) numerous specimens of *Peripatus* collected by Mr. Helms, on behalf of the Australian Museum, at high altitudes on Mount Kosciusko, N.S.W.; (2) three species of the smaller

white Cockatoos, *Cacatua sanguinea*, Gould, *C. gymnopis*, Selater, and *C. n.* sp., the latter being about the size of *C. sanguinea*, but with no rose or yellowish tints on the crest which is altogether white, the lores with a small spot rose-salmon, and the bare space round the eye comparatively as large as that in *C. gymnopis*, the bare space above the eye narrower; *Hab.*, Lower Darling River; and (3) the skin of a small species of Phalanger (*Pseudochirus*) of a jet black colour, the belly and tip of the tail white; this new species belongs to the same section as *P. Cookii* and *P. lanuginosa* (vel *P. peregrinus*); *Hab.*, Bellenden Ker, Queensland, collected by Messrs. Cairn and Grant for the Australian Museum. — Mr. William Neill, of the City Bank, sent for exhibition 85 small fishes (*Galaxias* sp.) forwarded to him from London. They were a sample of a quantity weighing 224 lbs taken out of 25 bales of wool shorn on the late Hon. E. Flood's „Midgeon“ Station, N. S. W., and subsequently sent to England. The fishes were pumped up from Lake Midgeon in the water used for woolwashing, and became entangled in the wool. — Dr. Cox exhibited a fine specimen of a sea snake (*Pelamis bicolor*), from Botany Bay; a living specimen of a river limpet (*Ancylus*), obtained on *Vallisneria*, at Port Hacking, which he proposed to call *A. Smithii*; and drawings of a new variety of *Cypraea*, from Western Australia. — Mr. Ogilby exhibited a living specimen of a lizard belonging to the curious genus *Phrynosoma*, the „Horned Toads“ of the Western United States and Mexico. The present exhibit was obtained in a mine at Denver, Col., by Mr. Sydney Cohen, and by him presented to the Museum. He also exhibited a lizard of the genus *Calotes*, which he believes to be *C. cristatellus*, and which came from N. W. New Guinea, where it was collected by Capt. Strachan, who presented it to the Museum, through the medium of the Nat. Hist. Association; he remarked that so far as he can ascertain this is the first record of the occurrence of the genus in New Guinea. Mr. Ogilby also exhibited the jaws of a species of *Myliobatis* which he is unable to determine, the large central teeth in the lower jaw being sub-arcuate instead of rectilinear as in the other known species; the jaws were sent to the Museum for identification from the Bermagui River by Mr. George Emmanuel. — Mr. Whitelegge exhibited the following species of Hydroid Zoophytes from Maroubra Bay obtained among and attached to seaweed washed ashore during the gale last May: — *Sertularia bidens*, Bale, *Diphasia subcarinata*, Busk, *Thuiaria sinuosa*, Bale, *T. subarticulata*, Coughtrey, *Aglaophenia sinuosa*, Bale, and *Halicornaria furcata*, Bale, all additions to the fauna of N. S. Wales. He also exhibited five species of Polyzoa, two of which have not hitherto been recorded from this part of our coasts, viz., *Ascopodaria fruticosa*, Hincks, *Cryptozoon Wilsoni*, Dendy, *Amathia bicornis*, Tenison-Woods, *A. Wilsoni*, Kirkpatrick, and *A. convoluta*, Lamx. A very beautiful specimen of the genus *Isis* was also shown from the same locality.

#### Berichtigung.

In dem Aufsätze von A. Artari, Z. A. No. 313, ist p. 412, Anm. 5 zu lesen: »Hartn. IX. Syst., 2 Oc.«, statt 3 Oc.

In dem Aufsätze von Ph. Bertkau, Z. A. No. 315 ist zu lesen: p. 451, Z. 13 v. o. »Noeh«, statt Naeh; p. 452, Z. 2 und 3 v. o. »Dysdera« und »Dysderiden«, statt *Dyodera*, Dyoderiden; p. 452, Z. 4 v. o. »Coenospermien« statt Conospermien.

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