

The author believed the specimen exhibited to be the only one of the kind in existence. — Mr. C. M. Woodford made some remarks on the fauna of the Solomon Islands; and exhibited a large number of photographs in illustration of his remarks and of his recent explorations in these islands. — A communication was read from Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, C.M.Z.S., entitled „Contributions to the Study of *Heloderma suspectum*“, containing a complete account of the osteology and anatomy of this venomous Lizard. A list of the literature on the subject was added. — Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S., read the description of a new species of Deep-sea Fish from the Cape (*Lophotes Fiski*), based on a specimen sent to the British Museum by the Rev. G. H. R. Fisk, C.M.Z.S. — Mr. Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S., read a report on the Marine Molluscan Fauna of the Island of St. Helena, based principally on a large series of specimens collected by Capt. Turton, R.E., and presented to the British Museum. — A second paper by Mr. Edgar A. Smith contained a report on the Marine Mollusca of Ascension Island. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

26th February, 1890. — 1) Descriptions of hitherto unrecorded Australian Plants, with additional Phytographic Notes. By Baron von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. and Ph.D., F.R.S. Four new species of plants from Western Australia are herein described under the names *Boronia Adamsiana*, *Portulaca cyclophylla*, *Acacia Merralli*, and *Hydrocotyle corynophora*; and in addition notes on the geographical distribution of allied species of each of them are given. The Baron also points out that the genus *Hausemannia*, established 1887 by Schumann in Engler's Bot. Jahrbücher, p. 201, must be reduced to *Albizzia*. In first instance from imperfect material, simply pinnate leaves were attributed to that genus by its author, who, however, has corrected this in a publication of 1889 (Flora von Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, p. 103), where the leaves are described as doubly pinnate. Not to destroy the dedication, the *H. glabra* should now be called *Albizzia Hausemanni*, the other species, viz., *H. mollis* and *H. brevipes* simply changing the generic name. In the same manner *Affonsea juglandifolia*, *A. comosa*, and *A. bullata*, become merely transferred to *Inga*. The various extent in plurality of pistils within the genus *Albizzia* has been demonstrated in 1888 in the 13th decade of the „Iconography of Australian Acacias and Cognate Genera“. If, for the species of *Albizzia* bearing flowers with more than one pistil, a generic separation is to be maintained, then the name *Archidendron* would take precedence. — 2) A Revision of the Genus *Ogyris*, with the Description of a New Species. By W. H. Miskin, F.E.S. — 3) Descriptions of hitherto undescribed Australian Lepidoptera (Rhopalocera) principally Lycaenidae. By W. H. Miskin, F.E.S. The author proposes sixteen species as new, referable to the genera *Mycalesis*, *Chrysophanus*, *Danis*, *Lycaena*, *Lycaenesthes*, *Hylochila*, *Ialmenus* and *Amblypodia*; and he gives particulars respecting three species (*Lucia lucanus*, Fabr., *Chrysophanus aurifer*, Blanch., and *Lycaena lineata*, Mur.) previously only imperfectly known, or about which there has been some confusion. — 4) Diptera of Australia. Part VIII. Tipulidae-longipalpi. By Frederick A. A. Skuse. About fifty species belonging to this division of the Tipulidae are described, nearly two-thirds of the number being

new to science. The following is the arrangement and summary of the genera and species: — Dolichopezina, genus *Dolichopeza*, Curtis (syn. *Apeileisis*, Macq.), 8; and *Tanypremna*, O.-Sack., 1; Ctenophorina, *Ctenogyna*, Macq., 1, and *Clytocosmus*, gen. nov., 1; Tipulina, Sect. I. No nasus to rostrum, — *Ptilogyna*, Westw., 1; *Platyphasia*, gen. nov., 1; *Plusiomylia*, gen. nov., 5; *Habromastix*, gen. nov., 3, and *Phymatopsis*, gen. nov., 1; Sect. II. Nasus to rostrum, — *Semnotes*, Westw., 2; *Leptotarsus*, Guérin, 5; *Holorusia*, Loew, 1; *Ischnotoma*, gen. nov., 3; *Acracantha*, gen. nov., 3; *Pachyrrhina*, Macq., 1, and *Macromastix*, O.-Sack., 6. *Apeileisis* is considered identical with *Dolichopeza*, the difference to be found in the male holding-forceps being not regarded as of sufficient importance to divide the species into two separate genera, but possibly of some subordinate value. *Ctenogyna*, Macq., has no relationship to *Ptilogyna*, possessing a distinct nasus and the general characteristics of the Ctenophorina; *Clytocosmus* (g. n.), also referred to this section, is a very striking and peculiar form, without a nasus to its long rostrum, apparently connecting the Ctenophorina with the Tipulina. *Ptilogyna ramicornis*, Walk., has been characterised under five different specific names. *Plusiomylia* (g. n.) is suggested for the reception of Walker's *Pedicia gracilis*, afterwards described by Westwood as *Ozodicera longipedalis*; four new species are added, two doubtfully, for they not only show certain peculiarities not quite in accordance with this genus, but the males, which are as yet unknown, may ultimately be found to also offer important distinctions. *Platyphasia* (g. n.) seems to be intermediate between *Ptilogyna*, and *Plusiomylia*. The fresh genera *Habromastix*, and *Phymatopsis* contain species certainly related to those embraced in the preceding by the simple structure of the male genital organs, &c., but exhibit striking unconformities; whilst the antennae, which are very long in *Habromastix*, are in no case ramose, pectinate, or even serrate. Among the species having a distinct nasus to the rostrum, no species have been found which correspond to the genus *Tipula*, Linn., *sensu stricto*. Of these, two appear to very well correspond with *Holorusia*, Loew; the remainder, remarkable for the simple structure of the male genital organs, and all characterised by serrate or sub-pectinate antennae, are contained in *Ischnotoma* (n. g.), among which the species hitherto known as *Ptilogyna par*, Wlk., is included. *Macromastix costalis*, Swed., has been described under no less than six different names. The examination of a very large number of specimens from all parts of Australia convinces the author that only one species of the genus has been hitherto described from this country. To this five new species are added; in one the male possesses moderately long antennae, but in the remaining four species the antennae are equally short in both sexes. The inconspicuous character of the sexual organs in both male and female, thirteen-jointed antennae, tubercle on the front, &c., are constant throughout. — 5) Botanical. — 6) Description of a new Snake from the Herbert River District, Queensland. By J. Douglas Ogilby, F.L.S. Three specimens of the snake herein described under the name *Pseudoferania Macleayi*, gen. et spec. nov., were collected by Mr. J. A. Boyd. The new genus differs from *Ferania* in having the scales in twenty-one rows, an extra shield on the head interposed between the posterior frontals, and two pre- and one post-oculars. — 7) On the Structure and Systematic Position of *Cystopelta*. By C. Hedley, F.L.S., Assistant in Zoology, Queensland Museum. (Communicated by John Brazier, F.L.S.) This paper de-

scribes a slug from the highlands of the Kosciusko range, which the author provisionally refers to *Cystopelta Petterdi*, Tate. This genus is an addition to the Australian fauna. The radula, which is figured and described, shows no affinity to that of the agnathous genera, to which it has been compared. It is suggested by the writer that this mollusc would be more naturally classified as an aberrant form of the *Helicarioninae* than in the accepted position as a member of the *Arioninae*. — Mr. MacDonnell exhibited under the microscope mounted specimens of a mayfly of the genus *Baetis*, the males of some species of which have two pairs of compound eyes, one pair in the position ordinarily occupied by the compound eyes of flies, the other or extra pair being on peduncles or turrets. The specimens exhibited were found in a cobweb near Adelong, N.S.W., and mounted by Mr. H. Sharp. — Mr. A. Sidney Olliff exhibited (1) specimens of *Epicrocis terebrans*, Oll. (family Phycitidae), from Gosford, Brisbane Water, a new moth which has done considerable damage to the red cedar trees (*Cedrela toona*, Roxb.) in the State Forest Nursery at that place, by burrowing in the larval state into the main stems or „leaders“ of the trees; (2) a specimen of *Adela*, evidently a new species, captured at Kangaroo Mt., Broughton Creek, N.S.W., in April last. The only recorded Australian representative of the genus, *Adela aethiops*, F. & R., is very different, as far as can be judged from Felder's figure in the „Reise Novara“, as it has the forewings ornamented with three distinct transverse fasciae; and (3), on behalf of Mr. R. Helms, a species of *Syne-mon* (family Castniidae), from Benalla, Victoria, showing a remarkable disparity in the sexes in form, marking, and colour. — Mr. Norton exhibited the larva of *Melolontha* sp., infested with a fungus, probably a species of *Cordiceps*, dug up in his garden at Double Bay. — Mr. Skuse exhibited specimens of the „fly“ or plant bug which has recently appeared in such innumerable multitudes in certain vineyards and orchards in N.S.W. and Victoria. The specimens were received from Mr. Lankester, of Ettamogah vineyards, for identification. The species, which is possibly undescribed, is generally distributed in Australia, and belongs to the family Capsidae. The bug is related to the famous American Chinch bug, which sometimes abounds in that country so as almost to completely destroy the corn crop. It is 2 lines in length. Colour of body varying from brown to blackish, more or less variegated on the head and thorax with ochreous-yellow or reddish. Antennae thread-like, barely $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the body, consisting of four joints; first joint short, thicker than the rest; second the longest, being more than twice the length of the first; third and fourth of about equal length, the latter rather thicker than the third. Head about the width of the thorax, provided with two prominent black eyes, between which, near the hind margin, two widely separated ocelli or simple eyes are discernible. Wings transparent, their basal coriaceous portion with three longitudinal dark brown markings on the posterior margin. Legs ochreous-yellow, the thighs numerously spotted with brown, the hind pair sometimes mottled with dark brown on their apical half. The rostrum springs from the front of the head, and in repose is closely applied to the body between the bases of the legs; it is very long, extending as far as the hind pair of legs; that is, about $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the entire insect. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited some fig leaves from a garden near Manly, which had been stripped of their cellular tissue by the larvae of *Galeruca semipullata*, Clark; also, specimens of the larvae, chrysa-

lids, and the perfect insects with drawings of the same. Though apparently most partial to the cultivated fig (*Ficus carica*), the insects were also to be found on one of the native figs (*F. rubiginosa*) in the garden from which the specimens exhibited came. — Mr. Misikin contributed the following „Note on *Danaüs Petilia*, Stoll. In the Proceedings of the Society (Vol. IV. 2nd Ser. p. 119) appeared a note contributed by myself, in which I endeavoured to explain the distinction between this — one of our commonest species — and *D. chryseippus*, L., which latter does not occur in Australia. In an editorial foot-note appended thereto, which rather inconsequentially ignores the whole drift of my remarks, reference is made to specimens of an insect from North-West Australia in the Macleay Museum. Having had an opportunity of inspecting these specimens, upon a recent visit to Sydney, I found them to be a small form of *D. genutia*, Cr. (*plexippus*, L.¹, a species not hitherto credited as Australian), the wide black veining of the secondaries determining the species readily. I observe one error in my note, which I now correct, i. e., the reference to Godart's as the only description; a description is also contained in Stoll's Supplement. A later careful comparison of both descriptions confirms the correctness of my conclusions“. — Mr. North on behalf of Mr. K. H. Bennett sent for exhibition a set of the eggs, three in number, of the Glossy Ibis, *Ibis falcinellus*, Linn., taken at Yandembah, New South Wales, by Mr. Bennett on the 2nd of November, 1889. At a meeting of this Society in November last, Mr. Bennett contributed some interesting notes on the breeding-places of this bird. The eggs are lengthened ovals in form, and are of a deep greenish-blue colour, the shell being slightly rough in texture and lustreless; they measure as follows, length (A) 1.94×1.33 inch; (B) 1.95×1.35 inch; (C) 1.97×1.31 inch. A set in the Australian Museum vary from pyriform to a lengthened oval, one specimen being somewhat sharply pointed at one end. Length (A) 2.16×1.48 inch; (B) 2.21×1.4 inch; (C) 2.2×1.47 inch. The eggs of the Glossy Ibis can readily be distinguished from those of any other bird by the intensity and depth of their colouring. —

3. Notiz.

Von Brehm's Thierleben ist eine neue Bearbeitung in Vorbereitung. Derselben hat Prof. Pechuel-Lösche in Jena sich unterzogen. Die neue Auflage wird von der Verlagshandlung für den Herbst dieses Jahres in Aussicht gestellt.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Klausenburg. Dr. Stefan Apáthy ist zum Professor der Zoologie und vergleichenden Anatomie an der Universität Klausenburg (Kolozsvár) ernannt worden.

¹ Linné's name has, through a mistaken habitat (America) given by him, given rise to so much confusion in the identity of his species, that the adoption of Cramer's name is rendered desirable, for certainty.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1890

Band/Volume: [13](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonymous

Artikel/Article: [2. Linnean Society of New South Wales 213-216](#)