

## 5. Faaker See. 561 m ü. M.

- Protozoa: Flagellata: *Dinobryon divergens* Imh.  
 Dinoflagellata: *Peridinium* spec.  
*Ceratium hirundinella* O. Fr. Müller.
- Vermes: Rotatoria: *Auraea cochlearis* Gosse  
*Anuraea longispina* Kellic.  
*Asplanchna helvetica* Imh.
- Arthropoda: Cladocera: *Daphnella* spec.  
*Daphnia galeata* Sars  
*Daphnia Kahlbergensis* Schödler  
*Bosmina* spec.  
*Leptodora hyalina* Lilljeb.
- Copepoda: *Cyclops* spec.  
*Diaptomus* spec.  
 (Fortsetzung folgt.)

## 4. Une correction nécessaire.

Par W. Schimkewitsch.

eingeg. 7. Mai 1890.

Dans mon mémoire »Sur les Pantopodes« recueillis par M. le Lieutenant Chierchia pendant le Voyage de la corvette »Vettor Pisani« en 1882—1885 (publié dans les éditions de l'Accad. dei Lincei, Sér. 4. Vol. VI. 1889) le *Tanystylum Hoekianum* Schimk., mentionné dans ma note préliminaire (Zool. Anz. No. 251. 1887) et décrit sous ce nom dans les éditions de la Soc. Imp. des Amis des Sciences Natur. de Moscou<sup>1</sup> est fautivement nommé *Tanystylum ploexianum* (p. 10).

St. Pétersbourg, 22 Avril 1890.

## III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

## 1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

26th March, 1890. — 1) Botanical. — 2) Notes on Australian Coleoptera, with Descriptions of new Species. Part VI. By the Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. The following species are described as new, *Calloodes Frenchi*, *Aneurystypus Richardsae*, *Glycyphana subdepressa*, *Pterohelaus geminatus*, and *Calomela Eyrei*; the first and third of these are from N. Queensland, the others from the neighbourhood of Lake Eyre or further north. In addition, critical observations on several genera, and further particulars about several previously known species are given. — 3) On two new Instruments for Biologists. By N. A. Cobb, Ph.D. The instruments herein

<sup>1</sup> ВѢСТНИКЪ Зоологич. Отдѣл. No. 2.

described are the Differentiator and the Suction-capsule. The first of these, designed to obviate the annoying and destructive contractions which so often present themselves in the processes of killing and preserving delicate organisms, has already been described in the „Report of the British Association Meeting of 1889“, and in the „American Naturalist“ of August, 1889; but since then improvements have been made which render a new description with illustrations desirable. The Suction-capsule was devised to aid in solving the difficult and important problems connected with the development in the human alimentary canal of the eggs and larvae of internal parasites; it is made from thin glass tubing of 2—5 mm external diameter; the ova to be experimented on are introduced through an aperture which is afterwards stopped with soluble glue, and the capsule is then partially exhausted. When such capsules are swallowed, the glue is dissolved and the gastric fluids are sucked in, the ova therefore being subjected to the action of such fluids under normal conditions. By suitable means the capsules with the contained embryos may be recovered after any desired interval. — 4) On the Larvae of *Oxyuris vermicularis* hatched under normal conditions in the human Stomach. By N. A. Cobb, Ph. D. By swallowing suction-capsules charged with the ova or unhatched larvae of *Oxyuris vermicularis*, the common pinworm or threadworm infesting man, and subsequently recovering them after periods of about 7 and 12 hours' sojourn in the alimentary canal, the author has succeeded in obtaining supplies of material which have enabled him to supply some important lacunae in our knowledge of the life-history of this one of the oldest known human parasites. Details of the experiments are given, and the anatomical characters of the newly hatched larvae are discussed in detail, more particularly in the case of the excretory organs. — 5) On *Promecoderus* and allied Genera. By T. G. Sloane. The author divides the Australian *Broschini* into two groups, namely (I.), those with the postorbital cicatrix not very distinct, and (II.) those with the postorbital cicatrix distinct. Three genera, comprising 48 species, belonging to the second group are treated of, namely, *Promecoderus* 40 species, (seven of which are proposed as new), *Cerotalis* 5 species, (one new), and *Adotela* 14 species, (three new). — Mr. A. Sidney Olliff exhibited some Scale-insects or Coccididae which had been sent to him by Mr. H. Goss, through the kind intervention of Mr. J. W. Douglas. The insects were from Natal — where they had been found on *Acacia melanoxydon* and *Grevillea robusta*, introduced Australian trees — and were the same as those exhibited at the May Meeting of the Entomological Society of London in 1889. Mr. Douglas had expressed the opinion that these insects belong to the Brachyscelidae, a family of gall-making Coccids, suggesting, however, that some entomologist in Australia might, from local knowledge, be able to say something more definite concerning them. Mr. Olliff said that it appeared to him that the insects were certainly not Brachyscelids as those insects, both males and females, live within woody galls on various species of *Eucalyptus*, whereas it appeared that the specimens received from Mr. Douglas were true chitinous „scales“, probably those of the adult female Coccids. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited specimens of a small moth (Fam. *Tineidae*) obtained from a tin of cayenne pepper bought in Sydney, on which the larvae were found to be feeding and subsequently pupating.

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