

venfasern beim weißen Moderlieschen^{1.)} — Meist sah ich dagegen scharfe Ränder als Grenze zwischen Nerv und Fettconglomerat.

(Schluß folgt.)

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

September 30th, 1891. — 1) and 2) Botanical. — 3) Jottings from the Biological Laboratory, Sydney University. By Professor Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. No. XV. — On a simple method of substituting strong alcohol for water or a watery solution in preparing delicate organisms for sections or for Museum specimens. — 4) Residue of the Extinct Birds of Queensland as yet detected. By C. W. de Vis, M.A., Corr. Mem. The following species are described as new:—*Necrastur alacer* (g. et. sp. nov.), *Tribonyx, effluxus*, *Porphyrio* (?) *Macintoshi*, *Gallinula peralata*, *Palaeopelargus nobilis* (g. et sp. nov.), *Platalea subtenuis*, *Pelecanus proavus*, *Dromaius gracilipes*, and *Metapteryx bifrons* (g. et sp. nov.), the last-named proposed provisionally for the relic of a bird having a decided family relationship with the *Apterygidae* of New Zealand, but not an *Apteryx*. The paper concludes with a complete list of the species (25) now recorded from the Post-pliocene drifts of Queensland, and some general remarks in which the author points out that the extent of the change which the Nototherian avifauna has undergone is very much the same as that observed in the case of the Marsupials—with a few doubtful exceptions all have undergone specific metamorphosis, and only a moiety of the old genera have survived. — 5) Botanical. — 6) Notes on Australian Coleoptera with Descriptions of New Species. Part X. By Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. About eighty-five species belonging chiefly to the *Carabidae*, *Lamellicornes*, *Buprestidae*, *Elateridae*, *Malacodermidae*, *Tenebrionidae*, and *Phytophaga*, are described as new. — 7) Descriptions of some new species of Pulmonate Mollusca from Australia and the Solomon Islands. By J. C. Cox, M.D., F.L.S. *Helix* (*Hadra*) *Oscarensis*, *H. Derbyi*, and *Hedleya Macleayi* (g. et sp. nov.)—the first two from N. W. Australia, the last from Queensland, all in the Macleay Collection; and *Bulimus* (*Plucostylis*) *Hobsoni*, from Malauta Island, Solomon Group, are described in this paper. — 8) Description of a new *Diplomorpha* from the New Hebrides. By W. D. Hartman, M.D. (*Communicated by Dr. J. C. Cox*). — 9) Notes on some Land and Freshwater Mollusca obtained in Queensland during 1887. By C. Hedley, F.L.S., and C. T. Musson, F.L.S. This paper gives an account of the terrestrial and fluviatile shells found by Mr. Musson during a tour through Southern Queensland. Three species are described as new, viz., *Pupina costata*, *Diplommatina egregia*, and *Pupa anodonta*. In many instances the known range of rare species is much extended. Critical remarks on the habits and variations of various species are included. — 10) Botanical. — Dr. Cox exhibited specimens of the British snail, *Helix* (*Xerophila*) *ericetorum*, Müller, naturalised in Australia; the shells were found in grass tussocks at "Levens", about 12 miles west of Warooka, York's

¹ Ich habe mich durch zahlreiche Versuche davon überzeugt, daß dieses starre gelbe Colorit unter Einwirkung unseres eisenhaltigen Wassers entsteht.

Peninsula, S. Australia; the species was probably imported with some English grass seed which a few years ago was there cultivated; but this appears to be the first recorded instance of its occurrence in Australia. — Mr. Froggatt sent for exhibition a collection of Hymenoptera — about 100 species — recently obtained by him at Ballarat, Victoria; a large *Tipula* from Rose Bay; and some Homopterous galls of both sexes, probably of a small variety of *Brachysealis ovicola*, Schr., from Wollongong, together with two species of parasitic Hymenoptera — one of them with a curiously developed last abdominal segment — bred from the female galls. — Mr. Fletcher read a note, in reply to Dr. Dendy's recent article on the supposed oviparity of *Peripatus Leuckartii* (Victorian Naturalist for September, Vol. VIII, No. 5, p. 67), in which he pointed out that whatever the Victorian *Peripatus* might be (whether oviparous as Dr. Dendy supposes; or like *P. novae-Zelandiae*, though viviparous occasionally laying eggs which, however, do not hatch, as observed by Prof. Hutton and corroborated by Mr. Sedgwick), *Peripatus*, as it occurs in N.S.W., is certainly viviparous; and in support of his statement he exhibited a series of twenty-eight embryos, just those which had come under his notice in the dissection of two or three females, or had been extruded during the drowning of several others, and comprising specimens old enough to show the full number of developing postoral appendages up to individuals whose development is so nearly complete that they must have been within a very brief period indeed of birth; short therefore of actual witness of parturition he thought the evidence adduced was conclusive.

2. Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft.

Der Gesellschaft sind neuerdings beigetreten die Herren

Dr. Fr. Heincke, Oldenburg.

Dr. C. Matzdorff, Berlin.

Dr. Samassa, Heidelberg.

Dr. J. Thiele, Dresden.

Seinen Austritt hat Herr E. Hartert, Marburg (z. Z. London), angezeigt.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 5, 1891. Dr. G. Baur ist von seiner Reise nach den Galapagos-Inseln zurückgekehrt.

Necrolog.

Am 21. Oct. endete Philip Herbert Carpenter in Eton College sein Leben. Er stand im 40. Lebensjahre, war der vierte Sohn des bekannten Physiologen W. B. Carpenter und war seit 1877 als »science master« am Eton College angestellt. Seine Thätigkeit war hauptsächlich den Echinodermen gewidmet, besonders den Crinoiden.



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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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