

zu der von mir begründeten Ordnung der Gressores gehörende, an Ibis und Störche sich anschließende Familie. Die Gründe für diese Anschauung finden sich dargelegt in meiner systematischen Übersicht der Schreitvögel (Journ. f. Ornith. 1877. p. 140). Daß ich daselbst, gerade im Gegensatz zu der mir zugeschobenen Ansicht, die »langen Beine« als Abweichung von dem Schreitvogel-Character und Annäherung an die Entenvögel bezeichnet habe, wird Herrn Dr. Schulze unverständlich sein; Belehrung darüber bieten ihm meine Untersuchungen über die Fußbildungen der Vögel (Journ. f. Ornith. 1871).

Berlin, den 18. Februar 1893.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

December 28th, 1892. — 1) Observations on the Myology of *Palinurus Edwardsii*, Hutton. By Professor T. Jeffery Parker, D.Sc., F.R.S., and Josephine Gordon Rich. (From the Biological Laboratory of the University of Otago.) (Communicated by Professor Haswell.) The sea-crayfish of New Zealand (*P. Edwardsii*) and its Australian ally (*P. Hügelii*) form such convenient students' types that it is extremely desirable to have a readily accessible account of their anatomy, since the ordinary text-books deal almost exclusively with the *Astacidae*, or with the European form *P. vulgaris*, which differs in many respects from the species under consideration. One interesting result of the authors' observations is to show the incorrectness of the commonly received opinion that the whole of the great ventral mass of abdominal muscles consists of flexors. Another point of considerable morphological interest is the discovery of certain vestigial muscles connected with the fused and immovable coxopodites of the antennae. — 2) On *Parma-cochlea Fischeri*, Smith. By C. Hedley, F.L.S. No information relating to this species has appeared since the description of the original specimen collected by the »Challenger« Expedition. By the courtesy of the Trustees of the Macleay Museum the author has been able to examine the anatomy of this rare and interesting species, whose structure conforms more to that of *Helicarion* than to any known genus. — 3) Descriptions of Australian Micro-Lepidoptera. XVI. *Tineidae*. By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.Z.S. The investigations made by the author in the preparation of this paper have led him to extend the limits of the family *Tineidae* beyond those originally contemplated and elsewhere made use of, thus including within it the smooth-faced genera previously separated as the *Argyresthiidae*, those with up-turned apex of forewings, for which the family *Erethiidae* was instituted, and the rough-headed genera with antennal eyecaps formerly classed as *Lyonetiidae*, a term which should now be restricted to the smooth-headed genera with antennal eyecaps. As now defined, the family includes nearly all the rough-headed *Tineina*; from which the *Micropterygidae*, the *Nepticulidae*, which are also rough-headed, and the *Gracilariidae*, which are normally smooth-headed, but some genera of which have rough heads, may be distinguished either by the characters of the neurulation or of the larvae. The author considers the *Tineidae* to have been developed from an early form of the *Plutellidae* closely

approaching the primitive *Micropterygidae*; and the *Lyonetiadae* and *Gracilariadae* to be offshoots from some of the more degenerate forms of the *Tineidae*. The family, though less numerous than some others, is still a large one, and seems to be pretty evenly distributed throughout the world. About 150 new species are described. — 4) Descriptions of some new Species of *Araneidae* from New South Wales. By W. J. Rainbow. A new species of *Stephanopis* (fam. *Thomisidae*) proposed to be called *S. aspera*, from Bungen-dore, and the male of *Cyclotonus abyssinus*, Urq. (fam. *Lycosidae*), previously unknown, from the Jenolan Caves, are described; and attention is called to the presence of slight irregularities or want of uniformity in coloration of otherwise typical specimens of the other sex. — 5) Revision of the *Amarygmides* of Australia. Part I. The Genus *Chalcopterus*. By Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. In respect of number, both of species and of individuals, this subfamily of the *Tenebrionidae* occupies a conspicuous place among Australian Coleoptera; and, from the beauty, brilliant colour, and large size of many of the species, has long attracted the notice of collectors and students; yet there is probably scarcely a group of genera in the whole of the Australian Coleoptera in which the proportion of named species is smaller; there are, indeed, many names connected with descriptions, but by them it is impossible in many cases to identify the insects on which they were founded, so many of the old descriptions being of the briefest possible character. A revision of the group by a resident entomologist, therefore, has been a desideratum. — 6) and 7) Botanical. — 8) Synonymic and Bibliographical Catalogue of the New Zealand Land and Freshwater Mollusca. By H. Suter. (Communicated, with an introduction, by C. Hedley, F.L.S.) In 1880 Professor Hutton enumerated in his »Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca« 125 species of land, fresh, and brackish water molluscs. Since then zoology has made such rapid strides that this fauna is raised in the present communication to a total of 178 species, divided by the author into 45 genera. The land mollusca embrace 142 species, of which 15 are operculate; the fluviatile shells are reckoned at 32, 12 being bivalves and 7 operculate univalves. This large addition of one-third to the list of twelve years ago is not the greatest advantage the present catalogue has over its predecessor; numerous species are now removed which, by the negligence of collectors or the errors of European authors, were formerly included among the shells of New Zealand. The attention bestowed during the last decade upon the anatomy of the New Zealand snails has furnished data for a more natural classification, while the increase of colonial libraries has facilitated the quotation of fuller references than were previously available.

2. Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft.

Die diesjährige Versammlung der Deutschen Zoologischen Gesellschaft findet

vom 24. bis zum 26. Mai
zu Göttingen

im Zoologischen Institut statt.

Anmeldungen zu Vorträgen und Demonstrationen nimmt der unterzeichnete Schriftführer entgegen.

Prof. J. W. Spengel (Gießen).

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