

doch sind die genannten Organe sich, wenigstens theilweise, zweifellos homolog.

12) Die Innervation des Rostellums erfolgt durch feinste Nervenfasern, welche nur durch Vergoldung sichtbar zu machen sind.

Königsberg i. Pr., den 10. Mai 1894.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

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

May 30th, 1894. — 1) Botanical. — 2) Ethnological. — 3) Note on the Tertiary Fossils from Hall Sound, New Guinea. By Professor Ralph Tate, F.L.S. — The author's observations are based on an examination of the specimens in the Macleay Museum, obtained during the voyage of the »Chevert«. These were reported on by the late Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods (P.L.S.N.S.W. 1878, II. [2.], p. 125 and 267), who referred them »to a very recent tertiary formation, much newer than any of the Murray River or Western Victorian beds.« The author concurs in this view, but would press for a more recent origin than that implied by Tenison-Woods—even Pleistocene. Some critical observations on the specific determination of the specimens are given—a matter of some difficulty in most cases by reason of their imperfect condition. — 4) On the Morphology of the Muscles of the Shoulder-girdle in Monotremes. By W. J. Stewart McKay, M.B., B.Sc. The author finds a clavicular deltoid present in both *Echidna* and *Ornithorhynchus*; also a pectoralis quartus, teres minor and subclavius. The teres major is single in both forms; the subscapularis of great extent. Much attention has been given to the nervous system and elaborate dissections have been made to trace out »the latent cutaneous nerve of the thorax« (Patterson) and its communication with the intercostal nerves. — 5) Description of a new Australian Snake. By J. Douglas Ogilby. (Communicated by Edgar R. Waite, F.L.S.) The habitat of the new species (*Hoplocephalus Waitii*), which differs mainly from *H. pallidiceps*, Günth., in having 21 series of scales round the body instead of only 15, appears to be the central district of N.S.W., whereas *H. pallidiceps* is a North Queensland form. — 6) Fishes new or rare on the Australian Coasts. By Edgar R. Waite, F.L.S. The fishes dealt with are from Maroubra, N.S.W., and are either new to Australia or of exceedingly rare occurrence, and with two exceptions obtained for the first time on the coasts of this colony. The species mentioned are: — *Dules argenteus*, Bennett, *Acanthurus triostegus*, Linn., *Psenes Whiteleggii*, sp. nov., *Nomeus Gronovii*, Gmel., *Schedophilus maculatus*, Günth., *Glyphidodon Brownriggii*, Bennett, *Solenognathus Hardwickii*, Gray, *S. spinosissimus*, Günth., *Monacanthus flicauda*, Günth., *M. nitens*, Hollard, and *Leptocephalus*. The author is of the opinion that *Solenognathus fasciatus*, Günth., is not specifically distinct from *S. spinosissimus*. — 7) Description of a new Mite belonging to the genus *Heteropus* found in Wasps' Nests. By W. W. Froggatt. The name *Heteropus alastori* is proposed for a mite which has been found in great numbers in the clay nests of the solitary wasp, *Alastor eriurgus*, Sauss., in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The gravid female has an immense globular abdomen eight times the length of the head and thorax combined. — 8) Botanical. — Mr. Hedley read the following note: — »From the throat of

a *Rallus pectoralis* Mr. J. A. Thorpe of the Australian Museum extracted the snail I now exhibit. This is a specimen of *Chloritis jervisensis*, Quoy and Gaimard, a species common in this neighbourhood, whose almost adult and uninjured shell measures 18 mm in diameter, and which weighed, shell and animal together, 1,26 grammes. When found by Mr. Thorpe, to whom I am indebted for both facts and specimen, the snail was quite dead; as a test I immersed the animal in strong spirits without inducing contraction; since, however, its consumer had been killed forty hours earlier, the suffocation of the mollusc was to be expected. The bird was shot at Randwick, near Sydney, on the 19th May, 1894, by Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Registrar-General. In enumerating »Means of Dispersal«, Darwin observes (Origin of Species, 6th ed. p. 372): »A bird in this interval [eighteen hours] might easily be blown to the distance of 500 miles, and hawks are known to look out for tired birds, and the contents of their torn crops might thus readily get scattered.« In view of the above incident, this suggests a means whereby the geographical range of *jervisensis* might be considerably extended.« — Mr. Lucas exhibited two small fishes from Central Australia (near the McDonnell Ranges), which had been forwarded to him by Mr. C. French, F.L.S., of Melbourne. Both specimens were immature, but both belong to well-known fresh-water genera. One is *Therapon fasciatus*, Cast., described originally from the Swan River. There are specimens in the Macleay Museum from the Hodgkinson River. This young individual shows the strong spines of the praeoperculum and the praeorbital which distinguish this species from *T. percoides*, Günther. The other fish is a very young *Chatoessus*, and seems to correspond better with *C. erebi*, Günther, than with *C. Richardsoni*, Castelnau. The latter is the form characteristic of the waters of the Murray System. It would seem that both fishes are coast river and not Murray species. It is to be hoped that the Horn Expedition will bring back abundant material by means of which further light may be thrown on the distribution of Australian fresh-water fish, and especially on the limits of the Murray Province. — Mr. Rainbow showed living trap-door spiders (*Dinops* sp.), with their nests, from Burilla, N.S.W. Dr. Cox exhibited a very fine series of complete specimens — fructification and host — of several species of fungi (*Sphaeria*, *Isaria* or *Cordyceps*) infesting caterpillars and other insect larvae, obtained at the Kurrajong Heights by Mr. Henry Selkirk, and he communicated an interesting Note embodying the collector's observations thereon. — Mr. Waite exhibited on behalf of Mr. Skuse, the larva of a large moth (*Pielus* sp.) infested with *Isaria*, from Peak Hill, N.S.W. — Mr. Fletcher exhibited specimens of two species of phyllopod entomostraca (*Lepidurus*) from Tamworth (collected by Mr. C. T. Musson) and Dandaloo on the Bogan (collected by Mr. Alleyne Fletcher), and he pointed out that as only three Australian species — two from S.A. and one from Tasmania — had been described, the group would probably repay attention. He also showed flowers of another introduced Apocynaceous plant, *Mandevilla suaveolens*, Lindl., which had proved a death-trap to insects, forwarded from Mudgee by Mr. J. D. Cox, who reports that hawk-moths are occasionally entrapped.

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