

was shown that thirty-six species of Mammals were now known to occur in the Aden District. — A communication was read from Mr. Edwyn C. Reed, C.M.Z.S., containing a list of the Hemiptera-Heteroptera of Chili. — Mr. H. H. Druce, F.Z.S., read a paper on Bornean Butterflies of the family Lycaenidae, in which he had catalogued all the species already recorded from that island, and gave descriptions of a considerable number of new Species, principally from Mount Kina-Balu. Mr. Druce stated that the number of Butterflies of this family previously recorded from Borneo was about 75, and that his paper contained references to about 220. — A communication was read from Dr. A. G. Butler, F.Z.S., containing an account of a small collection of Butterflies, sent by Mr. R. Crawshay from the country west of Lake Nyasa. Five species were described as new to science. — Mr. J. Anderson, F.R.S., read a paper describing a collection of Reptiles and Batrachians made by Col. Yerbury at Aden and its neighbourhood during the past winter. — Mr. Boulenger, F.R.S., gave an account of the Reptiles and Batrachians collected by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith during his recent expedition in Western Somaliland and the Galla country. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

April 24th, 1895. — 1) Description of a Fly-catcher, presumably new. By C. W. De Vis, M.A., Corr. Mem. The name *Arses lorealis* is proposed for a fly-catcher from Cape York, with the lower surface entirely white in the male, ochreous in a band on the lower throat in the female, and with white lores in both sexes. — 2) On the specific Identity of the *Peripatus*, hitherto supposed to be *P. Leuckarti*, Säng. By J. J. Fletcher. During his recent visit to England Professor Baldwin Spencer was successful in obtaining a translation of the portion of Säng's paper (in Russian) descriptive of the Australian *Peripatus*. From this it appears that the type specimen was found N. W. of Sydney, and that it was possessed of fifteen pairs of legs, one without claws, and fourteen with them, like *P. brevis*, Blanchard. Hence the expression »fünfzehn Paar Fußstummel« of Leuckart's notice, which has hitherto been incorrectly interpreted as excluding the oral papillae. Since then *P. insignis*, Dendy, must become a synonym of *P. Leuckarti*, Säng., the question arises, how is the common *Peripatus* of New South Wales and Queensland, with fifteen pairs of claw-bearing legs, to be designated? Important light is shed on this point by the recent acquisition of specimens of a *Peripatus* with fifteen pairs of walking legs, but without an accessory tooth at the base of the fang of the outer jaw blades, from West Australia. Under the old régime this might equally well have been called *P. insignis*, var., with 15 pairs of walking legs, or *P. Leuckarti*, var., without an accessory tooth; or in the absence of males, even *P. novae-zelandiae*. If specific rank is accorded to the Eastern form, so must it be also to the Western form. As four species of Australian *Peripatus* would in the writers opinion be an over-supply, he would prefer the following classification, more especially as Dr. Dendy has recently recognised as a var. of *P. novae-zelandiae* a New Zealand *Peripatus* with 16 pairs of walking legs:

Peripatus Leuckarti, Säng. Australian *Peripatus* with 14 or 15 pairs of walking legs. Without or with an accessory tooth at the base of the fang of the outer jaw blade, or with several (three in one case, indications of ven more in another). Males with a pair of (accessory genital) pores between the genital papilla and the anus; with a white tubercle on each leg of

the first pair only, or of the last pair only, or of all or only some of the pairs with the exception of the first. 1. *P. Leuckarti*, Säng., var. *typica* (*P. Leuckarti*, Säng., non auct.; *P. insignis*, Dendy). With 14 pairs of walking legs. No accessory tooth. New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania. 2. *P. Leuckarti*, Säng., var. *occidentalis*. With 15 pairs of walking legs. No accessory tooth. West Australia (Mr. A. M. Lea). 3. *P. Leuckarti*, Säng., var. *orientalis* (*P. Leuckarti*, Säng., auct., non Säng.). With 15 pairs of walking legs. With one or more accessory teeth. Viviparous. Queensland, New South Wales. [4. The Victorian *Peripatus* described by Dr. Dendy as *P. oviparus*. Victoria and Tasmania (probably—for a specimen in the Macleay Museum).] — 3) Description of *Peripatus oviparus*. By A. Dendy, D.Sc., F.L.S. In the light of the knowledge gained from the translation of Sängers description of *P. Leuckarti*, already referred to, and the consequent necessary revision of the nomenclature at present in use, the author deals at length with the larger Victorian *Peripatus* which he proposes to call *P. oviparus*. No viviparous females with fifteen pairs of legs have yet been found in Victoria. Eggs showing no appearance of embryos have been met with in both the middle and last portions of the oviducts, in number varying from 3—8 in one oviduct, and 3—9 in the other. The egg-envelope is regarded as consisting of three membranes: 1. a thin vitelline membrane; 2. next a very thick membrane apparently formed as a secretion in the thick-walled part of the oviduct; and 3. externally a thin transparent membrane outside the thick one, and probably secreted by the walls of the triangular sac at the base of the ovipositor. Even at the time of laying eggs showed no sign of contained embryos. The period of development is believed to be lengthy, as much as a year and five months in one case under observation. — 4) Notes on the Sub-Family *Brachyscelinae*, with Descriptions of New Species. By W. W. Froggatt. This paper comprises notes upon the classification and systematic position of the gall-making Coccids, some corrections in the earlier descriptions of *Brachyscelis Thorntoni*, together with descriptions of three new species proposed to be called *B. dipsaciformis*, *B. sessilis*, and *B. rosiformis*. — 5) On a Fiddler Ray (*Trygonorhina fasciata*) with abnormal Pectoral Fins. By J. P. Hill, F.L.S. The specimen observed, a young male 26.9 cm long, presents a striking appearance by reason of the anterior portion of each pectoral fin being separated from the head by a wide and deep notch. The significance of the abnormality is discussed at some length. — Mr. Brazier exhibited a varied collection of zoological and botanical specimens found by F. C. Brazier at Nelson Bay Beach (Bronte), Waverly, during the southerly gales of April 11—13th last, comprising *Sepia apama*, Gray, common; *S. elongata*, Orb., rare, one imperfect specimen; *S. capensis*, Orb., thirty specimens; *S. australis*, Orb., eight specimens in very fair condition; *Ianthina caerulea*, Reeve, two hundred living specimens; *I. fragilis*, Lam., eight living specimens; *Spirula Peroni*, Lam., five imperfect specimens, with portion of the animal attached to the shells; *Lepas Hilli*, Leach, on *Sepia apama*, Gray, on slag from furnace fires, and a large nut from Pacific Islands; *L. pectinata*, Spengler, on *Spirula Peroni*, *Sepia capensis*, *Ianthina caerulea*, on corks, pieces of packing cases, and slag from furnace fires; three species of fishes; two species of crabs; numerous specimens of candle nuts *Aleurites trilobata*; and the fruit probably of *Barringtonia speciosa*.

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