

4. Über zwei neue Lumbriciden-Arten aus Nordamerika.

Vorläufige Mittheilung von Dr. H. Ude, Hannover.

In Kürze sei hier über zwei neue Regenwurm-Arten berichtet, deren ausführlichere Beschreibung an anderer Stelle erfolgt.

Allolobophora Gieseleri n. sp. aus Savannah, Ga. Borsten paarig, nicht ornamentiert. 1. Rückenporus in der Intersegmentalfurche $5/6$. Clitellum umfaßt die 10 Segmente 20—29 sattelförmig, ohne Tubercula pubertatis. Rückengefaß einfach mit 5 Paar Lateralherzen. Der Darmcanal besitzt im 11. und 12. Segment eine Erweiterung der Wand, in deren Falten Kalkkrystalle liegen; im 17. und 18. Segment liegt ein Muskelmagen. Ohne Samentaschen.

Diplocardia verrucosa n. sp. aus Nebraska. Borsten paarig, ventral und lateral, mit Geschlechtsborsten. Gürtel umfaßt sattelförmig die Segmente 14 bis 18. Ventral auf den Segmenten $1/3$ 18 bis $1/3$ 22 ein drüsiges Feld mit zwei tiefen Längsfurchen und einer Anzahl Geschlechtspapillen. Die Längsfurchen erstrecken sich von der Mitte des 19. bis zur Mitte des 21. Segmentes. Prostatadrüsenöffnungen auf 19 und 21, Samenleiteröffnungen auf Segment 20. Zwei Paar Samentaschen in den Segmenten 8 und 9. Rückengefaß einfach, Darmcanal mit doppeltem Muskelmagen im 5. und 6. Segmente, ohne Erweiterung im 14. und 15. Segmente.

Hannover, den 10. August 1895.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

May 29th, 1895. — 1) Oological Notes, continued. By A. J. North, F.L.S. With the exception of an immature egg of the first named bird recorded by the author, the eggs of the following species are now, it is believed, described for the first time: — *Eudynamis cyanocephala*, Lath., *Megalurus galactotes*, Temm., *Platalea melanorhyncha*, Reich., *Ardeetta pusilla*, Vieill. — 2) Note on the Correct Habitat of *Patella* (*Scutellastra*) *Kermadecensis*, Pilsbry. By T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., Curator of the Auckland Museum. The author visited the Kermadecs in 1887, and is in a position to settle the doubts which have been expressed as to the correct habitat, as he himself collected on Sunday Island the specimens which served as Mr. Pilsbry's types. The limpets occur plentifully on every suitable part of the coast of the island. They were afterwards found to be as plentiful on Macaulay Island and other small islands of the group. — 3) On two new Genera and Species of Fishes from Australia. By J. Douglas Ogilby. *Centropercis* (Fam. *Percophidae*), and *Tropidostethus* (Fam. *Atherinidae*) are proposed for the reception of some small but interesting fishes obtained at Maroubra by Mr. T. Whittelegge. The Atherinids are essentially surf-fishes, which at times are swept up into the pools on the reef. — 4) Descriptions of New Species of Australian Coleoptera. Part II. By Arthur M. Lea. This paper comprises

descriptions of over one hundred species, for the most part referable to the Families *Malacodermidae*, *Mordellidae*, *Anthicidae*, and *Corylophidae*. — 5) Life-Histories of Australian Coleoptera. Part III. By W. W. Froggatt. The life-histories, and food plants of the following species are described in this paper: — *Aphanasium australe*, Boisd.; *Strongylurus scutellatus*, Hope; *Aterpus cultratus*, Fabr.; *Eurhynchus laevior*, Kirby; *Axides dorsalis*, Pasc.; *Metadoticus pestilans*, Olliff; *Macchidius tibialis* Blanch.; *M. rugosus*, Blanch.; *Cadmus flavocinctus*, Saund.; *Melobasis iridescens*, L. and G.; *M. splendida*, Don.; *Cisseis maculata*, L. and G.; *C. semiscabrosa*, L. and G.; and *Epilachna 26-punctata*, Dej. — Mr. Edgar R. Waite exhibited a number of living »Waltzing« Mice, quite recently received from Japan, where these curious animals appear to have originated. They were first made known in Europe by M. C. Schlumberger, in 1893. Last year he published a description with figures copied from Japanese ivory carvings representing these mice (Mém. Soc. Zool. de France, 1894, p. 63). M. Schlumberger's mice and also Mr. Waite's are white variegated with black; the exhibitor had bred some entirely white but with discernible faint fawn marks indicating what portions would normally be black. These mice are constantly rotating, and this trait constitutes the peculiarity which gives to them their trivial name. — Mr. Fletcher exhibited specimens of a Land Nemertine obtained by Mr. R. Helms at Pretty Point, Mt. Kosciusco Plateau, probably *Geonemertes australiensis*, Dendy. Also specimens collected by himself near Gosford, of a richer darker red than even the reddest examples of *Geoplana sanguinea*, Moseley, for which when quiescent the animal otherwise might on casual examination fairly pass. The only other record for New South Wales, is of a similar red specimen obtained by Mr. R. Helms in the Richmond River District some years ago*. Professor Spencer had obtained some Tasmanian examples which were longitudinally striped with red; but all the examples from New South Wales yet seen, with the exception of those from Mt. Kosciusco, are still more pigmented. The animal is rather a rare one in this colony.

2. 67. Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte in Lübeck vom 16.—21. September 1895.

Abtheilung Zoologie. Einführender: Dr. phil. H. Lenz, Lehrer an der Realschule. Schriftführer: Hauptlehrer Ad. Koch.

Angemeldete Vorträge: 1) Prof. Dr. W. Blasius-Braunschweig: Thema vorbehalten. 2) Privatdocent Dr. C. Apstein-Kiel: Biologie des Süßwasserplankton. 3) Derselbe: Demonstration der Plankton-Apparate und der Zählmethode. 4) Dr. H. Lenz-Lübeck: Demonstrationen. 5) Prof. Dr. K. Brandt-Kiel: Über die Schließnetzfüge der Plankton-Expedition. 6) Privatdocent Dr. H. Lohmann: Über die Verbreitung der Appendicularien im atlantischen Ocean. 7) Dr. H. Brockmeier-M.-Gladbach: Einige Mittheilungen über Mollusken. 8) Prof. F. Heineke-Helgoland: Thema vorbehalten.

* P.L.S.N.S.W. 1891. Second Series. Vol. VI. p. 167.

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