

d. h. die Borsten etc., sich allmählich verkleinern, bis schließlich keine Spur mehr von ihnen zu finden ist. In Fig. 1*b* und Fig. 3 erblickt man zwei Stadien aus der Knospenentwicklung dieser Art; in Fig. 3 ist nämlich eine Knospe im letzten Stadium abgebildet, worin ein Segment an einer Seite ein gewöhnliches Parapodium, an der anderen Seite aber einen dem Stamm gleich dicken Zweig trägt. In Fig. 1*b* bemerke man auch den verkümmerten, jedoch noch ganz deutlich erkennbaren Rest des Parapodiums, welcher neben der Knospe noch auf dem Segment aufsitzt.

Es kommt auch manchmal vor, daß einer jungen Knospe durch irgend einen äußeren Umstand die Spitze verloren geht. Ist das der Fall, so wachsen, wie es scheint, in der Nähe der Bruchstelle, zwei neue Knospen, je eine an beiden Seiten; diese Knospen entwickeln sich dann gleichzeitig, woraus bald eine Doppelknospe, wie die in Fig. 4 repräsentierte entsteht. Eine solche Erscheinung dürfte wohl nicht sehr selten sein, da eine ähnliche Zwillingknospe schon von M'Intosh in Pl. XXX, Challenger Reports, Bd. XII abgebildet ist. Die zwei fingerartigen Anhänge, die man an der Spitze jeder jungen Knospe findet, verlängern sich später zu jenen besonders langen Cirren, womit die freien Hinterenden der Würmer bewaffnet sind.

Eine ausführliche Arbeit über diese, sowie andere nicht weniger interessanten Punkte in der Knospung dieser Annelide beabsichtige ich baldigst zu veröffentlichen.

Tokyo, 10. Juli 1895.

5. On a new *Pseudochirus* from N. W. Australia.

By R. Collett, Christiania.

eingeg. 18. October 1895.

Pseudochirus dahlii n. sp.

The Rock Phalanger.

Locality. Mary River, North Australia (13° 30' S. Lat. 131° 30' E. Long.) 7 Specimens (1 male, 6 females) collected by a Norwegian traveller, Dr. Knut Dahl, May 1895, and sent to the Christiania Museum.

General Characters.

Size large. Head small. Tail very short (about half the length of the body), tip almost naked. Ears short.

Fur long and woolly; colour reddish grey above; median frontal line blackish. Tail more rufous, not white tipped. Breast-spot rufous.

Muzzle very narrow; meatus auditorii inflated; orbital ridges parallel, and not uniting behind; posterior palate with large foramina.

Incisors and molars strong, intermediate teeth very feeble or absent. Upper i^2 elongated horizontally, lower i^1 lancetshaped.

Plastic Characters.

Size large. Length of the fresh animal (tail included), according to Dr. Dahl, 80—90 cm.

(On the skin the length to the root of tail sometimes exceeds 450 mm; tail 240 mm; together a total length of about 700 mm.)

Head proportionally very small, as well as the ears.

Tail very short, its length in some specimens not exceeding half the length of the body (head included).

Fur very thick and woolly, much like that of *Ps. Archeri*; the tail thickly clothed on the upper half or two thirds of its length, the thick covering gradually tapering towards the tip, which is almost naked (only a few short adpressed hairs). The lower part of the tail entirely naked for two thirds of its length from the tip.

Ears short and broad, longhaired on posterior roots, more thinly towards their tips; inside they are well haired along the prominent folds.

Rhinarium very narrow, the height being nearly double its breadth.

Pupil vertical.

Claws short, rather blunt, almost hidden by the hairs.

Colour.

General Colouring resembling that of *Ps. peregrinus*.

The back is grizzled gray with more or less reddish tinge; all the longer hairs having white tips. The rump more rufous.

Head grey. A whitish spot (sometimes indistinct) above and below the eye; a median dark line, more or less conspicuous, extends from between the eyes to the occiput. In some specimens this line is continued (very indistinctly) along the middle of the back.

Ears with a small patch of white on the lower part of their posterior border. Vibrissa black.

Tail rufous like the rump, the white tipped hairs here being scarcer. The thin hairs on the tip are sometimes blackish.

Lower parts from chin to tail whitish; a rusty spot on the middle of the chest. Lower part of the tail reddish, like the upper, only a little clearer.

Legs coloured above like the back, below whitish; hairy covering of the claws in some specimens blackish.

Rhinarium black.

A halfgrown specimen is coloured like the adult; the white tips of the hairs less conspicuous, and the rusty spot on the chest hardly visible.

Skull.

Skull small in proportion to the body. Its length in the largest specimen 72 mm, the breadth 43 mm.

Muzzle very slender and pointed (even narrower than in *Dactylopsile trivirgata*), not swollen.

Nasals narrow, rather flattened above, reaching to about the level of i^1 , and but little expanded behind; the nasofrontal angle very

deep, bifid, the points reaching the vertical from the middle of m^3 . Length of the suture from maxillae to sutura frontalis almost equalling the greatest combined breadth of the nasals.

Nasopremaxillary not longer than the nasomaxillary suture. Nasal notch rather deep, nasals projecting about 5 mm beyond their junction with the premaxillae.

Interorbital region very deeply concave in the middle, its edges raised up into high, prominent sharp-edged ridges, running parallel, and not uniting behind.

Meatus auditorius externus swollen (as in *Ps. peregrinus*); bullae not inflated.

Anterior palatine foramina short, extending backwards to the level of p^1 (or less).

Posterior palate with two large foramina, extending from the anterior border of m^2 till beyond m^4 , and only separated from the border of choanae by a thread-thick horny bridge.

Teeth.

Teeth. Strong; diastema between i^3 and canine about 3 mm, molars $1-3$ about 13 mm.

Upper jaw: Anterior incisors separated in front, i^2 elongated horizontally; its anterior-posterior diameter equalling twice that of i^3 .

Distinct diastemata in front of and behind canine.

Canine present, small, half the size of i^3 (in one specimen absent on one side).

Premolars: p^1 present, rudimentary, smaller than the canine (sometimes absent on one side). P^2 absent¹; p^3 and p^4 always present, p^3 about half the size of p^4 , the latter about two thirds size of first molar.

Molars large; length of the series 17 mm.

Lower jaw: I^1 long, lancetshaped, broadest in the middle (as in *Ps. Albertisi*); the upper and lower edge with an angle, separating the enamel covered cutting portion from the root, which is narrower.

I^2 present or absent, always minute, i^3 always absent.

Canine absent; p^1 present or absent, minute, p^2 and p^3 always absent; p^4 present, long, tricuspid, rather broad behind.

Molars as in upper jaw.

Habits. Inhabits the Granite-Rocks, hiding itself during the daytime amongst the colossal boulders, and leaving the rocks only at night, when it ascends the trees in search of food.

This consists principally of the soft parts of a kind of berry with large stone, like a great cherry.

¹ In one specimen, (A) it is present, but perfectly rudimentary, its crown hardy raised above the alveolus.

The typical dental formula is:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{0} \text{ or } \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{0} \frac{3}{0} \\
 \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{0} \frac{3}{0} \\
 \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0} \\
 \frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4} \\
 \frac{1}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{3}{0} \frac{4}{4} \\
 \frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4} \\
 \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}
 \end{array}$$

A (Female)		B (Female)		C (Male)		D (Female)		E (Female)		F (jun.) (Female)	
Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
$\frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{0} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{0} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{0} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{0} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{0} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{0} \frac{3}{0}$
$\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{2} \frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{0}{0}$
$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{0}$
$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{p} \frac{0}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{4}{4}$
$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$
Length 72 mm	Length 71 mm	Length 71 mm	Length 71 mm	Length 71 mm	Length 67 mm	Length 67 mm	Length 67 mm	Length 67 mm	Length 67 mm	Length 52 mm	Length 52 mm
Breadth 43 mm	Breadth 41,5 mm	Breadth 41,5 mm	Breadth 41,5 mm	Breadth 42,5 mm	Breadth 40 mm	Breadth 40 mm	Breadth 40 mm	Breadth 39 mm	Breadth 39 mm	Breadth 32 mm	Breadth 32 mm

It never sleeps in hollow trees, but it will, when raised, sometimes take its refuge to a tree.

Native Name »Wogoit«.

Christiania, 15. October 1895.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

September 25th, 1895. — 1) Notes on Cicadas. By W. W. Froggatt. An account of the visitation of 1894—1895 in the neighbourhood of Sydney is given, with the dates of the appearance of the following common species: — *Thopha saccata*, Amyot, *Cyclochila australasiae*, Amyot, *Macrouistria angularis*, Germ., *Psaltoda moerens*, Germ., *P. flavescens*, Dist., *Melampsalta melanopygia*, Germ., *M. encaustica*, Germ., and three species undetermined. — 2) Description of a Tree Creeper presumably new. By C. W. De Vis, M.A., Corresponding Member. *Climacteris animosa*, n. sp. Several examples were obtained in clearings in the Mulga Scrubs, at Charleville, in November. The male differs from *C. leucophoea* in the absence of guttural markings, and in the unusually pronounced character of the stripes on the lower surface: from *C. melanota* in the colouring of the upper surface and the want of guttural stripes. The female most resembles that of *C. erythropros*, but the male differs from the corresponding sex of that species in the colour of the supraclary stripe and the absence of the buff pectoral band. — 3) On the Dates of Publication of the early Volumes of the Society's Proceedings. By J. J. Fletcher. The first twenty-eight Parts of the Proceedings. Vol. I—VII. were issued undated. As questions of priority of descriptions arise from time to time, it has become desirable that the dates should, if possible, be ascertained. The Society's official records up to September, 1882, having been destroyed by fire, the list of dates now furnished is based upon data kindly supplied by the librarians of some of the Sydney libraries, or by one of the publishers. — Mr. Steel showed a Gecko (*Gehyra vorax*, Gir.) from the Rewa River, Fiji. He also remarked that the animal when alive is extremely flaccid, as if it had no bones; it is also apparently to some extent vegetarian in its diet, portions of leaves of the sugar cane as well as of an undetermined plant having been found in the stomach of a specimen dissected. — Mr. Fletcher showed some English humble bees, the defunct portion of a consignment from New Zealand recently brought over by the Department of Agriculture in the hope of the successful acclimatisation of the insects. Of the remainder some were liberated in the Botanic Gardens, and some in the Society's garden. As the bees were set free just after the first of the recent rains, they should have a fair chance of doing well; and any information about their subsequent movements and operations would be welcome.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 25. November starb in Basel Professor Dr. Ludwig Rüttimeyer im 71. Lebensjahre.

des. Referent untersuchte den Darmcanal erwachsener Larven von *P. taenioides*. Das Epithel des Dünndarmes der letzteren besteht nach seinen Beobachtungen aus zweierlei Zellen: cylindrischen und mehr oder weniger abgerundeten. Die von früheren Autoren beschriebenen Stäbchen, die sich im Obertheil der Zellen befinden sollen, sah Referent nicht. Die runden Zellen lassen, während der Nahrungsaufnahme durch die Larve, Pseudopodien hervortreten, die zuweilen stark verzweigt sind. Referent machte in den Darmcanal eine Injection von Indigoearmin und bemerkte, daß Körnchen desselben von den obenerwähnten Pseudopodien verschlungen wurden, die aus den runden Zellen traten. Außerdem findet man, nach den Beobachtungen des Referenten, in den Pseudopodien und im Obertheil der runden Zellen Körnchen, die durch den Zerfall rother Blutkörperchen des Wirthes, welche von den obenangeführten Zellen des Parasiten angegriffen werden, entstehen. Die äußere Partie der Cylinderzellen erscheint im Moment der Verdauung heller als die innere. Während des Hungers erscheint der Zellinhalt gleichartiger.


Sitzung am 4. (16.) October 1895. — H. Ю. Зографъ (N. J. Zograff) berichtete über den dritten internationalen Zoologencongreß in Leyden. П. Р. Фрейбергъ (P. R. Freiberg) referierte über neues Material zur Araneinen-Fauna des Gouvernements Moskau. Nachdem er die Familien Euetrioidae Thor., Theridioidae Thor. und Misumenoidae Thor. bearbeitet (nach den reichen Sammlungen der Commission zur Untersuchung der Fauna des Moskauer Gouvernements), fügte Referent dem Araneinen-Verzeichnis der Moskauer Fauna folgende Formen hinzu: *Epeira Redii* Scop., *E. Westringii* Thor., *E. umbratica* Clerck, *Singa albovittata* Westr., *Singa* spec.?, *Linyphia pusilla* Sund. var. a. Westr., *L. thoracica* Reuß, *Theridium cellulanum* (Cl.), *Pholcomma gibbum* Westr., *Xysticus setosus* Westr., *X. striatipes* L. Koch, *X. pini* Hahn, *X. luctuosus* Bl., *X. calcaratus* Westr., *X. frater* O. Herm., *X. Ninnii* Thor., *X. lineatus* Westr., *X. marmoratus* Thor., *X. Gloweri* Thor., *X. Kempelenii* Thor., *X. acerbus* Thor., *X. alpestris*? L. Koch, *X. bifasciatus* C. Koch, *Episimus truncatus* Walck., *Philodromus poecilus* Thor., *Ph. fuscomarginatus* De Geer, *Ph. cinereus* Westr., *Ph. dispar* Walck., *Clubiona trivialis* C. Koch, *Gnaphosa lucifuga* Walck., *Gn. bicolor* Hahn, *Lycosa agricola* Thor., *L. lugubris* Walck., *Tarentula nimata* C. Koch, *T. nemoralis* Westr. var. a. *Marptusa muscosa* (Clerck).

Reconstituirt wurde die Species *Xysticus bivittatus* Westr., welche von Thorell gestrichen worden war. Besonders interessant ist *X. Gloweri* Blackw., der am Ufer der Oka gefunden wurde: bisher war nur ein Exemplar (♀) dieser Art, das Blackwell in England gefunden hatte, bekannt. *X. Kempelenii* Thor. wurde bis jetzt nur in Osterreich gefunden (1 ex. ♂).

Referent beschrieb 11 novae species, deren Diagnosen in Kurzem im Zool. Anz. erscheinen sollen. Außerdem gab er die geographische Verbreitung aller Arten der Araneina des Moskauer Gouvernements, die zu den drei oben erwähnten Familien gehören. (Frühere Mittheilung über Moskauer Araneina siehe Zool. Anz. No. 462.)

Berichtigung. In dem Aufsatz von Prof. R. Collett, Z. A. No. 490 sind folgende Fehler zu verbessern: p. 465, Z. 20 l. »hue« anstatt »tunc«; p. 465, Z. 3 v. u. l. »Dactylopsila« statt »Dactylopsile«; p. 466, Z. 16 l. »bony« ridge statt »horny«; p. 466, Z. 2 v. u. (Note) l. »hardly« statt »hardy«.

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 Titel und Inhaltsübersicht des laufenden Jahrgangs sowie die Litteratur des December werden im Laufe des Januar ausgegeben.

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