

Chez ce monstre, en effet, le parasite étant placé à côté de l'auto-site, la tête du premier, si elle a existé, a dû présenter, à un certain degré d'évolution, avec la tête de l'autosite, les rapports de l'opodymie. Or, si j'entends bien la description et la figure qu'en donne l'auteur du Précis de Tératologie (p. 475, f. 264), la mâchoire supplémentaire et la mâchoire normale du dit monstre pleuradelphe présentent exactement la même orientation réciproque que dans notre monstre opodyme, l'unique différence des deux cas, à ce point de vue, consistant dans l'inégal développement et le rapprochement beaucoup plus considérable (poussé jusqu'à l'inclusion l'un dans l'autre) de ces deux organes chez le monstre pleuradelphe.

Ce dernier est donc simplement double, et non triple, comme l'admet à tort l'auteur du dit Précis de Tératologie (p. 494).

Santiago du Chili, 22 septembre 1896.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

August 26th, 1896. — 1) On the Australian *Bembidiides* referable to the Genus *Tachys* (Fam. *Carabidae*), with the Description of a new allied Genus. By Thomas G. Sloane. All the Australian Bembidiids having the anterior tibiae decidedly oblique above the apex on the external side, are referred to the genus *Tachys*. Twenty-seven species are tabulated, of which eleven are described as new. A new genus (*Pyrrotachys*) is proposed for an insect from Tamworth, N.S.W. — Mr. Rainbow exhibited a spray of Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) with hymenopterous galls simulating the appearance of Lepidopterous larvae. The specimen was procured by Mr. Affleck, M.L.A., at Bundarra, N.S.W. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited a collection of Australian Coccids comprising representatives of thirty genera and ninety species, and including a number of rare species described by Mr. Maskell in some of his recent papers on this family. Among the rarer species of note were *Ceronema banksiae* found upon *Banksia serrata*, *Aspidiotus pallens* ou *Macrozamia*, *Mytilaspis spinifera* upon *Acacia pendula*, *Eriococcus spiniger* and *Ctenochiton eucalypti* upon *Eucalyptus*; also the well known St. José scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) upon an apple bought in a Sydney fruit shop.

September 30th, 1896. — 1) Botanical. — 2) Australian Lampreys. By J. Douglas Ogilby. In his recent treatment of the *Hyperoartii* or true Lampreys, the author follows Dr. Gill in recognising two Families characterised by the separation or unity of the suproral lamina; to the first (*Mordaciidae*) belongs the Short-headed Lamprey, *Mordacia mordax*, to the second (*Petromyzonidae*) the Narrow-mouthed Lamprey, *Velasia stenostomus*, and the Wide-mouthed Lamprey, *Geotria australis*, these three being the only species which the author admits as valid. An exhaustive generic and specific diagnosis is given of the three forms, and all that is known or has been hitherto published concerning them has been carefully digested. Undoubtedly the greatest interest centres on the second of these species, since it is not only considered advisable to separate the Australasian form from the

South American *V. chilensis*, but also because unanswerable arguments are brought forward to establish the validity of Gray's genus *Velasia*, which is in consequence reinstated. Mr. Ogilby reviews Castelnau's account of the Victorian Lampreys, and shows that author's *Geotria australis* was an adult *Velasia*; that his *Neomordacia Howittii* was founded on an individual of the same species which had but just completed its metamorphosis, and finally that his *Yarra singularis* is probably described from an ammocoete of the same; and he points out that if he is right in his deductions the Australasian species must take the name of *Velasia singularis*. — Mr. Henn exhibited a collection of 43 species of Mollusca of the Family *Rissoiidae*, collected by himself in Port Jackson. The following, which are found also in Tasmania, are now for the first time recorded from Port Jackson: — *Rissoina elongata*, Petterd; *R. Badia*, Petterd; *R. spirata*, Sowerby; *R. elegantula*, Angas; *Rissoia cyclostoma*, Ten.-Woods; *R. Maccoyi*, Ten.-Woods; *R. Petterdi*, Brazier (= *pulchella*, Petterd). No less than sixteen species are apparently new; and Mr. Henn promised a paper dealing with them at a future date, after he had compared them with the *Rissoiidae* of the neighbouring colonies. He also exhibited specimens of *Stylifer Lodderae*, Petterd, and *Haminea cymbalum*, Q. and G., found by Mrs. Henn at Long Bay in October, 1893; *Turbonilla erubescens*, Tate; *Crosseia labiata*, Ten.-Woods; and *Zeidora tasmanica*, Ten.-Woods, found by himself in shell sand at Middle Harbour, all previously unrecorded from New South Wales. — Mr. Edgar R. Waite contributed a note on the range of the Platypus. The northern habitat is extended to 16° 45' S. and localities quoted on the Gulf of Carpentaria 140° 56' E., the most north-westerly point hitherto recorded. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited an Arachnid from the New Hebrides, belonging to the genus *Thelyphonus* (Fam. *Phryniidae*); and a very fine specimen of the Bag-shelter of a moth (genus *Teara*) from Quirindi, N.S.W. Also, on behalf of Mr. Lyell, of Gisborne, Victoria, who was present, specimens of the rare butterfly *Ialmenus myrsilus*, Doubl., bred by Mr. Lyell. Also, for Mr. Maiden, a bunch of curious horn-like galls (Fam. *Cynipidae*) upon the twig of a Eucalypt. — Mr. T. Whitelegge exhibited a rare and curious Isopod, *Amphoroidea australiensis*, originally described from N.S. Wales by Dana in 1852, since when it appears to have escaped notice. The specimen exhibited was obtained on seaweed at Maroubra Bay last June; when alive it was bright olive-green, and of a similar tint to the seaweed to which it was adhering. — Mr. Ogilby contributed a note pointing out that there are two genera of recent rough-backed Herrings in our waters, both of them generically distinct from *Diplomysus*, which may be briefly characterised as follows:—

a. Maxillaries narrow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in the diameter of the eye. Jaws, palatines, and tongue toothed. Eight branchiostegals. Dorsal inserted well in front of the middle of the body; anal moderate, its base as long as its distance from the caudal; ventrals inserted beneath the anterior third of the dorsal. Scales with smooth posterior border.

Potamalosa.

Fresh-water Herrings, represented by a single species, the "Australian Shad", *Potamalosa novae-hollandiae* (Cuvier and Valenciennes), Ogilby.

a'. Maxillaries broad, $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the diameter of the eye. Teeth entirely absent. Four branchiostegals. Dorsal inserted behind the middle of the body; anal rather long, its base much more than its distance from the caudal; ventrals inserted in advance of the dorsal. Scales pectinated. *Hyperlophus*.

Marine Herrings, represented by a single species, the "Rough-backed Sprat", *Hyperlophus sprattellides*, Ogilby.

Dr. Cox exhibited some fine living specimens of *Terebratulina cancellata*, Koch, attached to a stone, which he had recently dredged off Forster, Cape Hawke, a new habitat which he thought well worthy of record. Besides the Brachiopods, Dr. Cox stated that he had also dredged the rare *Trigonia Strangei*, and he thought that the locality mentioned was the most northern at which the rare shell had been taken. Dr. Cox also exhibited a fine specimen of *Myochama Woodsi*, Petterd, from the Derwent River, Tasmania. — Professor David contributed the following note "On a remarkable Radiolarian Rock" from Tamworth, N.S.W. : — "On September the 10th, in company with Mr. D. S. Porter, I observed the occurrence of a remarkable radiolarian rock on the Tamworth Temporary Common. Of this rock a hand specimen and section prepared for the microscope are now exhibited. The section is an opaque one prepared by cementing a slice of the rock about one-tenth of an inch thick on to an ordinary glass slip with Canada balsam and then etching its upper surface with dilute Hydrochloric Acid. The rock being partially calcareous, probably an old radiolarian ooze, the lime filling in the delicately latticed shells and interstices between the spines of the Radiolaria is dissolved out, and the siliceous shells of the radiolaria become exposed to view. Some of them are exquisitely preserved for Palaeozoic Radiolaria. The rock of which they constitute by far the larger proportion weathers into a brown pulverulent friable material like bath brick. The unweathered portions are dark bluish-grey and compact. The Radiolaria appear to be chiefly referable to the porulose division of the Legion *Spumellaria*. This discovery confirms the previous determinations by me of radiolarian casts in the rocks of the New England district, and of the Jenolan Caves, N. S. Wales. The geological age of the formation in which this rock occurs is probably either Devonian or Lower Carboniferous, as *Lepidodendron australe* appears to occur on a horizon not far removed from that of this radiolarian rock. The Moor Creek limestone, near Tamworth, I find also contains numerous Radiolaria. I propose to offer a paper on this subject at the next meeting of this Society."

2. New York Academy of Sciences, Biological Section.

October 12, 1896. — Dr. Blashford Dean and Mr. G. N. Calkins presented preliminary reports upon the results attained at the Columbia University Zoological Laboratory at Port Townsend, Washington. The expedition spent about six weeks in exploring and collecting, and brought home large collections from exceptionally favorable collecting grounds. Dr. Dean spent some time at Monterey, Cal., and brought home collections of eggs and embryos of *Chimaera* and *Bdellostoma*. — Dr. J. L. Wortman made a preliminary report upon the American Museum Expedition to the Puerco and Wasatch Beds. He reported finding a connecting link between the close of the Cretaceous and the beginning of the Tertiary. He gave an interesting account of the massive ruins of the so-called cliff dwellers in the region visited by him. In the Big Horn basin the expedition had remarkable success as well as in the Wind River basin. — Prof. Osborn stated that with the collections made this summer the American Museum could now announce that their

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