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adspersae« besaß und als der wahre Typus des *Sc. afer* zu gelten hat. Hier ist, wie ich annehme, der alte *Sc. indicus* einfach irrthümlich als *Sc. afer* β angefügt worden. Ziehen wir nun endlich 4) in Betracht, daß die Thunberg'sche Etikettierung zum mindesten keinerlei Gewähr dafür bietet, daß eine solche Umtaufe des noch 1754 als *Sc. indicus* bezeichneten Exemplars 4 Jahre später von Linné selbst vollzogen wurde, so glaube ich, daß der Bedenken genügend vorliegen, um die Lönnberg'sche Schlußfolgerung als zu sehr in der Luft schwebend zurückzuweisen. Will man daher den von mir seiner Zeit vorgeschlagenen Namen *Sc. indicus* L. 1754 für den javanischen Scorpion nicht gelten lassen, so kann nur der nächst älteste sichere Name, d. i. *Scorpio* (scil. *Palamnaeus*) *cyaneus* C. L. Koch dafür eintreten.

Weit eher würde es nach den obigen Darlegungen gerechtfertigt sein, im Gegensatz zu Lönnberg nunmehr gerade das zweite Thunberg'sche Stück des *Sc. afer* als eigentlichen Typus einer so zu benennenden Species in Anspruch zu nehmen und demgemäß den heutigen *Palamnaeus ceylonicus*, als den mit »chelis punctis eminentibus adspersis« versehenen Ceylon-Scorpion, entsprechend umzutaufen. Da aber leider bei diesem zweiten Exemplar jegliche Bemerkungen über die Herkunft und über etwaige Beziehungen zu Linné fehlen, auch die gekörnten Hände keineswegs eindeutig sind, so erscheint es als das Angemessenste, den Namen *Sc. afer*, der ja ohnehin vermuthlich als Sammelname für verschiedene Arten aus Indien und Afrika zu gelten hat, gänzlich aufzugeben.

(Schluß folgt.)

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

May 25th, 1898. — 1) Botanical. — 2) A preliminary Study of the *Membracidae* described from Australia and Tasmania. By F. W. Goding, M.D., Ph.D., (*Communicated by W. W. Frogatt, F.L.S.*) The author has in contemplation the preparation of a monograph on the homopterous Family *Membracidae*, the Australian and Tasmanian species of which have not received much attention. Twenty-two species referable to seven genera are at present known. — 3) Further Notes on Australian Shipworms. By C. Hedley, F.L.S. A fresh-water shipworm from Fiji, first brought under notice by Mr. T. Steel at the Society's Meeting im August, 1895, is described and illustrated, under the name *Calobates fluviatilis*. *C. Saulii* Wright, in which *Teredo fragilis* Tate, is included, is also dealt with. This species has now been traced from Adelaide, through Bass Straits to Sydney, where a second species, *C. edax*, flourishes, now first recognised as destructive to wharves in Port Jackson. Some critical remarks on the generic status of these

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forms are also offered.—4) Descriptions of new Mollusca, chiefly from New Caledonia. By C. Hedley, F.L.S. A remarkable new *Placostylus* from Dr. Cox's collection, aberrant alike geographically and structurally, is described; with further considerations on the range of the genus, dwelt on in a previous communication. Several molluscan novelties obtained during a visit to New Caledonia are made known, including a new *Teinostoma*, a *Diplommatina* and an *Ischnochiton*.—Notes: Mr. Edgar R. Waite, referring to some rats he had sent to the Zoological Gardens in London, and to a paper he had contributed to the Proceedings of the Zoological Society relative thereto, drew attention to the fact that he had adopted W. S. Macleay's specific name of *arboricola*, but rejected the generic title of *Hapalotis* for that of *Mus*. In a note appended to the paper, Mr. Oldfield Thomas points out that the Sydney Bush-rat is none other than a form of *Mus rattus*, and makes the interesting atatement that the rats normally inhabiting ships are not, as is commonly supposed, *Mus decumanus*, but *Mus rattus*.—Mr. Palmer exhibited a number of interesting objects from Lawson, Blue Mts., including a living Echidna; a peculiarly marked spider (*Celaenia excavata* Koch) with two egg-bags marked like the fabricator.

2. International Congress of Zoology.

Cambridge Meeting, 1898.

Regulations.

I.

In accordance with the Resolution of the International Congress of Zoology held at Leyden in 1895, a Fourth International Congress will assemble at Cambridge in 1898.

The Congress will open on the morning of Tuesday, August 23rd, and will continue for a week.

II.

The following are Members of the Congress:—

1) The Delegates of Foreign and Colonial Governments.
2) The Delegates of those Societies which organised the first three International Congresses of Zoology.
3) Persons who have paid a subscription of not less than £1[1] to the Treasurers of the Congress, either before or during the Session.

III.

All persons who enter themselves on the List of Members are understood to agree to the following rules and arrangements.

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[1] £1 = 25 francs = 20 marks.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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