daß in die Gattung Arten verschiedenen Ursprungs eingereiht worden sind, und daß sie demnach eigentlich in zwei Gattungen zu zerlegen wäre. Um dieses zu entscheiden, ist aber besseres Material von Nöthen, als dasjenige, was mir bisher zur Verfügung gestanden. Fig. 22 bezweckt, meine Auffassung von der Phylogenie der hier besprochenen Gattungen zu veranschaulichen.

2. Notiz.

Von Charles F. Rousselet, London.

eingeg. 2. November 1898.

Zur No. 571 des Zoologischen Anzeigers p. 556 möchte ich mir die Bemerkung erlauben, daß das neue Räderthier des Herrn A. Skorikow schon seit 1893 durch Herrn Dr. E. v. Daday unter dem Namen Monostyla lamellata bekannt geworden ist, in seinem Aufsatze: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Mikrofauna der Natronwässer des Alföldes, in Math.-Naturw. Ber. aus Ungarn Bd. XI. 1893.

London, W., 27. Great Castle Street, 30. Oct. 1898.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

August 31st, 1898. - 1) Contributions to a Knowledge of the Fauna of British New Guinea. No. i. Communicated by T. Steel. F.C.S., F.L.S. This communication consists of a number of papers by various authors describing a collection sent to Mr. Steel from Fife Bay, New Guinea, by the Rev. H. P. Schlencker. The only form new to science is a snake described by Mr. J. Douglas Ogilby as Dendrelaphis Schlenckeri. Mr. T. Whitelegge notes the occurrence of a shrimp, Palaemon affinis, not previously recorded for New Guinea. Amongst the lizards, Gehyra oceanica, Gymnodactylus pelagicus and Lepidodactylus lugubris are recorded, apparently for the first time from New Guinea, by Mr. A. H. S. Lucas, M.A., B.Sc., while several other species, including the interesting form Homolepida englishi, described in 1890 by De Vis, are now recorded for the second time. - 2) New Genera and Species of Fishes. By J. Douglas Ogilby. In this paper there are described as new a xiphiodontid, Eucentronotus Zietzi, g. et sp. n.; two species of Silurids, Arius proximus, and A. Stirlingi; a genus of Plotosids, Endorrhis; two Pleuronectids, Arnoglossus Fisoni and Paralichthys novae-cambriae; and a small fish, the position of which is uncertain, for which the name Creedia clathrisquamis is proposed. The eels hitherto grouped under the name Congermuraena are reviewed, and it is pointed out that these are referable to three genera-Congermuraena, Kaup, (type habenata), Congrellus gen. nov. (type balearicus), and Bathycongrus, gen. nov. (type nasicus). One new species, Congrellus fijiensis, is described, and two new names, Congermuraena sancti-pauli and Congrellus Gilberti, are proposed. — 3) On the Echinoderm Fauna of New Zealand. By H. Farquhar. The Echinoderm fauna of New Zealand, as at

present known, comprises two Crinoids, sixteen Ophiuroids, twenty-eight Asteroids, twenty-three Echinoids, and twenty-one Holothurians; total, ninety species. It is not homogeneous, nevertheless it contains a large number of peculiar forms which give it a strongly distinct character of its own. Its affinities are strongest with that of Australia. Omitting doubtful and deepwater forms, fifty-eight per cent of the known species are endemic, thirty-six per cent occur in Australia, and only six per cent have been found elsewhere and not in Australia. - 4) Notes on the Subfamily Brachyscelinae, with Descriptions of New Species. Part v. By W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S. Some critical observations on recent contributions to a knowledge of the group are offered: and descriptions are given of three new species of Brachyscelis (B. Sloanei from the Wagga district; B. attenuata from South Australia, and B. floralis from Central Australia); of a new species of Opisthoscelis (O. nigra from Port Macquarie); and of a new Sphaerococcus (S. ferrugineus, from N. New South Wales, and S. Queensland; on Melaleuca); with notes on the larvae, and on certain other previously described species. - 5) Descriptions of six new Species of Mollusca. By John Brazier, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S. The species described are Conus Brenchleyi, the type specimen of which was found inside a living Tapes radiata at Kandavu, Fiji; Cypraea Rossiteri, from the collection of the late Mr. George Thomas Rossiter; and four species of Hadra from Queensland. - 6) A Contribution to a Knowledge of the Arachnidan Fauna of New Guinea. By W. J. Rainbow, Entomologist to Australian Museum. (Contributon from the Australian Museum.) In this paper 68 species are enumerated, and of these 14 are described as new. The most interesting specimen of the collection is a species of the family Avicularidae, for the reception of which a new genus, Antrochares, is proposed. This makes the third known genus of the six-eyed Avicularidae. The other genera to which species are added are: Idiommata, Uloborus, Cyrtophora, Araneus, Misumena, Diaea, Xysticus, Sarotes, Clubiona, Argoctenus, and Attus. - 7) Descriptions of the Eggs and Nests of four Species of Australian Birds. By Alfred J. North, C.M.Z.S. The nests and eggs of the following birds are described: Ephthianura crocea, Castl. and Rams., Ptilotis macleayana, Rams., Myzomela erythrocephala, Gld., and Lophophaps ferruginea, Gld. - Mr. Brazier exhibited a large, partly broken specimen of a flattened Haliotis from Victoria, certainly quite distinct from any of the known Australian species. Also Placostylus payensis, Kobelt, var. gayettensis, Crosse, having the lip and the interior of the aperture all white, from Gayetta, New Caledonia. - Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited specimens of a Crustacean, Philyra pisum, de Haan, from Japan, one of them showing a curious abnormal prong-like growth on the dactylos of the left cheliped. - Mr. T. Steel exhibited the type specimen of the snake Dendrelaphis Schlenckeri, Ogilby, and a fine series of lizards, all from the collection sent by Mr. Schlencker from Fife Bay, New Guinea. Mr. North communicated a note calling the attention of ornithologists to the fact that examples of the rare Parrakeet, Platycercus Browni, were at present to be seen in a Sydney birddealer's shop. They were received a few days ago from Port Darwin. This was, he believed, the first occasion on which living examples of this species had been seen in Sydney.

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