

sula, for which the name *Nemorhaedus Swettenhami* was proposed. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

3. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

May 30th, 1900. — 1) Australian *Pselaphidae*. By A. Raffray. (Communicated by A. M. Lea.) Seven genera and seventy-three species are described as new, for the most part from a collection made by Mr A. M. Lea; the number of previously described Australian species being about 200. Having the types of Dr. Schaufuss and of Dr. Sharp at his disposal, the author has been enabled to offer some critical observations on some of the already known genera and species. — 2) Australian *Psyllidae*. Part i. By Walter W. Froggatt, F.L.S. In this monograph of the Homopterous family *Psyllidae* the author gives a general account of the family, and of the classification, with a summary of the work of his predecessors. The species made known by Walker, Dobson, Maskell and Schwarz are revised; and three genera and sixteen species are described as new. The latter comprise two species of a new genus allied to *Creiis*, Scott (Subfam. *Liviinae*); eight species of *Rhinocola*, one of *Aphalaria*, one of *Cardiaspis*, and one of *Spondyliaspis*, together with two new genera, each represented by a single species (Subfam. *Aphalarinae*). — 3) and 4) Botanical. — Mr. Stead exhibited preparations of a pelagic crustacean *Galathea* sp. (from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. in length), collected by Captain W. Waller, of the s.s. Westralia, between south-eastern Australia and New Zealand; the animals are known to shippingmasters as "Whale-food"; and at times myriads of them cover so large an expanse of water as to impart to it a uniform red tinge. Also a very handsome and almost perfect living specimen of the Murrumbidge Crayfishs (*Astacopsis serratus*, Shaw) and drew attention to the fact that when this animal is disturbed suddenly it emits a curious hissing sound, resembling somewhat that made by a snake. And two photographs taken at Ben Buckler, Bondi, which showed in a remarkable manner the effect produced by atmospheric erosion, aided by the vibration set up by the waves, on cliffs of the Hawkesbury Sandstone. The disintegration of the cliffs is also considerably helped by the basaltic dykes which here and there intersect the rock, and which, upon decomposing, isolate large sections.

Berichtigung.

In dem Aufsatz von Prof. Vosseler in No. 620 ist p. 394, Zeile 5 v. o. »sexuellen« statt »speciellen« zu lesen.



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