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den muß. Ich nenne sie *Derogenes ruber* n. g. n. sp.[6]. Über die systematische Stellung der neuen Gattung wage ich ein sicheres Urtheil zur Zeit noch nicht zu fällen. Ich bin jedoch geneigt, sie auf Grund der ziemlich weitgehenden Übereinstimmung in der Topographie der Genitalorgane in die Nähe der Gattung *Hemiurus* Rud. (= *Apoblema* Duj.) zu stellen[7].

Königsberg i./Pr., im Juli 1900.

11. Preliminary Note on a proposed new Genus of Onychophora.

By Arthur Dendy, D. Sc., Professor of Biology in the Canterbury College, University of New Zealand.

eingeg. 10. August 1900.

Some years ago I described[1], under the name *Peripatus oviparus*, an egg-laying species with fifteen (15) pairs of walking legs from the Colony of Victoria, which had previously been confounded with the common New South Wales species generally known as *P. Leuckarti*. Quite lately I have briefly described[2] under the name *Peripatus viridimaculatus* a species from New Zealand which has only fourteen (14) pairs of walking legs and thus closely resembles *P. insignis* Dendy, from Tasmania and Victoria (described in the "Victorian Naturalist" for 1890 p. 173).

I now find that *P. viridimaculatus* also lays eggs. This is indicated (1) by the large ovipositor of the female, (2) by the presence in the oviducts of large thick-shelled eggs and no embryos, (3) by the discovery of an egg in rotten wood in which an adult had been crept and had died. The eggs closely resemble those of *P. oviparus*, with a similar pattern and shell-structure.

I have also good reason to believe that *P. insignis* is oviparous, for the female possesses a prominent ovipositor as in *P. oviparus* and *P. viridimaculatus*. Unfortunately my specimens of *P. insignis* are all small and I have found neither eggs nor embryos in them, so that the question cannot at present be decided with certainty.

Mr. J. J. Fletcher has endeavoured[3] to shew that all the Australian species are only varieties of *P. Leuckarti*. I do not at all agree

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[6] Nach Analogie von *Pleurogenes* bezw. *Derostomum*, von ἡ δέρις bezw. ἡ δέρη der Hals, wegen der Lage der Genitalöffnung in der Nähe des Pharynx.

[7] Vgl. namentlich Looss, Weitere Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trematodenfauna Ägyptens, zugleich Versuch einer natürlichen Gliederung des Genus *Distomum* Retzius. In: Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst. Bd. XII. 1899. p. 637—641.

[1] Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for 1895. p. 195.

[2] Nature, March 8th, 1900. p. 444.

[3] Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for 1895. p. 172.

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with this view, nor do I now think it at all likely that the original *P. Leuckarti* of Saenger was identical with my *P. insignis*, though I myself suggested the possibility some years ago. I reserve the discussion of this very difficult question of synonymy for a future occasion and in the meantime I would ask whether it is not possible for some Zoologist in Germany to re-investigate Saenger's type, which is said to have been in the possession of Prof. Leuckart, and about the real characters of which great uncertainty exists?

I now wish to point out the fact that there are no less than three Australasian species which are distinguished by the presence in the female of a very conspicuous organ — the ovipositor — and (in two species at least and probably in the third also) by the very remarkable egg-laying, a habit which is altogether unknown in other species of Onychophora. Under these circumstances I feel justified in proposing the new genus *Ooperipatus* for the reception of these three species, with the following diagnosis.

Ooperipatus n. gen.

Oviparous Onychophora. The genital aperture in the female at the end of a prominent ovipositor which lies between the legs of the last pair. Legs with three spinous pads.

I propose to include the following species in the genus:

1) *Ooperipatus oviparus* Dendy, with fifteen (15) pairs of walking legs and an accessory tooth on the outer blade of the jaw. This species is characteristic of the colony of Victoria (Australia) but is has also been recorded by Mr. Steel[4] from New South Wales and I have in my collection specimens from Queensland.

2) *Ooperipatus insignis* Dendy, with fourteen (14) pairs of walking legs and no accessory tooth on the outer blade of the jaw. This species appears to be characteristic of Tasmania but also occurs in Victoria.

3) *Ooperipatus viridimaculatus* Dendy, with fourteen (14) pairs of walking legs and no accessory tooth on the outer blade of the jaw; distinguished from *O. insignis* by the pattern of the skin. This species occurs in the neighbourhood of Lake te Anau in the South Island of New Zealand. Mr. Fletcher[5] has also recorded the occurrence of a fourteen-legged species (which he provisionally identifies with this) from the North Island of New Zealand.

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[4] Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for 1897. p. 124.

[5] Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales (Abstract, April 25th, 1900).

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While reserving for the present the full discussion of the affinities of the genus *Ooperipatus* I would point out that it is evidently most closely related to Pocock's *Peripatoides*, which occurs side by side with it both in Australia and New Zealand.

Christchurch, New Zealand, July 5th, 1900.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

June 27th, 1900. — 1) Notes on some Australian and New Zealand Parasitic Hymenoptera, with Descriptions of new Genera and Species. By William H. Ashmead, Assistant Curator, Division of Insects, U.S. National Museum, Washington. (Communicated by W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S.). Sixty-four species were represented in two collections brought together by Mr. W. W. Froggatt, and Mr. A. Koebele, formerly of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Of these forty-nine are described as new. — 2) On the *Carenides* (Fam. *Carabidæ*). Part III. By Thomas G. Sloane. Nine species referable to the genera *Laccopterum*, *Carenum*, *Eutoma* and *Carenidium*, are described as new, from Queensland, North-west, West, and Central-Australia. A synoptic table of the groups of species into which the genus *Carenum* may be subdivided is given, with notes thereon. — 3) Descriptions of two new Species of Diptera from Western Australia. By D. W. Coquillett. (Communicated by Arthur M. Lea). A species of *Phytomyza*, the larvae of which mine the leaves of the Beet, and one of *Myiophasia*, parasitic upon the Scarabeid *Anoplostethus opalinus*, Burm, are described. The second of these, founded upon male specimens, may indeed be congeneric with *Neophasia picta*, Brauer and Bergenst., founded on a female specimen without antennae from West Australia. — 4) Descriptions of two new blind Weevils from Western Australia and Tasmania. By Arthur M. Lea. Only two species of blind Coleoptera have hitherto been recorded from Australia, namely, *Halorhynchus caecus*, Woll., from West Australia, and *Illaphanus Stephensi*, Macl., from New South Wales, both dwelling close to sea-beaches. An additional species of *Halorhynchus* from the "outer beach" at Geraldton, W.A., is described in the present paper, together with an insect for which a new genus is proposed, and of which the type specimen was found in the nest of a small red ant near Hobart. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited mounted preparations of various crustaceans including *Nectocarcinus integrifrons*, M.-Edw., from Port Jackson, *Cancer novæ-zelandiæ*, Jacq. & Lucas, from New Zealand, *Lithodes maia*, Leach, from Norway, and *Macrophthalmus setosus*, M.-Edw., one specimen of the last of these being distorted by the attack of a parasite (*Bopyrus* sp.). Mr. Froggatt exhibited a series of co-types of the parasitic Hymenoptera described in Mr. Ashmead's paper. — Mr. Waterhouse exhibited the sexes of the butterfly commonly known as *Papilio Erectheus*, Don.; and he raised the question of the authority for the choice of names in this and similar cases. The female was originally described and figured by Donovan in the "Insects of New Holland" (1805) as *P. Ægeus* (pl. xiv.), and the male as *P. Erectheus* in the same work (pl. xv.)

July 25th, 1900. — 1) Descriptions of new Australian Lepidoptera.

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