

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.

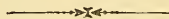
II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

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. *Carabidae*). 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.

By Oswald B. Lower, F.E.S. Forty species, referable to the *Bombycina*, *Geometrina*, *Pyralidina*, *Tortricina*, *Tineina* (*Ecophoridae*, *Gelechiadae*, *Elachistidae*, *Tineidae*), are treated of, thirty-seven being described as new. — 2) On *Didymorchis*, a Rhabdocoele Turbellarian inhabiting the Branchial Cavities of New Zealand Crayfishes. By Professor William A. Haswell, M. A., D.Sc., F.R.S. *Didymorchis* attracted notice during a search for allies of the *Temnocephalea*; and is probably the nearest known relative of the group in question. The animal is about 1 mm long and less than $\frac{1}{3}$ mm in greatest breadth; and as far as observed is practically an invariable companion of the Crayfish *Paranephrops setosus*, though not occurring in large numbers. A remarkable feature is that cilia are developed only on a portion of the ventral surface of the body, and are entirely absent round the margin and on the dorsal surface. On the whole the animal seems to make a nearer approach to the *Vorticida* than to any of the other known groups. — 3) Supplement to a "Monograph of the *Temnocephalea*". By Professor William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. Three additional species of *Temnocephala* are described — *T. tasmanica*, allied to the much larger *T. quadricornis*, occurring in the branchial cavities and occasionally on the external surface of *Astacopsis tasmanicus*; *T. aurantiaca* found upon the lower surface of the abdomen of a Tasmanian *Astacopsis* at present undetermined; and *T. caeca* found upon the surface of the remarkable burrowing Isopod, *Phreatoicopsis terricola*, Spencer and Hall. The paper concludes with some remarks on certain points in the structure of the members of the family, mainly suggested by Monticelli's recent paper (Bolletino della Soc. di Nat. in Napoli. XII. 1898). — 4) and 5) Botanical. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited a specimen and described the effluvium-producing powers of the so called "Stink-Fish", *Callionymus curvicornis*, C. & V., from Port Jackson; he also showed an undetermined snake which was found coiled up in a bunch of bananas imported from Fiji.



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