

lichen Sitzung den Charakter einer persönlichen Bemerkung gehabt, an der eine Correctur vorzunehmen der Verein als solcher nicht in der Lage war. Der Vorstand bedauert allerdings die Form jener persönlichen Bemerkung«. Nunmehr war ich gezwungen, wollte ich überhaupt Genugthuung erhalten, die Angelegenheit der Öffentlichkeit zu übergeben, was im Zool. Anz. Bd. XXIV No. 639 geschah.

Dies zur Illustration dessen, was Herr Br. »unter eine Unvorsichtigkeit sofort freiwillig wieder gut zu machen« versteht.

Den rein persönlichen Theil unseres Streites und die persönlichen Anzapfungen des Herrn Br. übergehe ich bis auf eine. Auf p. 467 der »Abwehr« heißt es: »Bald darauf betrug sich Herr Kn. in einem unserer Praktikantenzimmer mir gegenüber derart, daß ich ihm das weitere Betreten der Zimmer verbieten mußte«. Herr Br. hat mir ein Betreten der Zimmer nie verboten. Ihm steht zudem ein solches Verbot gar nicht zu, da er nur Assistent und nicht Institutedirector ist, was er allerdings gelegentlich verwechselt.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

June 26th, 1901.—1) and 2) Geological. On the Occurrence of Diatoms and Radiolaria in the Rolling Downs Formation (Lower Cretaceous) of Queensland. By Professor David, B.A., F.R.S., W. S. Dun, and W. H. Rands.—3) Botanical.—4) Australian *Psyllidae*. Part II. By W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S. Twenty-four species referable to three subfamilies are described as new—the *Psyllinae*, in which the stalk of the subcosta is as long as or longer than the stalk of the cubitus; the *Triozae*, in which the stalk of the cubitus is wanting; and the *Prionocneminae*, in which there is a transverse nervure towards the apex of the wing. Of the total, nine species are referred to the genus *Psylla* and seven to *Trioza*. Four supplementary species referable to the subfamilies treated of in Part I., are also described.

July 31st, 1901.—1) and 2) Botanical.—3) Contributions to a Knowledge of Australian Entozoa. Part I. Description of a new Species of *Distomum* from the Platypus. By S. J. Johnston, B.A.—*Distomum ornithorhynchi*, n. sp., is found in the stomach, duodenum, and proximal portion of the small intestine of the Duckbill. Its most characteristic features are the globose, solid ovary, the elongate, almost moniliform testes, very numerous follicular vitelline glands, the character and position of the suckers, and the simple nature of the alimentary canal. The species falls into Dujardin's subgenus *Brachylaimus*.—4) Revised Census of the Marine Mollusca of Tasmania. By Prof. Ralph Tate, F.G.S., &c., and W. L. May. By far the greater number of the named species of Tasmania have been known by description only, covered by the papers of Tenison-Woods, 1875—1881, and continued by Petterd and Beddome to 1884; and in consequence many of the species have been re-described under different names. The efforts of the

authors, carried on for many years, are to bring these little-known species into relationship with the constituents of neighbouring local faunas. The authors have had access to very nearly all of the local types, and their knowledge of the Australian fauna imparts to their interpretation of the Tasmanian species a value which may be accepted as correct in the main. The unfigured species, including about 30 new forms, number 120 or thereabouts, which are illustrated. Two new genera are established, *Petterdella*, based on *Stilifer Tasmanica*, T.-Wds., which has the general form and aperture of *Rissoina* and the heterostrophe nucleus of *Eulimella*; and *Thraeopsis* (nomen mutandum) = *Alicia*, Angas non Johnston (1861). A new species of a previously unknown genus in Australia, *Cyamium*, is described. Among some of the several changes in generic location is the transference of *Cominella tenuicostata* to *Phos* in a sectional group belonging to the Older Tertiaries of Australia. This is not the only instance of the survival of an Eocene genus in an unique species in the waters of Southern Australia and Tasmania. The number of species in the Census of Tenison-Woods has been considerably reduced, but many extralimital species have been added. The total number is 676, grouped as follows:—

Cephalopoda . . . . .	10
Gastropoda . . . . .	503
Scaphopoda . . . . .	4
Lamellibranchiata . . . . .	156
Palliobranchiata. . . . .	3
	676

Mr. R. Helms exhibited a remarkable spider (*Dicrostichus* sp.) from Rose Bay, together with its nest and egg-bags. — The subjoined abstract of a paper read at last Meeting was received too late for insertion in last month's Abstract:—

1) Note on the Occurrence of Radiolaria and Diatoms in the Lower Cretaceous Rocks of Queensland. By W. H. Rands, F.G.S., W. S. Dun, and Prof. David, B.A., F.R.S. — The authors, after a brief review of the literature dealing with the above organisms fossil in Australia, describe their mode of occurrence, as recently determined in the Maranoa Limestone of Queensland. The collection of macroscopic fossils as recorded by Messrs. R. L. Jack and R. Etheridge, Junr., in association with the above limestone proves its age to be probably Lower Cretaceous, the well known Queensland form *Maccoyella Barklyi*, Moore, being specially characteristic. The limestone is very fine-grained, and somewhat siliceous, and weathers superficially into a brownish friable material like Bath brick, whereas the unweathered portions are bluish-grey. As regards the Radiolaria (which are Spumellarian mostly), few, if any, spine-bearing forms are preserved, a fact which has already been commented on by Dr. G. G. Hinde, F.R.S., in his description of the Upper Cretaceous (?) Radiolarian rocks from Fanny Bay, Port Darwin. The forms of Radiolaria and Diatoms in the Maranoa Lime-stone have been studied by the authors partly by making thin sections of the rock, and partly by etching the organisms out with dilute acetic acid.

As regards the Diatoms, only one variety is present which can with certainty be assigned to this order. This form, which is rather plentiful, is almost certainly one of the *Nitzchiaceae* or of the *Naviculaceae*. Another

curious form, which may or may not be a diatom, and one which is exceedingly abundant in the rock, is cylindrical in shape and exhibits well preserved and very delicate sub-hexagonal mesh-work. Disc-shaped minutely porous forms are also present, recalling *Pyxidicula* in shape, but as they are mostly much larger than *Pyxidicula* it is doubtful whether they can be referred to that genus or even to the diatoms at all. At the same time they are very minute for Radiolaria. A great variety of fragmental micro-organisms, in addition to those mentioned, are present in the rock. The authors propose to forward samples of the rock to some specialist for detailed description and determination of the micro-organic remains. The statement was made by one of the authors that the Permocarboniferous cherts of Mt. Victoria in N.S. Wales were certainly composed of micro-organisms, and amongst these an obscure form much resembling the diatom *Triceratium* was present. Microphotographs of the microzoal remains in the Maranoa limestone, taken by L. C. Green, of the Queensland Geological Survey, were exhibited.

## 2. Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft.

### Elfte Jahresversammlung

im Zoologischen Institut zu Berlin am 11. August 1901.

Dem im vergangenen Jahr gefaßten Beschuß gemäß wurde mit Rücksicht auf den internationalen Zoologencongrès nur eine Geschäftssitzung abgehalten, unter dem Vorsitz des Herrn Prof. H. Ludwig (Bonn) und unter Beteiligung von 30 Mitgliedern und 8 Gästen. Nach Verlesung des Geschäftsberichtes des Schriftführers und des Berichtes des Generalredacteurs des »Tierreichs« wurde beschlossen, die nächste Jahresversammlung in der Pfingstwoche 1902 zu Gießen abzuhalten. Der Antrag des Vorstandes auf Statutenänderung gelangte zu einstimmiger Annahme.

Der Schriftführer:

Prof. Dr. J. W. Spengel.

## III. Personal-Notizen.

### Necrolog.

Am 7. Juni starb zu Suva auf Viti Levu im Alter von 37 Jahren in Folge von Dysenterie der englische Ornithologe Lionel W. Wiglesworth, namentlich bekannt als Verfasser des mit A. B. Meyer gemeinsam herausgegebenen Werkes: *The Birds of Celebes*. Berlin, 1898.

Am 30. Juli starb in Collegeville, Pennsylv., Dr. P. Calvin Mensch, 37 Jahre alt, ein durch mehrere Arbeiten rühmlich bekannter Morpholog.

### Berichtigung.

Der Verfasser des Aufsatzes 48045 (p. 351 der Bibliographia) ist nicht K. Konstanecki, sondern E. Godlewski, jr.

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