

31. Marburg.

Zoologisches Institut.

Direktor: Prof. Dr. Eugen Korschelt.

Assistenten: Dr. Karl Tönniges,

Dr. Johannes Meisenheimer, Privatdozent.

Konservator: Friedrich Wagner.

Außerdem: Prof. Dr. August Brauer,

Dr. Ernst Teichmann.

Der Herausgeber richtet an die Herren Fachgenossen die Bitte, ihm etwaige Ergänzungen der Personalverzeichnisse oder eingetretene Veränderungen freundlichst bald mitteilen zu wollen.

E. Korschelt.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

August 26th, 1903. — 1) Studies in Australian Entomology. No. XII. New Carabidae (Panageini, Bembidiini, Platysmatini, Platynini, Lebiini; with Revisional Lists of Genera and Species, some Notes on Synonymy, &c.). By Thomas G. Sloane. — 2) Revision of the Australian *Curculionidae* belonging to the Subfamily *Cryptorhynchides*. Part VI. By Arthur M. Lea, F.E.S. — Mr. G. A. Waterhouse exhibited specimens of *Hypocysta metirius*, Butler (♂), and *H. pseudirius*, Butler (♂), which had been compared by Mr. H. H. Druce with the types in the British Museum; both these belong to the *H. vius* group. *H. antirius*, Butler, which has been variously used for both the species exhibited, Mr. Druce says is allied to *H. adiante*, Hübner, of which *H. undulata*, Butler, is, at best, a variety. *H. epirius*, Butler, is allied to, if not identical with *H. pseudirius*. — Mr. H. J. Carter exhibited some entomological novelties, including representatives of an undescribed species of *Lemidia* (Fam. *Cleridae*), and of *Egestria* (Fam. *Pedilidae*); likewise a variety of *Prostomis cornutus* (Fam. *Cucujidae*) hitherto recorded only from Tasmania. Also a specimen of *Scaraphites macleayi*, Westw., (Fam. *Carabidae*), found at Darling Point, Sydney, not far from the locality of the type specimen (Mr. W. Sharpe Macleay's garden at Elizabeth Bay, on a portion of which the Society's Hall now stands): this very local form is probably doomed to early extinction in consequence of suburban developments. Mr. Carter also showed a "vegetable caterpillar" forwarded to him by Mr. J. Q. Wood with the information that it was alleged to have been found in a gold mine at Peak Hill, embedded in quartz, at a depth of 150 feet. — Mr. Fletcher showed a copy of "Voyages de Corneille le Bruyn par la Moscovie, en Perse, et aux Indes Orientales" (1725), the original edition of which in Dutch was published in 1714—a work of interest because of the description and illustration of the Filander, or Aru Island Wallaby (*Macropus brunii*, Schreb.), seen by the author in captivity at Batavia in the year 1706. The figure is still the earliest known of any Australian type of Marsupial. But the Filander has had to give place to the little wallaby of Houtman's Abrol-

hos (probably *Maropus eugenii*, Desm.) as the first Macropod which so far is known to have revealed itself to European eyes, for the recently published investigations of Professor Heeres¹ show that, so long ago as 1629, Commodore Pelsaert—whose ship, the “Batavia”, was wrecked on one of the islands in June of that year—had observed and noted the pouched character, and the mammary foetus of the wallaby in question. He says, “We found in these islands large numbers of a species of cats, which are very strange creatures; they are about the size of a hare, their head resembling the head of a civet-cat; the fore paws are very short, about the length of a finger, on which the animal has five small nails or fingers, resembling those of a monkey’s fore paw. Its two hind legs, on the contrary, are upwards of half an ell in length, and it walks on these only, on the flat of the heavy part of the leg, so that it does not run fast. Its tail is very long, like that of a long-tailed monkey; if it eats, it sits on its hind legs, and clutches its food with its fore paws, just like a squirrel or monkey. Their manner of generation or procreation is exceedingly strange and highly worth observing. Below the belly the female carries a pouch, into which you may put your hand; inside this pouch are her nipples, and we have found that the young ones grow up in this pouch with the nipples in their mouths. We have seen some young ones lying there, which were only the size of a bean, though at the same time perfectly proportioned, so that it seems certain that they grew there out of the nipples of the mammae, from which they draw their food, until they are grown up and are able to walk. Still, they keep creeping into the pouch even when they have become very large, and the dam runs off with them when they are hunted” (p. 61). The much less satisfactory observations of Vlaming and Dampier on West Australian wallabies, belong to the last decade of the seventeenth century.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Mr. M. Caullery, précédemment professeur de Zoologie à la Faculté des Sciences de Marseille, est nommé Maître de Conférences à la Faculté des Sciences de Paris. — Adresser tout ce qui lui est destiné au Laboratoire d’Evolution des Etres Organisés, 3 rue d’Ulm, Paris, 5^e arr.

¹ “The Part borne by the Dutch in the Discovery of Australia, 1606—1765. By J. E. Heeres, LL.D., Professor at the Dutch Colonial Institute, Delft.” Published by the Royal Dutch Geographical Society in commemoration of the XXVth anniversary of its foundation. Leiden (1899).



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