Derselbe zeigte Photographien von zwei neulich für das Reichsmuseum in Stockholm erworbenen Takin (*Budorcas taxicolor*) und behauptete, daß diese Art auf Grund der Strukturverhältnisse der Hörner und andrer Merkmale mit den Rupicaprinen zusammengestellt werden muß und gar keine Verwandtschaft mit Ovibos hat. Dr. Sven Ekman

Redakteur der Verhandlungen.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

October 26th, 1904. 1) Notes on Australian Lycaenidae. Part IV. By G. A. Waterhouse, B.Sc., B.E., F.E.S., and R. E. Turner. This paper comprises - 1) Critical or other notes upon Cyaniris tenella Misk., Danis macleayi Semp., Lampides coelestis Misk., L. hylas Cram., var., Miletus meleagris Waterh. (Q described), Miletus narcissus Fabr., Candalides erinus Fabr., E. acasta Cox, Lycaenesthes affinis Waterh. (nom. nov.), Cutochrysops platissa Herr.-Sch., Chilades trochilus (= C. putli Koll.), Zizera karsandra Moore, Nacaduba florinda Butl., Bindahara isabella Feld., and Liphyra brassolis Westw. 2) Descriptions of three genera proposed as new, with Holochila albosericeu Misk., Lucia pyrodiscus Rosen., and Lycaena agricola Westw., as the respective type species. And 3) some general remarks upon several proposed alterations in the personnel of the Australian Section of the Family as treated of last year in Part III. of this Series. In the preparation of the paper the authors have had the advantage of an increased knowledge of the de Nicéville collection in Calcutta, and especially of very material help afforded by Mr. H. H. Druce, of London. - 2) Revisional Notes on Australian Carbidae. Part 1. Tribes Carabini, Pamborini, Pseudozaenini, Clivinini, and the Genus Nebriosoma. By Thomas G. Sloane. The paper contains a tabular view of the tribes of the subfamily Carabinae found in Australia, the tribal name Pruedozaenini being proposed to take the place of Mystropomini as required by the application of the law of priority. It is proposed to revive as the name of a complex the Latreillian division Bipartiti, corresponding to the Scaritini of recent authors, which is considered to include the two Tribes Clivinini and Pasimachini. The species of Pamborus are tabulated. The genus Clivina in so far as it is Australian is revised and brought up to date, several new species being added. A new genus allied to Clivina, to be called Platysphyrus is suggested for a recently discovered species from North West Australia. Mr. D. G. Stead mentioned instances of recognisable variations in shape and colouration in Australian freshwater and estuarine fishes according as they frequented running streams or normally saline waters, or were isolated in stagnant lagoons or the waters were unduly saline during a period of drought. Dr. Greig Smith exhibited the carcases of three bush mice affected with a skin disease about the head, forwarded from Tamworth by Mr. W. W. Froggatt; also a preparation under the microscope showing the growths to be of a fungoid character, possibly a case of Mouse-Favus. Many deaths were reported as due to the disease. Mr. Palmer stated that the female of a pair of Chestnut-eared Finches (Taeniopygia castanotis, Gould) in his aviary, which were caught at Lawson, laid altogether 17 eggs last year; and that this year she had reared a brood of six young ones, and subsequently had laid three eggs.

November 30th, 1904. 1) Contributions to the Study of Australian Foraminifera. Part I. By H. I. Jensen, B.Sc. This paper for the most

part is a compilation of the species which have been identified in samples of sand or other materials obtained from various sources, viz.: -1 Foraminiferal sand dredged 16 miles east of Wollongong in 100 fathoms (90 species, of which 24 have been recorded previously from Port Jackson by Mr. T. Whitelegge); 2) Foraminiferal sand dredged at Byron Bay in 111 fathoms (77 species, of which 24 have been recorded from Port Jackson by Mr. T. Whitelegge); 3) Beach sand from Lord Howe Island (6 species); 4) Coarse foraminiferal sand dredged off Sydney Heads (38 species); 5) Beach sand from Lizard Island (29 species); 6) Raised coral reef sand from the south of the New Guinea coast (4 species); 7) Dredgings in 15 fathoms at Palm Island, near Townsville (18 species); 8) Eocene limestone with Turritella, Flabellum, and Bryozoa from an uncertain locality (16 species). Representatives of only a few undescribed species were met with. The special characteristics of the material dredged by Messrs. C. Hedley and G. H. Halligan off Wollongong (No. 1 in the above list) were found to be that most of the Miliolinue therein were micromorphs; that the Lageninae were very numerous, the species merging into one another; and that, as Globigerina was by far the most abundant organism, the sample might almost be termed a Globigerina-ooze. 2) Revision of Australian Lepidoptera. Part II. By A. Jefferis Turner, M.D., F.E.S. Some supplementary remarks on the Family Notodontidae (revised in a previous paper) are offered; and the Family Syntomidae, comprising four genera with forty-four species (of which eight are described as new), is reviewed.

Mr. Froggatt exhebited specimes of the larvae of the Sheep Nasal or Bot-fly (*Oestrus oris*, L.) taken from the heads of sheep killed at Megalong last month. Reports have come in from several places on the Blue Mountains showing that this pest has been infesting the sheep of late. Also, two very handsome grasshoppers (Fam. *Locustidue*) from Mt. Magnet, Murchison, W.A., lately received from Mr. Mansbridge.

Mr. Jensen exhibited a series of slides of Foraminifera under the microscope, in illustration of his paper.

Mr. Brazier exhibited a large miscellaneous collection of objects from New Caledonia, comprising various crustaceans, arachnids (including Araneus edulis, Heteropoda venatoria, Linn., and Nephila maculata, Fabr.), myriapods, dragon-flies, Cicads, Coleoptera destructive to mangoes and oranges, Hymenoptera and their nests, Mollusca (including the rare Neritopsis radula, with operculum; the rare Pedicularia elegantissima, Desh., from Lifou, Loyalty Islands, a new record; a sinistral variety of Placostylus fibratus, and a dextral distorted from from Mare, Loyalty Islands; P. Bondeensis, distorted at the suture above the aperture; a fine series of Leucocharus porphyrochila from Houailou, Central Chain of Mountains; a fine series of Cypraca Bregeriana; a series of the representatives of 200 species of small molluses, in tubes, from Lifou, Loyalty Islands; an assortment of pearls; and some very large mother-of-pearl shells (Meleagrina); carved and etched); together with geological and botanical specimens.

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