

Die von Cook oben angeführten *Japyx* sind auch jetzt (April 1905) noch nicht zurückgeschickt worden, nur das Stück aus Kreta könnte auf Cooks *creticus* bezogen werden, was aber auch nicht angeht, da Cook dann unterlassen hätte, seine Bestimmung beizusetzen und außerdem den genaueren Zettel nicht berücksichtigt hätte, was ich nicht ohne weiteres annehmen kann.

III. Meine betreffende Japygiden-Arbeit im Archiv für Naturgesch. ist unterzeichnet auf den »28. August 1903« und erschienen in Bd. I. H. 1, also mehr als zehn Monate früher als das Eintreffen des 1. Teiles der von Cook entliehenen Sammlung aus Amerika! Ich konnte also die Cookschen Typen einfach deshalb nicht berücksichtigen, weil sie im Museum nicht vorhanden waren. Herr Dr. Silvestri hätte aber diesen Sachverhalt jederzeit vom Berliner Museum erfahren können, wenn er sich schriftlich an den Direktor des Museums gewandt hätte. Der Wunsch einer Typenuntersuchung ist vollkommen berechtigt, nicht berechtigt aber ist es, zu schreiben: »Mir erscheint es nicht unmöglich, daß Dr. Verhoeff die Cookschen Typen unter andern Namen beschrieben hat«, zumal ich a. O. S. 107 die Cookschen Tiere genannt habe (also auch die Notiz »Berlin Museum« kannte), aber mit Rücksicht auf die ausstehende Rücksendung, d. h. im Interesse Cooks über die Typen geschwiegen habe. Bei dem Vorwurf Silvestris müßte man schließen, daß mich irgendeine Schuld treffe an dem mangelnden Ausweis über die Typen, also etwa, daß ich die Typen neu beschrieben, ohne das zu sagen. Doch erledigt sich dies durch die angeführten Tatsachen. Übrigens wird durch derartige Bemerkungen einem Museum bzw. dem Vertreter der betr. Tiergruppe nur unnötige Mühe bereitet.

12. April 1905.

## II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

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

Abstract of Proceedings, March 29th, 1905. — 2 Contribution to our Knowledge of the Physiology of the Pancreas. By H. G. Chapman, M.D., B.S. (From the Physiological Laboratory of the University of Sydney.) The conclusions arrived at in this paper, which is a Preliminary Communication, may be summarised as follows: — 1) Secretins from the echidna, wallaby, Australian water-tortoise, and ibis are active upon the dog in causing a flow of pancreatic juice. — 2) Secretin does not appear to cause pancreatic secretion in the echidna. — 3) The flow of pancreatic juice produced by pilocarpine is inhibited by atropine, while the flow produced by secretin is not so inhibited. — 4) Stimulation of the vagus nerve does not inhibit the secretion due to secretin. — 5) The pressure under which the fluid is secreted in the pancreatic duct is equivalent to 9 inches of the juice. — 6) Pan-

creatic juice may be activated by leucocytes so that it acts upon proteids. — Mr. C. Hedley exhibited, on behalf of Mr. W. F. Petterd, a collection of deep-sea mollusca, corals, and holothuria. These were dredged at a depth of 300 fathoms, at a point 28 miles east of Sydney Heads, and included new species of *Coralliophila*, *Trophon*, *Cymatium*, *Columbarium*, *Cuspidaria*, etc., and an Elaspod Holothurian indentified by Mr. T. Whitelegge as *Pannychia moseleyi*. — Mr. North exhibited a specimen of Grass-Finch, from the Northern Territory of South Australia, which he had separated from *Poephila acuticauda* Gould, under the name of *Poephila aurantirostris*<sup>1</sup>. Some time ago he had found that it had been previously described by Dr. O. Heinroth<sup>2</sup> from living examples in the Berlin Zoological Gardens, under the name of *Poephila hecki*, but this was the first opportunity he had had of bringing it under the notice of Members of the Society. *P. aurantirostris* North, thus becomes a synonym of *Poephila hecki* Heinroth. The part of Australia from which the birds were procured was not known to Dr. Heinroth. The present specimen, Mr. North was informed by Mr. Percy Peir, was caught with others, also Masked Grass-Finches (*Poephila personata* Gould) a few miles from Burrundie, Port Darwin District. Mr. North had seen many living examples from the same district, also from the neighbourhood of Wyndham, North-western Australia.

Abstract of Proceedings, April 26th, 1905. — The following papers were read: — 1) Revisional Notes on Australian Carabidae. Part II. Tribe VI. Scaritini. By Thomas G. Sloane. The Tribe Scaritini, as here limited, contains numerous and highly specialised genera; and occurs in all the large land areas of the globe. It is the most important Tribe of the Carabidae found in Australia, and as there represented it may be subdivided into two Subtribes, the *Scaritides* and the *Pasimachides*. The first of these takes in the genera *Steganomma* and *Geoscaptus*. The second comprises the genera *Scaraphites*, *Euryscaphus*, *Philoscaphus*, *Laccoscaphus* (replacing *Laccoscopterum*), *Carenum*, *Trichocarenum*, *Carenidium*, *Carenarchus* (replacing *Epilectus*), and *Teratidium*. Critical observations and tabular lists are offered; and six species are described as new. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited specimens of *Oligotoma gurneyi* Froggatt (Fam. Embiidae), together with one of the webs which they fabricate, received from Mr. Thomas Steel; the species was described in last year's Proceedings from the study of a single individual taken at light; since that time the insects had been found in great numbers in the Colonial Sugar Company's Refinery at Pymont, the presence of the webs giving the walls the appearance of being coated with mould. Also pupae of one of the common Sydney bulldog ants (*Myrmecia pyriformis* Sm.), cut out of the pupal cocoons; and exhibited to show the curious spiny structures present on the body, but which are absent in the imago.

<sup>1</sup> Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. Vol. XXVII. p. 207. 1902.

<sup>2</sup> Ornitholog. Monatsb. Jah. VIII. p. 22. 1900.

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