

Ich habe diese Kritik der Ausstellung nur deswegen meinen obigen Ausführungen angefügt, um am Objekt zu zeigen, daß die beste Widerlegung gewisser Theorien ihre Ausführung ist und daß diese Ausstellung nicht dazu berechtigt, den Museen neue Wege zu weisen.

2. Ergänzungen und Nachträge zu dem Personalverzeichnis zoologischer Anstalten.

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

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3. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings, May 30th, 1906. — 1) On the Genus *Cardiothorax*, with descriptions of new Species of Australian Coleoptera. Part II. By H. J. Carter, B. A. — All workers in Australian Entomology who are precluded from an examination of types in European Museums find their difficulties increased by the want of information on many of the commoner species. The present paper is an attempt to clear up much of the confusion that has existed as to the nomenclature, identification and geographical distribution in one of the larger genera of the Family Tenebrionidae, Subfamily Helopides, viz., the Genus *Cardiothorax*. The beetles of this family are usually found under logs, or bark of decaying trees, and occur in considerable numbers throughout the eastern regions of Queensland, N. S. Wales and Victoria. None have so far been recorded from the other States; indeed the only species recorded from Victoria is the n. sp. *C. australis* described in the present paper. Mr. Masters' Catalogue enumerated 39 species, and Mr. Blackburn has since added one more. Of these, seventeen only were identified in our museums. The paper indicates five of the above names as synonyms, with the strong probability of two others being similarly placed. Of the remaining 33, seven only remain unidentified, or unseen by the writer, while nine new species are added to the list; thus bringing up the total to 42 species (or 44, if the two doubtfully distinct species, *C. fraternalis* Bates, and *C. volgipes* Bates, be still retained). In all cases of identification the geographical distribution

has been recorded in the paper. The remainder of the paper contains descriptions of new species of Tenebrionidae, and a description of one new species of the Genus *Stigmodera* (Family Buprestidae) found (and so far recorded only) from Mount Kosciuszko. — 3) Descriptions of new Species of Australian Coleoptera. Part III. By Arthur M. Lea. — The paper contains descriptions of 22 new species and one new genera (a blind one) of Staphylinidae, a new genus of Paussidae, a remarkable new genus of Ptinidae, the only known species of which occurs in ants' nests, an *Inopeplus*, a *Pelonium* (a genus of Cleridae not hitherto recorded from Australia), four species of *Lathridius*, and a very beautiful *Lemodes*. Several introduced species belonging to the Lathridiidae, Ptinidae, and Cioidae are recorded, and a plate of 9 figures is given. — 4) New Australian Species of the Family Agrionidae [Neuroptera: Odonata]. By R. J. Tillyard, B. A. — Eleven new species are added to the Australian list, bringing the total for this family up from twenty-eight to thirty-nine. Seven genera are represented, of which two have not before been recorded for Australia. Of the species described, ten are new to science, and the eleventh has only been recorded before from Central Africa, where it is common. The species are apportioned as follows: two each to *Lestes*, *Alloneura*, *Pseudagrion* and *Agriocnemis*, and one each to *Agriolestes*, *Ceriagrion* and *Ischnura*. In two cases the females are not yet known. All the new species come from Northern Queensland, mostly from the Cairns district, and several exhibit very close affinities to species found in Java, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. — Mr. David G. Stead exhibited examples of the common »Freshwater Perch« of the eastern rivers of New South Wales, which though so common and so widely known as a valuable game-fish, he considered to be new to science. On account of its purely fluviatile habitat, Mr. Stead proposed for it the name of *Percalates fluviatilis*. The structural features at present chiefly relied upon for the differentiation of this form from its ally *P. colonorum* (Estuary Perch) are as follows: — a) The far more elongate habit. b) The non-excavate character of the upper profile of the head (which in *P. colonorum* is invariably concave — often highly so). c) The relatively greater general thickness as compared with body-height. d) The shorter head. e) The much more ctenoid character of certain body scales in all but older specimens. It was also pointed out that the habits of *P. fluviatilis* were different from those of *P. colonorum*. Mr. Stead stated that he considered that none of the names now taken as synonyms of *P. colonorum* were applicable to this form. Specimens of *P. colonorum* for comparison with those of the new species were also exhibited.



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