Inhalt:

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

1. Fritz Schaudinn-Medaille.

Zum Andenken an **Fritz Schaudinn**, soll zeitweilig (voraussichtlich alle zwei Jahre) am Todestage des so früh verstorbenen Gelehrten eine »Fritz Schaudinn-Medaille für hervorragende Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der Mikrobiologie« verliehen werden. Die Verleihung der Medaille soll durch die Anstalt für Schiffs- und Tropenkrankheiten in Hamburg, die letzte Wirkungsstätte Schaudinns, geschehen. Eine Summe steht bereits zur Verfügung. Es wird Vorsorge getroffen werden, daß bei der Verleihung der Medaille hervorragende Gelehrte des In- und Auslandes mitwirken.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedines, July 25th, 1906. — Mr. G. A. Waterhouse exhibited specimens of all the known Australian species of *Ogyris* [Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae]. Commenting on the habits their larvae, he remarked that so far all had been found to feed on various species of *Loranthus*, feeding by night only and hiding during daylight under pieces of bark, in holes in the trees, under stones on the ground, or even in ants' nests. Most of the species are attended by ants, which seem to be very useful to them. About 7 o'clock one evening he watched larvae of *O. ianthis* marking their way from a piece of *Loranthus* to their hiding place. These larvae did not seem to have any idea of direction, for they frequently attempted to go quite away from their hiding place, but were prevented by the ants blocking their further passage in that direction. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited a mature intra-uterine foetus of the Little Saw-Shark *Pristiophorus cirratus* Latham, and, for comparison, the head of a half-grown example of the same species; and he pointed out that an examination of the rostral lamina or "saw," in the mature foetus of *Pristiophorus cirratus*, revealed the highly interesting fact that it was armed on each side, at regular intervals, with long spines only; there being none of the small intermediate spines which are so characteristic of the "saw" in the adult or in the half-grown specimen exhibited. In the possession of this character, the foetus suggested the large predaceous Saw-fishes of the genus

Pristis. It was interesting to note also that these teeth were not fixed rigidly at right angles to the "saw" as in the adult, but were movable, directed backward, and lay pressed close against each side, thus protecting both foetus and parent during parturition. Another fact that was worthy of mention was that the subrostral tentacles were about twice as long in the foetus exhibited as they are in the mature fish. — Mr. Stead also exhibited the right chela of a large Mangrove Crab, *Scylla serrata* Forskäl, the dactylus of which was very curiously malformed. In addition to being considerably dwarfed, there was a large vertical outgrowth from its upper border, resembling closely an open "nipper", even the teeth being present. — Mr. H. Leighton Kesteven contributed a note upon certain members of the molluscan Family *Rissoidae*, showing that *Rissoa petterdi* Brazier, recorded from New South Wales without definite locality, occurs in Port Jackson, as does, also *R. bicolor* Petterd, another southern species, which had been dredged off the coast by the "Thetis". The names *R. beddomei* Tate (= *R. flamia* Beddome), and *R. sophiae* Brazier, are shown to be synonyms of *R. flammea* Frauenfeld; and *R. australe* Frauenf., *R. ochroleuca* Braz., *R. mixta* Tate, and *R. apicilirata* all apply to the same species. — 3) Notes on the Hymenopterous Genus *Megalyra*, with Descriptions of new Species. By W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S. — A general account of the members of this curious genus of parasitic hymenoptera is given, with notes on the specis previously described, their general structure, and the longicorn beetles whose larvae they parasitise. Eight new species are added to the seven previously described from Australia. The collection studied comprised specimens from Australian museums and from various private collections, and was probably the finest series of these rare parasitic wasps ever brought together. — 4) Description of a new Tick of the Family Argasidae. By W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S. — The common "fowl-tick," *Argas americanus*, has been acclimatised in Australia for more than twenty years. An indigenous species is now described. This Argasid is common in the clay nests of the Fairy Martin, *Petrochelidon* (*Lagenoplastes*) *ariel*, and is usually to be found under the lining of feathers and grass resting against the clay in the nests containing the young birds, and for some time after the nestlings have flown. Specimens of it, in the Macleay Museum, were collected by Mr. George Masters in Queensland forty years ago. — 5) The Life-History of *Lestes leda*. By R. J. Tillyard, B.A. The species is shown to be double-brooded. The male assists the female in the act of oviposition, seizing her round the neck. The method of oviposition is discussed, and various statements that have been made by different entomologists from time to time are shown to differ from the results of observations on this species. The egg is torpedo-shaped. The larva-nymph is carefully described, and a wide range of variations in colouring noted. Special attention is given to the description of the three beautiful caudal gill-plates, which are no longer indispensable for respiration and are not found now except in the larvae of two of the Odonate families. The emergence of the perfect insect from the nymphal case is described from observations on some hundred or more larvae, carefully reared in captivity during the past two years. The colouration of the newly-emerged insect is noted, and also the gradual change of colouring, leading finally to the blue and bronze of the perfect insect a week or so after emergence. The paper marks a new departure in Australian entomology, being the first life-history of an Australian Odonate to be recorded.