Padua.

Zoologisches und vergleichend-anatomisches Institut der Kgl. Universität.

Direktor: Professor Dr. Davide Carazzi.

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Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings, September 26th, 1906. - Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited examples of the following species of fishes, which, he stated, were new to the fauna of New South Wales: - Dasyatis sephen (Forskal), from Clarence River; Dasyatis uarnak (Forskal), from Clarence River; Epinephelus tauvina (Forskal), from Macleay River; Genyoroge setae (Cuvier and Valenciennes), from Broken Bay; Emmelychtleys nitidus Richardson, from Port Jackson; Auxis thazard (Lacépède), from Port Jackson; Gasterochisma melampus Richardson, from Shoalhaven: Bramichthys woodwardi Waite, from Port Jackson; and Sphaeroides pleurostietus (Günther), from Clarence River. In addition, he recorded for the first time the occurrence of the well-known Albacore, Germo germo (Lacépède) on the coast; an adult specimen 431/2 inches in length was taken during 1903 at Port Macquarie, and portions of it had been handed to him for determination. Mr. Stead also pointed out that Dasyasis sephen above recorded is probably the most dangerous of all our stingrays, as it has a most powerful, muscular tail, and is able to to strike further in any given direction with its long and sharp, barbed spine, than any other species. - Mr. Frogatt exhibited the larvae, pupae, cocoons and living specimens of Axionicus insignis Pasc., taken from the stem of a damaged Kurragong tree at Junee, N.S.W. Though the beetle is very common upon the bark of this tree, this is the first that the life-history had been recorded. The eggs appear to be laid in a damaged spot on the bark; and the larvae burrow and feed in the undersurface of the bark and the upper surface of the wood beneath. This causes a great exudation of gum, and it is probably to protect themselves from the gum that the larvae construct such solid cocoons in which to pupate. — Mr. Fletcher stated that he had received a letter from Miss Lodder dissenting from the explanation of the occurrence of small fishes (Galaxias sp.) in damp earth at Strahan, Tasmania, put forward at last Meeting. In Miss Lodder's opinion the fishes were not simply aestivating in ground which represented the bed of a water hole or swamp which had dried up, as they were found in a grass tussocky) poddock, probably swampy in the rainy season. Mr. S. Hall, M. A., Melbourne University, had also kindly written, calling attention to his note on a similar fish from the same locality. ["A Burrowing Fish (Galaxias sp.)", Victorian Naturalist, XVIII. 65, Aug. 1901]. - 5) Supplement to the "Revision of the Cicindelidae of Australia." By T. G. Sloane. - A small collection made by Mr. Hacker at Coen, 150 miles north Cooktown, comprised Tricondyla aptera Oliv., Distipsidera sp. n., D. gruti Pasc., D. parva Macl., Cicindela iosceles Hope, C. doddi Sl. and var. nov., C. leai Sl. and var. nov., and C. semivittata Brullé.

The specimens came to hand too late for consideration in the "Revision". — 6) Descriptions of New Species of Lomaptera (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae, Subfamily Cetonides). By A. M. Lea, F.E.S. — Two species are described, from specimens obtained by Mr. H. Hacker at Coen, N. Q., a district which appears to be singularly rich in showy beetles, especially in Cetonids and Longicorns.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Dr. H. S. Jennings bisher an der Universität Pennsylvania, ist zum »Associate Professor of Physiological Zoology« an der Johns Hopkins Universität ernannt worden. Seine Adresse ist von jetzt an:

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