

unmöglich, dem Ehrgeiz der Sammler und reichen Gönner Vorschub zu leisten und würden sich diese einer entsprechenden Ablehnung im Interesse der Wissenschaft eben fügen müssen und schließlich trotzdem ihre Sammlungen den Museen zuweisen, geduldig wartend, bis sich, mit der Zeit, die richtigen Bearbeiter finden. Selbst wenn dadurch die eine oder andre Sammlung einem Museum verloren geht, der Verlust läßt sich wohl noch verschmerzen — der Schaden hingegen nicht, der der Wissenschaft zugefügt würde durch Sanktionierung der Dilettantenarbeit im Dienste der Eitelkeit einzelner.

Etwas ganz anderes ist es natürlich mit dem Vorschlag Dahls, provisorisch dem Artnamen eine sichere Literaturstelle beizufügen, bis zur Feststellung des ursprünglichen Autors, und wird hiergegen kaum etwas einzuwenden sein, sowenig sich dieses als etwas Dauerndes empfehlen ließe.

Berlin, den 2. Mai 1907.

### 13. Zusatz zur Notiz über die systematische Stellung der Familie Catenulidae s. str. (Diese Zeitschr. S. 718—723).

Von A. Luther.

eingeg. 25. Juni 1907.

Herr Prof. Dr. R. Lauterborn hatte die Liebenswürdigkeit, mich darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß der S. 722 für *Stenostomum turgidum* Zach. vorgeschlagene neue Gattungsname *Lophorhynchus* bereits an eine Vogelgattung vergeben ist. Der Name muß deshalb verändert werden. Die Gattung mag *Glyphorhynchus* Hällström und Luther heißen.

Ich benutze die Gelegenheit, um einige Fehler in dem erwähnten Aufsatz zu korrigieren:

S. 719 Anm. 10 steht H. Brinkmann lies A. Brinkmann.

S. 722. Die Anm. 22 bezieht sich auf die Gattung *Catenula*, nicht auf die Diagnose der Fam. Catenulidae.

## II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

### Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of proceedings, April 24th, 1907. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited a very complete and fine collection of sexed examples of Hymenopterous insects of the Family Thynnidae, in illustration of the paper by Mr. Rowland E. Turner. As in the case of the allied family Mutillidae, the male insects are handsome, winged, wasp-like creatures; while the females are small and wingless, and often so unlike the corresponding males that it is usually very difficult to obtain correctly matched pairs. — Mr. Duncan

Carson sent for exhibition the greater portion of the right ramus of the lower jaw of an immature example of one of the large extinct Marsupials (*Diprotodon australis* Owen) which had been found in what well-sinkers term »wash«, at a depth of 40 feet in sinking a well, situated about three miles from Tanbar Springs in the Gunnedah district. The specimen was nine inches in length, a portion of each end of the ramus being missing; and showed the remnants of three cheek-teeth. — Mr. Fletcher showed five typical examples of a frog, *Hyla ewingi* D. & B., collected recently on King Island, Bass Straits, by Mr. Arthur M. Lea of Hobart. This may perhaps be the frog recorded as »*Hyla* sp.« in the »Fauna of King Island«, compiled from the collections obtained by Members of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in 1887 (Victorian Naturalist, IV. 139); otherwise the species is unrecorded from this insular habitat. — 1) Descriptions of new or little known Desmids found in New South Wales. By G. I. Playfair. (Communicated by the Secretary.) — Dr. Otto Nordstedt has recorded nine species from the Blue Mountains, and Dr. M. Raciborski seventy-seven species from Centennial Park, Sydney, the papers of these two writers representing the only published contributions to a knowledge of New South Wales Desmids available at present. The material studied by the author represents about 350 species, of which 230 have been identified as forms not restricted to New South Wales, 50 require further investigation, and 70 are treated of and figured in the present paper, of which 50 are regarded as previously undescribed. The localities in which the forms studied were obtained are the suburbs of Sydney, Collector at the northern end of Lake George, and the neighbourhood of Parkes. — 2) Revision of Thynnidae [Hymenoptera]. Part I. By Rowland E. Turner, F.E.S. — The author, now resident in London, took to England with him a large collection of Thynnidae, comprising the result of his own collecting and specimens lent by Australian entomologists; and this collecting is now being studied in conjunction with those in the British Museum, and in the Hope Museum at Oxford, which contain most of the types. It is estimated that the described species, together with the undescribed forms represented by the material available, amount to about 400. The present paper, Part I., treats of the Subfamilies Diamminae and Thynninae, the former comprising only one genus, *Diamma*, represented by a single species; and the latter, seven genera and two subgenera, represented, by 102 species, of which 46 are described as new. — 3) Contributions to a Knowledge of Australian Foraminifera. Part II. By E. J. Goddard, B.A., B.Sc., Junior Demonstrator of Biology, Sydney University; and H. I. Jensen, B.Sc., Linnean Macleay Fellow of the Society in Geology.

The recent Australian foraminiferal sands examined were obtained from dredgings carried out by Mr. C. Hedley, F.L.S., of the Australian Museum, Sydney, in various localities, namely, *a*) Van Diemen's Inlet, Gulf of Carpentaria, depth two fathoms (62 species); *b*) off Palm Island, near Townsville, depth fifteen fathoms (56 species, two described as new); *c*) twenty-seven and a half miles east of Sydney Heads, depth 300 fathoms (83 species, including one genus and two species described as new). Other collections studied included one from beach-sand at Lyell Bay, New Zealand, gathered by Mr. A. Hamilton (5 species); a collection from beach-sand at Kelso, on the North Coast of Tasmania, received from Miss Lodder (13 species); and one of Tasmanian fossil forms from the Table Cape beds, also received from

Miss Lodder (104 species, of which two are regarded as new). The material described in this, and previous papers, has been obtained from localities sufficiently far removed from one another to enable the authors to make deductions regarding the distribution of Foraminifera in Australian waters; and also to discuss the probable conditions of climate and deposition at the time the Table Cape beds were laid down.

### III. Personal-Notizen.

Herr Dr. Guido Schneider ist als Dozent an die neu gegründete Dozentur für Zoologie an der landwirtschaftlichen Abteilung der Rigaer Polytechnischen Hochschule berufen worden.



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