

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings, September 30th, 1908. — 1) On some remarkable Australian Libellulinae. Part II. Descriptions of new Species. By R. J. Tillyard, M.A., F.E.S. — The general tendency of the remarkable Libellulinae found in tropical Australia appears to be one of gradual simplification along the following lines: — 1) Abolition of superfluous nervures; 2) loss of pruinescence; 3) decrease in size; 4) simplification of colour-pattern; and 5) contraction and intensification of dark pigmentation of the wings. Eight species are added to the Australian list, of which six are proposed as new. *Camacinia othello*, n. sp., taken at Cooktown, is one of the largest and most beautiful Libellulinae known, and exhibits well, in its relation to *C. gigantea*, a common island species, many of the tendencies mentioned above. — 5) Revision of the Australian Curculionidae belonging to the Subfamily Cryptorhynchides. Part IX. By A. M. Lea, F.E.S. — The ninth instalment of the Revision deals with the genus *Chaetectorus* and some of its allies, of which eleven genera, including four proposed as new, and twenty species, including eight proposed as new, are described. The group is abundantly represented in Australia and the Malay Archipelago, though representatives occur in most parts of the world. — Notes and Exhibits. The Secretary communicated a letter from Dr. J. P. Cleland, President of the west Australian Natural History Society, Perth, in which the writer showed that the needs of West Australia in respect of proper reservations for national parks, and satisfactory administration of the Game Acts for the preservation of marsupials and birds, were perhaps rather more urgent than those of any other State. Dr. Cleland also forwarded a copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Society, expressing approval of the efforts now being made to arouse attention in the matter of the protection of the indigenous flora and fauna; and offering cordial support. Mr. Froggatt exhibited an interesting series of biting and blood-sucking Diptera from the Soudan, Africa, received from Mr. Harold H. King, and including examples of the Tsetse-Fly (*Glossina morsitans* Westw.) so destructive to stock in South Africa, and the allied species, *Glossina palpalis* Desv., which transmits the organism causing "sleeping sickness"; a biting house-fly (*Stomoxys* sp.); the Camel Louse Fly *Hippobosca camelina* Leech; and six common biting horse-flies (Tabanidae) found in the Soudan. Acting-Professor Woolnough exhibited a collection of Graptolites from a northern extension of the locality on the Shoalhaven recently noted by Mr. Carne. The Ordovician rocks occur in the form of a narrow band extending from near Tolwong Creek, northwards past the great bend of the Shoalhaven, through the Razorback and Ballanya Trig. Station to a point about one mile south of the Great Southern Railway Line between Tallong and Marulan. Silurian and Devonian rocks are developed in the neighbourhood. This is the nearest point to Sydney at which fossiliferous Ordovician strata have been met with.

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