

(Spirostreptidae, Spirobolidae, Cambalidae, Trachyiulidae, Pseudoannolenidae.) (Ob die Stemmatoiulidae eine 3. Superfamilie darstellen, bleibt abzuwarten.)

Wenn die Symphyognatha und Chorizognatha vorläufig auch nur durch das Gnathochilarium unterschieden sind, so ist doch wahrscheinlich, daß bei weiterer Durcharbeitung der zu den Chorizognatha gehörigen Familien sich noch mehr Differenzen ergeben werden. Sodann ist der Unterschied der Symphyognatha gegenüber allen andern Diplopoden ein so auffallender und durchgreifender, daß er einer besonderen Hervorhebung sicher bedurfte.

4. Unterordnung **Colobognatha** Brandt 1834.

II. Ordnung **Opisthandria** Verhoeff 1894.

Die sonstigen obigen Superfamilien werden an andrer Stelle eine Charakterisierung erfahren.

## II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

### Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings, April 28th, 1909. — Mr. David G. Stead exhibited some specimens of a small freshwater perch, *Therapon unicolor* Günth., from an artesian well at Corella, in the north-west of New South Wales. The evidence forthcoming seemed to justify the belief that the fishes had come up the bore with the escaping water; and that they, therefore, furnished argument for the existence, at a great depth, of an underground channel connecting with the surface-waters at some point. The bore ("Corella Nr. 1") is 943 feet deep. — Some of the fishes had empty eye-sockets, and others protruding eyes. Those that possessed the latter had just the appearance of deep-sea fishes, which, having suddenly come to the surface, had become affected by the internal gases expanding and getting behind the eyes. Some, which had not the eyes bulging in their present condition, showed distinct signs that this had previously taken place, the eye being sunken and loose-looking. When the bulged eyes were submitted to pressure, they immediately collapsed. In some, one side showed an almost normal eye, while the other exhibited a smooth, empty eye-socket. In cases like the latter, the eye had, apparently, suddenly burst, the lens being thrown out, and the remains of the eye had simply "dried up"; a smooth skin (without any signs of a lesion) then lining the socket. The opinion was expressed that these fishes did not live, breed, and "have their being" in subterranean depths, but that they had got into the artesian water by some subterranean channel within the lifetime of each individual, and, in some cases, fairly recently. *Therapon unicolor*, even as a normal surface-fish, had a highly remarkable distribution in Australia, finding its way into the most unlikely places by, at present, unknown means. A knowledge of the spawning-habits would probably throw some light on this, but at present nothing is known. — Mr. T. Steel exhibited specimens of one of the common small clay-nest-building wasps, *Alastor eriurgus* Sauss., from Brisbane, together with the brood-nests which the insect had constructed out of the gum of the Mango tree instead of the

usual clay. When gathered, the gum is soft and plastic, but, after a time, becomes exceedingly hard and tough, with the result that when the wasps emerge from the pupae they are unable to cut their way out of the gum-cells and so perish. Numbers of dead wasps were to be found within the gum-cells. — Mr. T. Harvey Johnston exhibited specimens and recorded the occurrence in New South Wales, in most cases for the first time, of a number of Entozoa, chiefly from the human subject or associated at some stage therewith, including *Taenia solium* Linn., and its cystic stage *Cysticercus cellulosae*, from the pig, *Taenia saginata* Goeze, *Dibothriocephalus latus* (Linn.), *Moniezia alba* Perr., from the sheep, *Schistosomum haematobium* Bilharz, *Ascaris lumbricoides* Linn., *Oxyurus vermicularis* Linn., and *Trichocephalus trichiurus* (Linn., syn. *T. dispar* Rud.). — Mr. Tillyard exhibited a series of four adults of *Camacinia othello* ♂, a beautiful dragonfly from Cooktown. The specimens exhibited were taken by Mr. E. A. C. Olive, of that town, and are the only ones known besides the type-male, and a pair from Prince of Wales' Island, Torres Straits. — Mr. C. F. Laseyron, by permission of the Curator, Technological Museum, exhibited a series of Graptolites from a new locality near Cooma. The specimens were found in a black slate, outcropping on a creek which crosses the Adaminaby Road, 11 miles from Cooma. The fossils are well preserved as white films, which show out prominently against the dark colour of the slate. The chief genera represented were *Diplograptus Climacograptus*, and *Dicellograptus*. The strata of the locality are probably a northern continuation of those of the Berridale locality, from which Graptolites have been recorded. An interesting fossil Pelecypod, belonging probably to a new genus, was also exhibited. This specimen was collected from the Wandrawandian Series at Burrier, on the Shoalhaven River. — Mr. A. G. Hamilton showed what appeared to be a large casting of an earthworm of considerable dimensions, collected under an overhanging sandstone rock at Willoughby, on the surface of sandy soil a few inches deep, with a subsoil of white clay. Also a branchlet of a *Casuarina* growing on a sandhill near the beach at Corrimal, remarkable for the fact that the rudimentary leaves, instead of being arranged in whorls, formed a spiral extending the whole length of the branchlet; the grooves following the same spiral. Sections for the microscope of the spiral branch, and of a nominal branch were also exhibited showing that the fibrovascular bundles as well as the sclerenchyma were also arranged in a spiral manner, instead of straight up and down the branchlet. — 2) Observations on the Development of the Marsupial Skull. By Prof. R. Broom, M.D., Sc., C.M.Z.S. Corresponding Member. — A fairly complete series of the diprotodont *Trichosurus vulpecula*, and an interesting early stage of the polyprotodont *Dasyurus viverrinus*, have been studied. The paper will be illustrated with eight plates. — 3) Notes on the Synonymy and Distribution of certain Species of Australian Coleoptera, with Descriptions of new Species of Tenebrionidae. By H. J. Carter, B.A., F.E.S. — The paper comprises notes upon the synonymy and distribution of a number of species referable to the three families, Buprestidae, Tenebrionidae and Cerambycidae, accumulated during a recent visit to Europe, and especially to the Museums in Brussels, Paris, London, and Oxford; together with the descriptions of twentyone species of Tenebrionidae proposed as new.

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