

Bemerkenswert ist die Übereinstimmung, welche in bezug auf das Ende der Phorocyten zwischen *Anchinia*, *Doliolum* und *Dolchinia* einerseits und *Pyrosoma* andererseits besteht. Hier wie dort degenerieren die Zellen, und deshalb lassen sich z. B. bei *Doliolum* (Neumann 1906) die gleichen Bilder beobachten: An fixierten Knospen allenthalben jene stark verlängerten, äußerst intensiv färbbaren Kerne.

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## II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

### Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings, May 26th, 1909. — Mr. Frogatt exhibited a series of stages in the life-history of the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) mounted for educational purposes. Also specimens of the larva of a water-beetle and a Nematode worm (*Gordius* sp.) found in the stomach of a trout from Cooma, N.S.W. — Mr. W. S. Dun exhibited a specimen of *Lingula* (sp. nov.) from the Lower Marine Stage of the Permo-Carboniferous at Ravensfield, near West Maitland. The form appears to be more closely allied to certain Silurian species than to those of the Upper Palaeozoic. J. D. Dana recorded *L. obovata* from the Upper Marine Stage of Gerringong (Geology Wilkes' Exped.). The genus is apparently rare in the Permo-Carboniferous. — Dr. J. B. Cleland exhibited a series of anatomical specimens in illustration of his remarks upon an obscure disease affecting stock in the Southern Coastal districts of New South Wales, popularly called Red-water, or South Coast Red-water (to distinguish it from the Red-water due to the organism transmitted by cattle ticks), but for which the name, Illa warra Red-water was suggested. The disease may be described as a haematuria due to the bleeding from multiple muriform teleangiectatic growths in the bladder, with consequent secondary anaemia, followed by accidents due to clotting of the blood in the bladder, and subsequent bacterial infections, etc. From the absence of bacterial infection of the bladder in early cases, from the failure to find any parasitic worm, such as *Bilharzia*,

in the bladder-walls, it is supposed that the disease is due to the effect of some toxin. Among the possible causes, the plants *Indigofera* and *Omalanthus* are under suspicion; and experiments with these plants are in progress. — Mr. T. Harvey Johnson, of the Bureau of Microbiology, exhibited and contributed a Note upon an extensive series of Entozoa from horses, and from rats and mice, mostly from New South Wales, some of them now recorded for the first time from this State. — Mr. E. J. Goddard, who had recently had the opportunity of assisting Mr. James Murray, Biologist to the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907, to collect Tardigrada and Bdelloid Rotifera, described the method of obtaining these organisms; and he pointed out the opportunity of doing good work awaiting a biologist who would take up the study of these groups in earnest. — Note on Diurnal Variations in the Temperature of Camels By S. Burton Cleland, M. D., Ch. M. (Syd.). — During the examination of a certain number out of 500 camels in the north-west of Western Australia, a wide diurnal variation in their temperatures, sometimes of 7° F., was met with. This would seem to be due to the high temperature of the atmosphere during the day, coupled with the fact that camels only visibly perspire at the back of the neck over a small area, and the coolness of the nights. The wide diurnal range suggests a resemblance to cold-blooded animals. — On some rare Australian Gomphinae [Neuroptera: Odonata]; with Descriptions of New Species. By R. J. Tillyard, M.A., F.E.S. — The present paper brings up to date our knowledge of Australian Gomphinae. Five new species are added to the list, and the male of *Austrogomphus risi* Martin, of which only the female was known, is described. All six species are of very restricted range, and are remarkable for the extreme diversity and peculiarity of the anal appendages of the males. The new species are: *Austrogomphus melaleucae*, n. sp., found near Sydney; *A. bifurcatus*, n. sp., from Atherton, N.Q.; *A. dotti*, n. sp. from Kuranda, N.Q.; *A. manifestus*, n. sp., from Kamerunga, N.Q.; and *A. comitatus* n. sp., from Cooktown, N.Q. Plates are given showing the thoracic colour-pattern, and the appendages of each species. — Studies in the Life-Histories of Australian Odonata. I. Life-History of *Petalura gigantea* Leach. By R. S. Tillyard, M.A., F.E.S. — The species is one of the few remaining forms of a very ancient family. The life-history is of great interest, since the only other information about the early stages of the group available is a description of the larva of an allied American species (*Tachopteryx toreyi* Selys). *Petalura* inhabits the mountain bogs and swamps of Central New South Wales, and is apparently confined to a small area, with its centre on the Blue Mountains. The method of pairing, the ovum and larva are described from observations made, and specimens obtained during November and December, 1908, at Leura, Blue Mountains. The early stages throw considerable light on the relationship of this ancient form to the more dominant present-day families of Odonata. A plate showing the larval exuviae and details of the life-history is given.

### Berichtigung.

In dem Artikel L. Keilhacks »Bemerkungen zur Systematik und Nomenclatur der Cladoceren und Malakostraken der deutschen Binnengewässer« sind 2 Druckfehler zu berichtigen. S. 325 Z. 10 muß es heißen: *Daphnia* O. F. Müller 1785 (statt 1758). *Daphne* ist also der ältere und gültige Name. Ferner: S. 328 Z. 8 muß es heißen: *Dumhevedia* king (statt kurz).

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