

halte ich für wenig wahrscheinlich und jedenfalls für voreilig. Man weiß ja nicht einmal genau, ob die *Gastrophilus*-Larven, ohne zuerst in der Epidermis zu fressen, weiter entwicklungsfähig sind, was erst durch Experimente zu beweisen wäre. Auf diese Theorie habe ich auch nie prätendierte — sie ist gewiß in vollem Maße das Eigentum von J. Portschinsky.

J. Portschinsky beruft sich weiter auf seinen an mich adressierten Brief von 1896, den ich in extenso zu publizieren unterlassen habe. Leider habe ich jenen Brief nicht aufbewahrt, kann aber ganz bestimmt behaupten, daß darin keine Spur von einer Theorie oder Erklärung enthalten war. Es ist auch sonderbar genug, daß J. Portschinsky seit 1896 keinen Einspruch gegen meine Art der Wiedergabe seines Briefes erhoben und es erst nach dem Erscheinen meines Artikels für nötig erachtet, nachdem er in seiner Arbeit über *Gastrophilus intestinalis* die von mir längst publizierte Theorie völlig verschwiegen hat.

St. Petersburg, 27. Mai 1910.

12. *Leptocephalus hyoproroïdes* and *Lept. thorianus*.

By J. Schmidt, Kopenhagen.

eingeg. 2. Juli 1910.

In my paper »On the occurrence of Leptocephali (Larval Muræoids) in the Atlantic W. of Europe« (Meddelelser fra Kommissionen for Havundersøgelser, Serie Fiskeri, Bind III, No. 6, 1909, p. 12, Pl. I, fig. 8, Pl. II, figs. 1—7), I have described and figured a hitherto unknown *Leptocephalus*-species under the name of *Leptocephalus hyoproroïdes* n. sp. It had escaped my attention however, that this name had already been employed by P. Strömman, in »Leptocephalids in the University Zoological Museum at Upsala«, Upsala 1896, p. 39, Pl. IV, figs. 5—6, for another form similar in habit but yet differing quite definitely in several characters, e. g. the pigmentation and position of the anus, from the form described by me. I would therefore propose that the name of the latter should be changed to *Leptocephalus thorianus* n. sp. (after the Danish Research — steamer »Thor«, on the cruises of which the species in question was discovered).

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

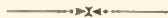
Abstract of Proceedings, May 25th, 1910. — Mr. David G. Stead sent for exhibition the jaws of a great Ocean Sun-Fish, *Mola mola* (Linn.), which had been driven ashore by sharks on the night of the 20th May, at Bondi, near Sydney. While still in the surf, it was secured by Mr. R. S.

Courtney, who, with the assistance of a number of other gentlemen, dragged it up on the beach. A series of measurements was taken, the morning after capture; the total length including caudal fin was 8 feet 7 inches. — Mr. Fletcher read extracts from a letter written by Mr. F. Foskett Milford, and kindly communicated by Mr. T. H. Smith, of Manly, per favour of Mr. W. Houston, of the Land Court of New South Wales, upon the occurrence of freshwater eels in Norfolk Island. Mr. Milford, formerly a resident on the island, stated that, during a period of drought, he had seen large freshwater eels stranded opposite Deastey's place in the drain known as the water-mill; and that he had been reliably informed of their occurrence in a deep pool, perhaps 12 feet or thereabouts in depth, about 70 yards from the cliff where the Cascades waterfall is in evidence. Marine eels, on the other hand, particularly the green eel, were to be caught all round the island from the water's edge to three miles off or even more.

— 2) Revision of Australian *Tortricina*. By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.R.S., Corresponding Member. — The author dealt with the *Tortricina* of Australia (and New Zealand) in two papers contributed to the Society's Proceedings for 1881 (Vol. VI. pp. 410 and 629), the number of Australian species therein recorded being 132. The Revision increases the number to 434 species, of which about 232 are described as new: the present paper, the first instalment of the Revision, is concerned with 290 species, comprised in the Carposinidae, Phaloniadae and Tortricidae. For this excellent result the author is greatly indebted to the aid of a number of Australian correspondents who forwarded collections: these, together with the material which he had himself accumulated, were taken to the British Museum, and a close comparison instituted with Walker's types; with the result, it is believed, that every one of these was identified satisfactorily. The *Tortricina* are considered to have originated from the *Hilarographa*-group of the Plutellidae. The Chlidanotidae and Eucosmidae started as two collateral lines of development, but the former never came to much. *Laspeyresia* was the earliest form of the Eucosmidae, and the *Argyroploce*-group sprang immediately from this. From the *Argyroploce*-group originated the *Peronca*-group of the Tortricidae, and the Carposinidae are a specialised development of the *Peronca*-group. The Phaloniadae are an independent offshoot also from an early form of the Tortricidae.

Berichtigung.

In Absatz 1, 2 und 3 des Aufsatzes von Stempell: »Zur Morphologie der Microsporidien« Bd. 35, S. 801 u. ff. dieser Zeitschrift muß es wiederholt statt »Hypotrophie« »Hypertrophie«, statt »hypotrophierte Wirtszellen« »hypertrophische Wirtszellen« heißen.



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