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7. Synonymie du Rhabdostyle des Amphiuures.

Par Emile André (Genève).

ingeg. 30. Oktober 1911.

Nous avons publié (Sur quelques Infusoires marins parasites et commensaux. Revue suisse de zoologie vol. 18, p. 184, 1910) la description d'un Vorticellide vivant en ectoparasite sur *Amphiura squamata* et nous en avons fait la var. *amphiuræ* du *Rhabdostyla sertulariarum* Kent. Cet Infusoire avait déjà été décrit par Cuénot (Protozoaires commensaux et parasites des Echinodermes. Revue biologique du Nord de la France, vol. 3, p. 292, 1891) et baptisé *Vorticella amphiuræ*. Bien que nous ayons pris connaissance du travail de Cuénot, un lapsus memoriae inexplicable nous l'a fait oublier au moment où nous étudions l'Infusoire en question. Celui-ci, qui fait partie, non pas du genre *Vorticella*, mais du genre *Rhabdostyla*, devra donc à l'avenir porter le nom de *Rhabdostyla amphiuræ* Cuénot.

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

1. Tick (Ixodoidea) Generic Names to be included in the "Official List of Zoological Names".

1) The international committee invited by the Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, to make a detailed study of the nomenclature of ticks (Ixodoidea) and consisting of the following specialists in this group, W. Dönitz (Berlin), Albert Hassall (Washington), L. G. Neumann (Toulouse), G. H. F. Nuttall (Cambridge), Cecil Warbuton (London) has submitted its first report.

2) Said committee unanimously agrees that the following eight generic names are the correct names for the genera in question, and that the correct genotypes, according to the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, are the species cited.

Amblyomma Koch, 1844a, 223—231, type *cajennense* Fabricius, 1787.

- Argas* Latreille, 1796 a, 178, type *reflexus* Fabricius, 1794.
Dermacentor Koch, 1844 a, 235—237, type *reticulatus* Fabricius, 1794.
Haemaphysalis Koch, 1844 a, 237, type *concinna* Koch.
Hyalomma Koch, 1844 a, 220—223, type *aegyptium* Linnaeus.
Ixodes Latreille, 1796 a, 179, type *ricinus* Linnaeus.
Rhipicentor Nuttall & Warburton, 1908, 398, type *bicornis* Nut. & War.
Rhipicephalus Koch, 1844 a, 238, 239, type *sanguineus* Latreille.

3) Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will wait until May 1, 1912, for any zoologist to raise any objection to any part of the report of the special committee. If no valid point is raised by the date mentioned, the undersigned will transmit the list to the International Commission with the motion that these names be incorporated in the "Official List of Zoological Names", provided for by the last International Zoological Congress.

All Correspondence on this subject should be directed to

C. W. Stiles, Secretary International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

October 30, 1911. Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings. August 30th, 1911. — Dr. J. B. Cleland exhibited specimens of adults and larvae of *Culex australis* Erichs., (*C. crucians* Walk.). These had been identified, through Mr. E. E. Austen, by Mr. Edwards, of the British Museum. The larvae, from which some of the adults were hatched out, were found in shallow pools of water near the summit of Mount Kosciusko at a height of 600 feet in December, 1910. The pools were formed by the melting of patches of snow, which formed parts of their boundaries. Their shallowness would allow, during the day time, of sufficient warmth from the sun to enable development to proceed. Adults were found, biting during the day-time, amongst trees at a lower level (about 5000 feet) near the Hotel Kosciusko. This species, which is one of the earliest Australian forms recorded, seems previously to have been taken only in Tasmania, and at Marysville, Victoria. It will be interesting to ascertain whether its habitat is restricted to high and cold districts. Its occurrence in Tasmania and at Kosciusko is of considerable interest, being another of the links connecting the faunas of these parts. Dr. Cleland also showed an aboriginal stone axe-head, picked up amongst the remains of kitchen middens and fragments of aboriginal bones on the slopes of a sandhill overlooking the northern end of Cronulla Beach, within three miles of Captain Cook's first landing-place in Botany Bay. He also mentioned that, at the end of June, he had met with a white-bellied Sea-eagle (*Haliaëtus leucogaster* Gm.) dwelling so close to Sydney as an unfrequented arm of Middle Harbour. Here it had its massive nest in a large tree about 30 feet from the ground on a hill-slope covered with trees and shrubs. From its attentions to the neighbourhood of the nest, this structure was probably then in use. — Mr. A. S. Le Souëf showed

the skin of a very dark specimen of the Vulpine Phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) from Yallup, W.A., [per favour of the Director of the Perth Museum and Art Gallery]. The hair on the back is long, and silky and black; under fur grey, the breast white. *T. vulpecula* seems to very more in West Australia than in the East, where melanism is very infrequent, although general in *T. caninus*. — 2) Descriptions of new Species of Australian Coleoptera. Part IX. By Arthur M. Lea, F.E.S. — The paper contains notes on some of the types of King's and Macleay's Pselaphidae; notes on *Xylopsocus bispinosus* Macl., a species of Bostrychidae, of which the male protects the female during her egg-laying period, and probably for some time afterwards; and descriptions of new species of Staphylinidae (1), Pselaphidae (23, including a new genus), Silphidae (9), Byrrhidae (1), Scarabaeidae (2), Ly-mexylonidae (2), Ptinidae (7), Tenebrionidae (2, including a new genus, with one species of blind insects, the first blind beetle to be recorded from Queensland) and Erotyllidae (1).

Abstract of Proceedings. September 27th, 1911. — Mr. D. G. Stead sent, for exhibition, an undetermined ovigerous Pycnogonid, obtained off Nobbys, Newcastle, on the first of the month. — Mr. Steel exhibited specimens of the fresh-water ship-worm, *Calobates fluviatilis* Hedley, (The Society's Proceedings, 1898, p. 91), and a piece of a red-gum pile riddled with their burrows, from fresh water, Ba River, Fiji. This organism has now been found in fresh water in three different rivers in Fiji, the Rewa, Navua, and Ba. — Mr. E. I. Bickford invited the attention of the Society to a matter of public, as well as scientific, interest. In 1892, when resident in West Australia, he had taken an active part in a movement to have a certain area set apart for the protection and preservation of the native flora and fauna. Accordingly, in 1892, the Premier, Sir John Forrest, authorised the gazetting of an area of 25 square miles between Pinjarra and the Bannister for the purpose named. Since leaving West Australia, the speaker regretted to say that he had learnt that, with a subsequent change of Government, the reservation had been abolished, and most of the land given over to a firm as a timberconcession. This, he thought, was a retrograde step, and very much to be deplored. Emissaries of science from Germany, Great Britain, and even Sweden, had been visiting West Australia of late years, for the purpose of studying and collecting the fauna and flora; and this fact alone should stimulate West Australians to greater activity in taking steps, before it was too late, to secure more adequate protection for the choice characteristic forms. For example, the Christmas-Tree, *Nuytsia floribunda* R.Br., [N.O. Loranthaceae] one of the botanical wonders of Australia, was in grave danger of extermination. One lesson was quite evident—if reservations for the protection of the native plants and animals were to be effective and of lasting value, Trusts must be created, empowered by Act of Parliament to take complete control of them, as in the case of the National Parks of the other States, in order to safeguard them from the whims of the politician or the wiles of the exploiter. — On the genus *Diphlebia* [Neuroptera: Odonata]: with Descriptions of new Species, and Life-Histories. By R. J. Tillyard, M.A., F.E.S. — The genus *Diphlebia* is one of three closely allied genera, grouped by the Selys to form the sixth legion (*Amphitheryx*) in his classification of the subfamily Calopteryginae—Devadetta (= *Tetraneura* of Selys) from the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and Borneo; *Amphipteryx* from Colombia; and

Diphlebia from Australia, represented, hitherto, by two species. Two additional species of the last of these are described as new, one from Kuranda, N.Q. (Dodd); and the other from rocky creeks in the Nandewar Ranges, N.S.W. The life-history of the latter has been fully worked out, and the account already given of that of *L. lestoïdes*, is supplemented in important details. In the *Anisoptera*, the characters of the larval gizzard determine the separation of the main groups. The same test should be applied to the admittedly unsatisfactory classification of the Zygoptera. The *Diphlebia*-form of gizzard is found to occur also in *Argiolestes* and *Isosticta* amongst the Agrionidae, though the gizzards of the legions *Agrion* and *Lestes* of de Selys are very different. Hence the conclusion, that these facts suggest that the present-day Agrionidae are a collection of strongly asthenogenetic or reduction forms descended, along several main lines, from more abundantly nervured insects, of which the existing Calopterygidae may represent, fairly closely, various stages of descent.

III. Personal-Notizen.

An der Universität Göttingen habilitierte sich Dr. Bernhard Dürken für Zoologie.



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