

sind keine strukturellen Einzelheiten zu erkennen. Im mikroskopischen Bilde zeigt sich nur eine gleichmäßig granuliert Masse. An diesen Stellen fehlte auch, vor Einbettung in Kanadabalsam, der dem Chitin eigentümliche Glanz, der sonst in wunderbarer Frische erhalten war. Die Bruchstellen des Präparates weisen die für Chitin charakteristischen Ränder auf (Fig. 2). Es gelang mir auch, einen Unterflügel herauszuheben, dessen Nervatur deutlich zu erkennen war. Nach 10 Stunden war jedoch das Präparat in kleine Stücke zerfallen und fast unkenntlich geworden. Der Oberflügel bestand aus fast schwarzer Kohle. Die Extremitäten waren nicht erhalten. Es befanden sich an ihrer Stelle nur Hohlräume mit wenigen Braunkohleresten.

Ich komme zu folgendem Ergebnis:

In den meisten untersuchten Inkluden fanden sich nur Kohlereste. Eine Erhaltung wie bei obenerwähntem Heteropteron gehört zu den Seltenheiten. Imprägnation durch Bernstein kommt vor. Wahrscheinlich sind derartig succinierte Tiere schon tot und zum Teil maceriert in das Harz gelangt. Herauspräparierte Insekten verlieren nach kurzer Zeit die Farbe und zerfallen in den meisten Fällen zu Staub.

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings. September 25th, 1912. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited a collection of oyster and cockle shells from a deposit of such at the Macleay River, N.S.W. The specimens were collected by Mr. J. B. Grane during the year 1910, and full enquiry has been made concerning them. They were taken from a deposit of several acres in extent (and containing many thousand tons of shell) situated on Portion 125, Parish of Clybucca, at Broadwater, Macleay River. The shells, it was to be noted, are all perfect pairs, which, of course, precludes the likelihood of the deposit having been a great midden of the blacks. A number of them, again, show signs of having been killed by the Boring Whelk (*Trophon paivae*). This mollusk is one of the deadliest and most insidious of the oyster-enemies of the present time in oyster-waters (or in those portions) of considerable density. The marks of the attack of this borer, coupled with the presence of the habitations of tubiculous worms and (in one at least) indications of the presence of a boring sponge (*Cliona*) are all signs of considerable saltness of the water about the time of the death of the oysters and cockles. The deposits are quite evidently of very considerable antiquity, though, of course, geologically "recent." They would appear to be evidence of recent upheaval. — Mr. G. A. Waterhouse exhibited a series of aberrant Rhopalocera comprising. — 1) Two specimens (♂) of *Papilio sarpedon choredon*, both of which have an extra green spot in the cell of each forewing, measuring 5×2 mm (Sydney; September), and 2×1 mm (Sydney; October). 2) A gynandromorphous specimen of *Troides priamus pronomous* (C. York; February, in which the body

and the right wings are female, and the left wings male and female. 3) A gynandromorphous specimen of *Papilio aegaeus ornemens* (Darnley Island; June), in which the wings, both above and beneath, show irregular development of the male and female pattern. 4) *Eurycyus cressida* (Kuranda; June), in which veins 5 and 7 of the left hindwing, instead of being $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm apart, as in the right hindwing, approach one another and fuse for about 1 mm, and then separate. 5) Two abnormal neurations in *Belenois java teutonia*; a male (Sydney; December), in which, on both forewings, veins 9 and 11 join one another, and run together to the apex; and a female (Sydney; December), in which vein 11 of the forewings fails to reach vein 2, as is usual. 6) *Euploea sylvester*, male (Cape York; April), veins 9 and 10 in the right forewing, instead of being independent, are fused together for the greater part of their length, and only separate just before reaching the costa: in the left forewing, these same veins arise independently, but, at about half their length, fuse for about 2 mm. 7) *Junonia vellida* (Lord Howe Island; February), in which, though the right side is normal, the cell of the left forewing is closed by a stout vein, and beyond this a second smaller closed cell has been formed. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited a number of dipterous larvae taken from the wind-pipes of kangaroos. Mr. Theo. R. Broughton, of Moramana, Walgett, N.S.W., who forwarded the specimens, reports that nearly every kangaroo killed, and examined by him, in the Walgett district during the last two months, was infested with the larvae. Though very different from the larvae of the sheep nasal fly (*Oestrus ovis*), they evidently represent a species of the same genus. Efforts are now being made to breed out and determine the fly. — On some Australian Anisoptera [Neuroptera: Odonata], with Descriptions of new Species. By R. J. Tillyard, M.A., F.E.S. — This paper brings our knowledge of the group, in Australia, up to date. The new species described are all interesting and distinct forms, including a new species of the genus *Synthemis* from West Australia, a very peculiar *Austrogomphus*, and a large and beautiful *Petalura*. A careful study is made of the closely allied forms *Austroaeschna parvistigma* Selys and var. *multipunctata* Martin, the conclusion being that these are really distinct species. Descriptions of the hitherto missing sexes of several very rare species are also supplied.

Abstract of Proceedings. October 30th, 1912. — Mr. Tillyard exhibited the larval skin and freshly-emerged male imago of the very rare dragonfly, *Austrocordulia refracta* Tillyard, together with the type male and female for comparison. The latter were taken at Cooktown in January, 1907, and only one other specimen is known. The larva was taken in February, 1911, at Heathcote, N.S.W., and has attained a considerable scientific interest in already published papers as the "unknown larva X," which is the only form yet discovered for the Group *Idocordulina* (Subdivision of the Corduliinae). One of the larvae was first found in 1907 at Heathcote, but died in the act of emerging three years later; so that it has taken five years to discover to what species it really belonged. No imagines have ever been seen or taken at Heathcote. Two other larvae are now practically full-fed in Mr. Tillyard's aquarium, and may be expected to emerge shortly. — Dr. J. B. Cleland showed portion of a bull's hide, from the Hawkesbury River, showing small, scattered nodules due to the distension of sebaceous glands with numerous specimens of the acarid, *Demodex folliculorum*, var. *bovis*. These massed acarids formed small yellowish caseous areas. Also

leaves of a species of *Lomatia* now exported in bundles to Germany, for decorative purposes, when dried. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited a named collection of typical Australian and Tasmanian Bees in illustration of Prof. Cockerell's papers. Also, for Mr. W. B. Gurney, specimens of a large Lecanid Scale, *Lecanium berberis*, a European scale of the grape vine, recorded some years ago in Victoria, but only noticed within the last year in the vineyards of New South Wales. As it is a most prolific species, it may become a very serious pest, if neglected. — 1) Australian Bees. No.i. A new Species of *Crocisa*, with a List of the Australian Species of the Genus. By T. D. A. Cockerell. (Communicated by W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S.). — A new species from West Australia is described. Twelve species, previously described, are recognised. Two species attributed to Australia are excluded, Amboina being their correct habitat. — 2) A small Collection of Bees from Tasmania. By T. D. A. Cockerell. (Communicated by W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S.). — Thirty-seven species are known from Tasmania, including two described as new in this paper. Although the list is small, Tasmania is evidently much richer in bees than New Zealand; and more systematic collecting and observation are desirable. — 3) Synonymical Notes on some recently described Australian Cicadidae. By W. L. Distant. (Communicated by W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S.). — Synonymical Notes on five species recently described as new, by Mr. H. Ashton, are recorded. — 4) Revision of the Australian Curculionidae belonging to the Subfamily Cryptorhynchides. Part xi. By A. M. Lea, F.E.S. — This part deals with an interesting group of small, and usually highly polished weevils, rather sparsely represented in Australia, but abundantly in New Guinea and the Malay Archipelago. The abdomen and hind legs of some of the species are very peculiar. Five genera (one new) are noted or described, and fourteen-species (five new).



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