

and to justify the association of *Limulus* with the Arachnida. — A paper was read by Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., F.Z.S., on the Mollusca procured during the cruise of H.M.S. 'Triton' between the Hebrides and Faroes in 1882. Ten new species of Gastropoda were described, and another species (*Fusus Sabini*) was fully diagnosed. The chief interest of the paper consisted in the distinction of the Mollusca inhabiting the »warm« and »cold« areas of that sea-bed, in accordance with the views of Dr. Carpenter and the late Sir Wyville Thomson. — A communication was read from Mr. Martin Jacoby, containing descriptions of some new species of Beetles belonging to the family Galerucidae. — Prof. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., read a paper on the Madreporarian genus *Phymastraea* of Milne-Edwards and Jules Haime, and gave the description of a new species obtained on the west coast of India, which he proposed to call *Phymastraea irregularis*. — Dr. J. S. Garson, F.Z.S., read a paper on the anatomy of the Pygmy Hog of Nepal (*Porcula salvania* of Hodgson), as exhibited in a female specimen of this animal which had lately died in the Society's Gardens. Dr. Garson came to the conclusion that this animal was not sufficiently different from the true Pigs (*Sus*) to warrant its generic separation. — A communication was read from Mr. Osbert Salvin, F.R.S., containing an account of a series of Birds collected by Capt. A. H. Markham, R.N., at various points of the western shores of the Pacific, from Esquimaux on the north to the Straits of Magellan on the south, including some from the Galapagos Islands and from the island of Juan Fernandez. — Mr. E. W. White, F.Z.S., read some notes on the Birds of the Argentine Republic, being a supplement to two former papers read before the Society on the same subject. — A communication was read from Mr. A. Boucard, C.M.Z.S., containing an account of a collection of Birds made in Yucatan by Mr. Gaumer. — P. L. Selater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

May 30th, 1883. — The following (zoological) Papers were read.

1) Notes on a lower jaw of *Palorchestes Azael*. By Charles W. De Vis, B.A. — A fine specimen of the right ramus of the lower jaw of a young *Palorchestes Azael*, now in the Brisbane Museum was fully described in this paper. Reference was made to Prof. Owen's account of an adult jaw of the same species (Foss. Mamm. Aust. Pl. CVI); and the relations of *Palorchestes* to *Sthenurus*, *Macropus*, *Protemnodon* etc., discussed as fully as the evidence allowed. The author regards it as a true saltigrade of the Macropod type, closely allied in many respects to *Sthenurus*, though with a pre-molar of a quite distinct character. — 2) Synonymy of Australian and Polynesian Land and Marine Mollusca. By John Brazier, C.M.Z.S., etc. In this paper the author traced the synonymy of *Patella aculeata* Reeve; *Natica Incei* Phil., and some others, besides rectifying the identification of *Lucina dentata* Jay, which has by most authors been confounded with *L. divaricata* Linn. — 3) On some Mesozoic Fossils, from Central Australia. By the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, F.G.S., etc. The author describes the nature of the deposit from qualitative analysis and microscopic examination; noticing the occurrence of various fossils too imperfect for specific identification. The author describes also the two new species, *Trigonia mesembria*, a clearly cretaceous form of the section »Glabrae«, and *Pecten psila*, which

the author considers may only be a variety of *P. socialis* Moore. He also described a *Belemnites*, probably *B. australis* Phillips, of a very aberrant type of the section »Hastati«. In conclusion, he considered that, as many of Moore's Wollumbilla (Jurassic) fossils were found in this formation, there was either a confusion of type, or that the Wollumbilla beds were part of the lower cretaceous formation of Central and N.E. Australia. — 4) Contribution to a knowledge of the fishes of New Guinea, No. 4. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. One hundred and thirty species of Fishes are here recorded, chiefly from the extreme south-east of New Guinea, making, with those enumerated in the three previous papers, 409 species in all, collected by Mr. Goldie on the island. One new genus (*Tetracentrum*) and 33 new species are described, chiefly from fresh water. — 5) (Botanical). — Mr. Macleay exhibited a cast of the right mandible of *Palorchestes Azael*, the fossil, which was the subject of Mr. De Vis' Paper. — Dr. Mackellar exhibited portions of the liver and lungs of a sheep with large hydatid cysts, and also showed under the microscope specimens of the enclosed embryos. These probably belong to a Tapeworm (*Taenia echinococcus*), the proscolex stage of which is the cause of hydatids in the human subject, and which is developed as a tapeworm only in the dog; in the hydatid stage these are probably innocuous to the human subject, but further experiments are being carried out with a view of throwing additional light on the life-history of this tapeworm. — Professor Stephens exhibited a collection of fossils from »Sturt's Stony Desert«, close to the Grey Ranges. Among them were specimens of *Ammonites biflexuoides*, *Belemnites* sp., besides other mollusca, all found at a depth of over 100 feet. — Mr. Whitelegge exhibited a living and vigorous specimen of *Plumatella* obtained in the Botany swamps. It appeared to be identical with *P. repens* Linn. — Mr. Macleay read the following letter from Mr. Meyrick, relative to the caterpillar exhibited by him (Mr. Macleay) at the last meeting: —

»Warwick House, Armagh Street West,  
»Christchurch, N.Z., 21st May, 1883.

»Dear Sir,

»I observed in the Abstract of Proceedings of the last meeting of the Linnean Society, a note by yourself on the injury caused to cabbages by the great numbers of larvae of one of the *Tineina*, and thought you might be interested to know the specific name. The habits of the larva, and your mention of the lace-work cocoon, enable me to say for certain that the species is *Plutella cruciferarum* Zeller (family *Plutellidae*) which, as you rightly conjecture, is an importation from Europe. It occurs now throughout the whole world from Greenland to New Zealand, and is apparently abundant everywhere, not regarding climate; it is the only known Lepidopterous insect of which this can be said. It swarms in many parts of Australia, especially at Adelaide. It has probably been imported with the cabbage, but will eat almost any *Cruciferae*. Its numbers are, I think, principally kept down in the larval state by small birds. The moth, though small and inconspicuous, may be readily recognised by unpractised persons from its habit of projecting its antennae forward when at rest, as the Trichoptera do.

»Believe me, Yours truly,

»Edward Meyrick.

»Hon. William Macleay, M.L.C.«

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