

ist und welche seit Anfang April d. J. in meinem Aquarium leben, kriechen dann emsig im Sande hin, während sie vorher unbeweglich unter dem Sande gelegen hatten.

Es ist nicht unwahrscheinlich, daß meinem oben beschriebenen Verfahren der Reiz der Neuheit mangelt. Dem sei wie ihm wolle; immerhin wird vielleicht durch Darlegung desselben diesem oder jenem Freunde der Natur in etwas gedient werden. Wenn das der Fall, so ist der Zweck dieser Zeilen erreicht.

Bremen, den 4. November 1883.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

26th Sept., 1883. — 1) On a very dolichocephalic skull of an Australian aboriginal. By Baron N. de Miklucho Maclay. — The cephalic index of this skull, which was found in the interior of Queensland, was only 58,9, calculated on the ophrio-occipital length, and 58,3, calculated by the glabello-occipital length, an index lower probably than that of any skull hitherto described. The skull was not a deformed one in the ordinary sense, but was a fair example of the so-called roof-shaped type of cranium. — 2) On a fossil humerus. By Mr. C. W. De Vis. The humerus which Owen described as belonging to *Nototherium*, is regarded by Mr. De Vis, as being too nearly related in the arrangement of its muscular ridges to the fossorial humerus of *Phascolumys*, to be referable to the former genus; and he puts forward the suggestion that a humerus recently obtained from the Darling Downs, is the true arm-bone of *Nototherium*. — 3) Notices of some undescribed species of Coleoptera from the Brisbane Museum. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. The species described are a few unnamed Coleoptera occurring in a large collection sent by Mr. De Vis to the author for identification. Their names are: — *Pamborus viridiaureus*, *Catascopus laticollis*, *Eutoma poncipenne*, *Carenum terrae-reginae*, *C. ianthinum*, *C. De Visii*, *C. pusillum*, *Tibarisus robustus*, *Pocillus laevis*, *Diphucephala hirtipennis*, *D. coerulea*, *D. latipennis*, and *Liparetrus convexiusculus*. — Baron Maclay exhibited a sketch of a new species of *Heterodontus*, recently received at the Australian Museum from Japan, and pointed out the marked differences between it and *Heterodontus Phillippi*, the species with which the Japan Fish had hitherto been confounded. He suggested for it the specific name of *japonicus*, and said that he would give a detailed description of it at the next meeting of the Society. — Mr. Macleay exhibited in illustration of Mr. De Vis's Paper, casts of a gigantic humerus, of a *Diprotodon*, and a smaller humerus, probably of *Nototherium*. The fossils were both from Darling Downs. — Mr. Thomas Whitelegge exhibited under the microscope a living specimen of the species of *Fredericella*, one of the fresh water Bryozoa which had not previously been noticed in New South Wales. It appeared to be identical with the European *F. sultana*, of Blumenbach. — Mr. Whittell exhibited specimens of a caterpillar of the family *Cossidae* found at Mount Wingen, in which the original tissues of the animal had become replaced by the mycelium of a species of *Sphaeria*. — Mr. Littlejohn exhibited a large specimen of *Gastrotokeus biaculeatus* from Torres Straits. — Dr. Cox also exhibited a remarkable blenny of the genus *Cristiceps* from Broken Bay.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1883

Band/Volume: [6](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonymous

Artikel/Article: [2. Linnean Society of New South Wales 639](#)