

the colour, size, shape and constructive material of the common nest, as well as the silky Cocoons themselves markedly differ. Of *Anaphe* four species have hitherto been described viz. — *A. venata* from Old Calabar, *A. ambigua* from Angola, *A. reticulata* and *A. panda* from Natal. To these Lord Walsingham adds *A. Carteri* from the Gold Coast and *A. infracta* from the Cameroons. — A second zoological paper was read, »Closure of the Cyclostomatous Bryozoa«, by Arthur W. Waters. While admitting that the group possesses few characters available for purposes of scientific determination he nevertheless points out: — that the ovicells have greater importance than that hitherto accorded them; also that the connecting pores are comparable with the rosette plates of the Chilostomata and that stress must be laid on the size of the zoecial tube, and more particularly to the position and variation of its closure. The author states that in the Cyclostomata which are the simplest of the Bryozoa he has now found a calcareous partition which closes the tubular zoecium and thus protects the colony. Whereas in the Chilostomata (which are more highly differentiated and not being tubular could more easily be closed up) there is the horny operculum which is not a sign of death, but is moveable and protects the living polypide, and through it the colony. — J. Murie.

3. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

30th January, 1884. — The following papers were read: — 1. Supplement to the Descriptive Catalogue of the Fishes of Australia, by William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. This paper contains references to, or descriptions of, 157 species of Fishes not mentioned as Australian in the previously printed catalogue. The species here described for the first time are from the pens of Dr. Klunzinger, Dr. Günther, Messrs. De Vis, Ramsay, Macleay, and R. M. Johnston. The total number of Australian Fishes now amounts to 1291 species. — 2. »On some new Batrachians from Queensland,« by Charles W. de Vis, M.A. This paper contains descriptions of three new species of Frogs, collected at Mackay, by Mr. H. Ling Roth, and named by the author as follows: — *Limnodynastes lineatus*, approaching *L. Peronii*, but distinguished by shorter hind limbs, and continuity of dorsal stripes; *L. olivaceus*; and *Hyla Rothii*. — 3. (Botanical.) — 4. »Studies on the Elasmobranch Skeleton.« By William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc. The species chiefly described are — *Carcharodon Rondeletii*, *Crossorhinus barbatus*, *Heptanchus indicus*, *Pristiophorus cirratus*, *Trygonorhina fasciata*, *Trygon pastinaca*, and *Hypnos subniger*. The separation of *Crossorhinus* from the Scyllidae is regarded as fully justified. The existence of a mesial ventral cartilage in relation to the pectoral arch of *Heptanchus* is pointed out, and some hitherto unnoticed modifications in the arrangement of the branchial arches in *Trygonorhina*, *Trygon* and *Hypnos* are described. — Mr. Macleay exhibited for Mr. James Macdonald, who was unable to be present, a specimen of a very curious little fish, which his nephew, Master John D. Wilson, had captured at the North Shore in an empty shell. Mr. Macleay said that it was a species of *Salarias*, and as far as he had been able to examine it, thought it was new. — Mr. Pedley exhibited three specimens of *Centriscus gracilis*, an extremely rare fish in Port Jackson.

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