

Wehrpolypen an den Vegetationsspitzen fehlen, keineswegs für alle Plumulariden zutreffend, indem sich einzelne Arten, besonders von *Aglaophenia* und *Pentandra* finden, bei denen stets Wehrthiere in der Entwicklung den Nährthieren voraus sind.]

Die zahlreichen australischen Plumulariden vertheilen sich unter zwölf Gattungen wie folgt:

<i>Plumularia</i>	28
<i>Antennularia</i>	2
<i>Sciurella</i>	1
<i>Acanthella</i>	1
<i>Heteroplou</i>	1
<i>Aglaophenia</i>	23
<i>Pentandra</i>	2
<i>Lytocarpus</i>	1
<i>Diplocheilus</i>	1
<i>Halicornaria</i>	10
<i>Halicornopsis</i>	1
<i>Azygoplou</i>	1.

Es beläuft sich somit die Gesamtzahl der australischen Plumulariden auf 72 Arten und übertrifft somit die australische Plumulariden-Fauna die eines jeden anderen Gebietes bei Weitem.

Sydney, 20. Juni 1884.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

30th July, 1884. — 1. Revision of the Lamellibranchiata of New Zealand. By Captain F. W. Hutton, F.G.S. This is a carefully revised list of all the Lamellibranchiate Mollusks of New Zealand, with the corrected synonyms and localities of each species. A list is also given of the names of the species of each genus, which had been wrongly included by previous authorities in the New Zealand Fauna. — 2. List of some New South Wales Zoophytes identified by Dr. Kirchenpauer. By Baron Sir F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., etc. The list contains the exact localities of six species of Hydroida and 15 of Bryozoa collected by Miss Bate on the South East Coast, and Miss Hodgkinson at the Richmond River. They were all detached from sea weeds, and identified by Dr. Kirchenpauer, Burgomeister of Hamburg. — 3. New Fishes in the Queensland Museum. By Charles W. De Vis, M.A., No. 3. Mr. De Vis in this Paper goes through the Families *Berycidae*, *Sciaenidae*, *Carangidae*, *Scombridae*, *Trachinidae*, and *Triglidae*, describing in all 23 new species, mostly from the Coasts of Northern Queensland. — 4. Census of Australian Snakes, with descriptions of two new species. By William Macleay,

F.L.S. The two new species are named *Dipsas Boydii* and *Diemenia atra*, both from the Herbert River District, Queensland. The census gives the names, references, and localities of 108 species of Snakes, thirty-five of these being innocuous, and seventy-three venomous. The Paper concludes with some remarks on the immunity from snake bite enjoyed by Australia, as compared with India. — 5. On a new Species of Kangaroo (*Dorcopsis Chalmersii*) from the South-east end of New Guinea. By N. de Miklouho-Maclay. A young Kangaroo obtained by N. de Miklouho-Maclay, in New Guinea, in 1880, has proved to be (on account of the great size of the praemolars, the general shape of the skull, and the direction of the hair on the neck), a new species of *Dorcopsis*, which he describes as *Dorcopsis Chalmersii* Mcl. The specific name, *Chalmersii*, is given in honour of the well-known and distinguished Missionary of the South Coast of New Guinea. The Paper contains a full description of the animal and its dentition. — 6. On a complete debouchement of the Sulcus Rolando into the Fissura Sylvii in some brains of Australian aboriginals. By N. de Miklouho-Maclay. A complete junction of the Sulcus Rolando with the Fissura Sylvii, which is very rare in brains of our race (a single case only having been described by Professor Turner), has been found by the author in 2 out of 4 brains of Australian aboriginals. The junctions of the Sulcus Rolando with other Sulci are, according to Dr. Maclay, also not uncommon in brains of men of dark races, and occur more frequently than in the brain of men of the white race. — 7. The Australian Hydromedusae, Part V., conclusion. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. In this paper the Monograph on the Australian Hydromedusae is brought to a close. All known Australian species are enumerated with the necessary references, and 30 new species discovered and described by the author are added. The total number of species is 231. The most interesting of the new species are illustrated. The classificatory system established by the author is used. — 8. Muscular tissue of Hydroid Polyyps. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. A Hydroid Polyp discovered by the author in Port Phillip, possesses a singular apparatus for escaping its enemies. This animal was investigated by Dr. R. von Lendenfeld, and a remarkable muscular structure was discovered. The histological structure of this is described, and some general conclusions drawn from the observations on muscular tissue by O. and R. Hertwig, Claus and the author. — 9. Notes on the fibres of certain Australian Hircinidae. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. The author discusses the origin of the »Filaments«, and describes some new and interesting peculiarities of the Australian Hircinidae. — 10. Botanical. — 11. On Marine Annelides of the order *Serpulea*. Observations on their Anatomy with descriptions of the Australian species. By William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc. The points treated of are, the pseudohaemal system, the segmental organs, the tubiparous glands, budding and hermaphroditism, and the characteristics of the Australian representatives of the order. The arrangement of the vessels in several of the genera is described. Segmental organs of a simple type are shown to exist in addition to tubiparous glands which had been previously regarded as representing the segmental sacs of other Polychaeta. Details are given of the structure of the tubiparous glands in a variety of genera. — 12. On a new Crustacean found inhabiting the tubes of *Vermilia*. By William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc. In the tube of a Port Jackson Serpulid the author found several specimens of a

remarkable Isopod each with a brood of young. It proved to be a form differing in various points from any of the known families, but most nearly related to the *Anthuridae*. The young were free in the cavity of the tube, sheltered, however, by fasciculi of hairs fringing the pereiopod of the parent. Like the »normal« Isopoda, and unlike the *Anthuridae*, the embryos are flexed in the egg towards the dorsal side; there is a pair of jointed larval appendages connected with the second larval cuticle. — Note on *Pristiophorus cirratus*. By William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc. This remarkable genus of Sharks was shown to be viviparous, and to possess a rudimentary shell thrown off in the uterus as in *Mustelus*, *Carcharias*, *Galeus* and *Sphyrna*. — Mr. Haswell exhibited specimens of intra-uterine foetuses of a wallaby received through the Town and Country Journal, from a correspondent in the interior. The foetuses were well-advanced, nearly as large as mammary foetuses, and the chorion extended over the whole surface, but there was still no trace of concrecence with the wall of the uterus. — The Hon. J. Norton, M.L.C., exhibited a portion of Hawkesbury Sandstone, from Springwood, Blue Mountains, which had been perforated in all directions and to a considerable depth by some Hymenopterous Insect. Such perforations are common enough, but it is believed that the particular bee which forms them has not yet been determined. — Mrs. Masters exhibited an egg of the *Paradisea raggiana* from New Guinea. Very few of them have ever been seen. — Mr. J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc., exhibited several specimens of a Giant Earthworm from Burrawang, N. S. Wales, which is closely allied to the *Megascolides australis* from Gippsland, Victoria, described by Professor McCoy, in 1878. Mr. Fletcher stated his intention of giving a further account of this worm at a future meeting. — Mr. Ratte exhibited fossils of the genera *Rostellaria*, *Fusus*, *Pleurotomaria*?, *Belemnites*, *Venus*, *Nautilus*, from the interior of New Caledonia, together with a fragment of bone. He observed that these fossils were characteristic of the upper cretaceous formation, and were likely to identify these New Caledonian beds with some already known in New Zealand. He also exhibited an *Inoceramus* from the Neocomian of Noumea. Mr. Ratte further read a note upon the calcareous shells formed by an insect, as exhibited at the last Meeting of the Society, by the President, and on a fungoid growth appearing on females of *Monophlebus*. — Dr. Cox exhibited a sample of a very rare shell, *Latiaxis Mawae* of Gray. *Latiaxis* is a sub-genus of *Rapana* of Klein, characterized by the whorls being more or less detached, and carinated, the aperture small, trigonal, the canal narrow, rather long and curved. The Operculum has been hitherto unknown, but the specimen exhibited showed the Operculum perfect. It is a very distorted shell of a rare occurrence found on Coral Reefs and supposed to live on the coral polyps. It is closely connected with the common American Tertiary fossil *Fusus quadricostatus*. — Mr. Macleay exhibited specimens of *Dipsas Boydii* and *Diemenia atra*, the two snakes described in his paper. Also a specimen of a new species of *Furina*, received by Mr. Ramsay from the Barrier Ranges, which he said he would describe on a future occasion.

Berichtigung.

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