

exhibition by the Rev. J. Milne Curran, from Dubbo. He captured it on account of its singular mode of progression, having observed it run for six yards in an erect posture with the fore legs quite off the ground. The lizard was of the genus *Grammatophorus*, of which there are several species in the country, all of them much given to playing and gambolling on sunny days, but the peculiar mode of progression mentioned by Mr. Curran had not been observed by any of those present. — Mr. Masters exhibited a specimen of *Ibacus antarcticus* which had been taken lately at Newcastle, and presented by Dr. Cox to the Macleay Museum. He stated that it was, he believed, the largest specimen of that very rare crustacean that had been found in Australian seas. — Mr. Trebeck exhibited two samples of wool grown on the same sheep. The first, grown in Victoria in 1879, was fully four inches long, and showing every good quality of the highest type of combing wool. The second, grown this year on the east side of the Liverpool Range, was scarcely  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and approached in character the early Mudgee wools of Silesian type. In the first specimen, the normal black tip of the old Merino had disappeared under the influence of Victorian cultivation, but after a period of growth in New South Wales, the wool of the same ram reverted to the original type of the pure Merino. The contrast between the two samples was due simply to the effects produced by the differences in the climate, soil, and culture. — Dr. von Lendenfeld exhibited a specimen of *Haliphysema suberites*, nov. spec., obtained from *Macrocystis* in Port Jackson. This *Haliphysema* is in appearance somewhat similar to *H. ramulosa*. The skeleton of the hollow stem consists of truncate longitudinally disposed spicules. Similar spicules with bulbous centripetal ends are found in the spherical body; these are situated radially. In the stem sand-particles are found, and protrude two-thirds of their lengths. Dr. Lendenfeld was inclined to consider the spicules to be produced, and not collected by the *Haliphysema*. — E. P. Ramsay exhibited the new birds described in his Paper. Also specimens of *Halcyon diops* from various localities, and a rare species of *Coriphilus*, *C. Kuklii*, peculiar to the Fanning Islands.

## IV. Personal-Notizen.

### Necrolog.

Am 28. Mai 1884 starb zu Stockholm O. J. Fahraeus, als Coleopterolog bekannt, 88 Jahre alt.

Am 25. Juli 1884 starb zu London George Brettingham Sowerby, als Conchyliolog und Palaeontolog bekannt, geb. 2. März 1812, Sohn des gleichen Vornamen tragenden, am 12. August 1788 geborenen und am 26. Juli 1854 gestorbenen G. B. Sowerby, welcher gleich seinem Sohne die conchyliologischen Arbeiten seines Vaters James fortsetzte. G. Br. Sowerby der ältere hatte den *Thesaurus conchyliorum* herauszugeben begonnen, welchen der jetzt verstorbene G. Br. S. jun. fortführte.

Am 13. August 1884 starb zu Aachen Prof. Dr. Arnold Förster, der als ausgezeichnete Hymenopterenkenner bekannte Entomolog.

Am 1. September 1884 starb zu Stuttgart Prof. Dr. Otto Köstlin, Verfasser eines geschätzten Buches über den Schädel u. a. Werke.

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