

numery teeth (premolars) in the upper jaw. — The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of M. George Claraz, an egg of Darwin's Rhea; and read some notes by M. Claraz on the habits and distribution of this Rhea. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger exhibited a specimen of a Brazilian Snake which had partly swallowed an Amphisbaenoid Lizard. The Lizard had in its turn partly eaten its way out through the body of the Snake. — A communication was read from Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B., containing remarks on the structure of the heart in *Ornithorhynchus* and in *Apteryx*. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper on the characters of the different forms of the *Echidna* of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea all of which he was inclined to refer to one varying species. — Dr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S., read a memoir on the anatomy, classification, and distribution of the Arctoidean Carnivorous Mammals. The author, after briefly noticing the papers of other naturalists who have of late years treated of this subject, described the main facts concerning the anatomy of the various Arctoid genera especially as regards their osteology and dentition, and gave detailed comparisons of the proportions of the various parts of the skeleton, comparing them with those of the Aeluroids and Cynoids. — Dr. F. H. H. Guillemand, F.Z.S., read the second part of his report on the collection of birds made during the voyage of the yacht 'Marchesa'. The present paper gave an account of the birds collected in Borneo. It also contained notes on some birds obtained on the island of Cagayan Sulu, on the north-east coast of Borneo. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

5. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

25th March, 1885. — 1. On a Devonian fossil, allied to *Worthenia* (de Koninck), from New South Wales. By F. Ratte, Eng. Arts and Manufactures. This fossil was obtained in the Murrumbidgee limestone, near Yass, by Mr. Jenkins, for the Australian Museum. It is interesting from its close resemblance to a new genus recently formed out of *Pleurotomaria* and others, by Professor de Koninck. It is, however, so different in many respects from all species of *Worthenia* as yet described, that it may probably require to be placed in a distinct genus. For the present, however, the author intends to leave it as above. — 2. On the Phoriaspongiae (Marshall). By Dr. R. von Lendenfeld. Both species described by Marshall have been found by the author, who considers them, together with some new species discovered by himself, to be Ceraospongiae, with Fleshspicules, and not, as Marshall had supposed, Desmacidonidae, or Cianidae, living in sand. There exist many sponges on the Australian shores with a skeleton consisting of arenaceous fibres, which form an irregular network, thus connecting the Phoriaspongiae with the ordinary horny sponges. Eleven species of horny sponges, with Fleshspicules, have been found in Australian waters. Their spicules are described and their relative position to other sponges discussed. The author upholds his previously published views on the relationship between Ceraospongiae and Monactinellidae, and discusses the hypothesis recently put forward by Vosmaer. — 3. Synonymy of, and remarks upon, four species of shells, originally described by Dr. J. E. Gray. By John Brazier, C.M.Z.S., etc. The four shells here mentioned — *Nassa livida*, *Strombus australis*, *Bulla australis*, and *Bullina lineata* — were all described by Gray in the years 1825 and 1827; but they have been ever since referred to

wrong authors, and sometimes under other names. The synonymy is given in full. — 4. Notes on the Australian Amphipoda. By William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc., etc. The genera here dealt with are *Talitrus*, *Allorchestes*, *Nicea*, *Atylus*, *Neobule*, *Aspidophoreia*, *Eusirus*, *Ampelisca*, *Lysianassa*, *Stegoccephalus*, *Moera*, *Harmonia*, *Haplocheira*, *Xenoecheira*, *Cyrtophium*, and *Proto*; several new forms are described, including a genus allied to *Cyrtophium*, but distinguished by the presence of an appendage on the superior antennae and the multiarticulate character of the flagellar. — 5. On the Toxoglossate Mollusca of New Zealand. By Captain F. W. Hutton, F.G.S. A list with the synonyms and exact localities of the New Zealand species of *Pleurotoma*, *Drillia*, *Mangilia*, *Clathurella*, *Daphnella* and *Terebra* are here given. — 6. Notes descriptive of some rare Port Jackson Fishes. By J. Douglas Ogilby, Assistant in Zoology, Australian Museum, Sydney. A careful description of *Plectropoma nigrorubrum*, Cuv. et Val., is given. Also of *Exocoetus melanocercus* sp. nov.; the name *Ammotretis Macleayi*, is proposed for the *A. zonatus* of Macleay, and some remarks are made on *Callionymus calcaratus*, Macleay. The notes and descriptions are from freshly caught specimens. — Mr. Ratte exhibited a Jaw Bone of a Devonian Fish from New South Wales, probably *Asterolepis* (Australian Museum as well as the following): — A Silicified Fossil Shell, apparently allied to *Worthenia*. A Detached Siphon of an *Orthoceras*. There is some doubt about this specimen, as it resembles very much the rare sub-genus *Endoceras*, which however, is a lower silurian fossil, whilst the fossil exhibited comes from the same limestone beds as *Asterolepis*, and is therefore Devonian. He also exhibited drawings of the above specimens, of the large *Crioceras australe* (Chas. Moore), from the Neocomian of Northern Queensland, a sketch of its Septa, and Drawings of two Species of *Sanguinolites* (?) from New Caledonia, probably Carboniferous. (From the collection of Rev. F. Monrouzier, Noumea. Casts in the Australian Museum.) — Mr. E. P. Ramsey exhibited the following rare birds: — *Scenopeus dentiostrius*, Ramsey, and a new sp. of *Collyriocinclia*, obtained by Mr. Boyer Bower at Cairns, Queensland; also a fine specimen of *Lophorina superba* from the Astrolabe Ranges, in New Guinea. Also the anterior portion of the skull containing the premaxillaries and two front incisors complete of a new extinct marsupial, allied to the wombat, but quite distinct from the genus *Phascolomys*. The portion exhibited indicated an animal at least twice the size of any known fossil or recent species. The two upper incisors are worn away in a similar oblique manner to that exhibited in the new genus *Scoparnodon*. — Mr. Ramsay read an interesting letter from Sir Richard Owen, relating to the discovery of the mode of reproduction of the Monotremes and to Sir Richard's recent notes on the subject, which will be published in full in the Proceedings.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 8. Mai starb in Bonn Dr. Carl Justus Andrae, Palaeontolog, langjähriger Herausgeber der Verhandlungen des naturhistorischen Vereins der preuß. Rheinlande, 60 Jahre alt.

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