

Artikel speciell behandeln will. Außerdem erwähne ich noch, daß die eine Art durch häufige Exemplare von eiförmiger Gestalt ausgezeichnet ist, wobei jedoch das stumpfe Ende eben so häufig den Aboral- wie den Oralpol bildet.

Meine Seeigel stammen, wie ich hier noch bemerken will, sämmtlich von der Ostküste von Yorke's Peninsula, aus der Nähe des kleinen Hafenortes Port Vincent. — Möge mir die Hoffnung gestattet sein, daß sich aus der Bearbeitung derselben neue Aufklärungen über den wunderbaren Thierstamm der Echinodermen ergeben werden, und daß schon durch diese vorläufige Mittheilung andere Forscher sich ange-regt fühlen werden, die von mir aufgeworfenen Fragen an anderen Seeigelarten zu lösen.

Adelaide, den 2. Juni 1885.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

29th April 1885. — 1. Revision of the Genus *Lamprina*, with descriptions of new species. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. All of the genus hitherto described are here referred to seven species, and their chief points of difference briefly noticed. Five new species of *Lamprina* and one of *Neolamprina* are described, all very well marked species, one *Lamprina Muellerei* a very large and beautiful insect presented to Mr. Macleay by Mr. C. French, of Melbourne, will probably prove to be a new genus. At present the male is unknown. — 2. Notes on the Zoology of the Macleay-Coast, New Guinea. By N. de Miklouho-Maclay. This Paper consists of a carefully detailed account and description of a rare species of *Macropus*, to which the Baron gives the specific name of *Tibol*, the native name for the animal. A plate accompanies the Paper. — 3. On two new Species of *Dorcopsis* from the South Coast of New Guinea. By N. de Miklouho-Maclay. This contains descriptions and illustrations of *Dorcopsis Macleayi* and *D. Beccari*, two new species in the Macleay Museum. This brings the number of known species of the genus up to five. — 4. The Australian Sponges recently described by Carter. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. — Mr. Carter has recently described a great number of Australian Sponges according to their external appearance and without regard to anatomical structure. As these descriptions are short and not illustrated, and are moreover unaccompanied by any reference to the work of others in the same field, Dr. Lendenfeld has in the present Paper endeavoured to identify Carter's species with others previously described by Marshall, Selenka, and himself. — 5. Botanical. — 6. Notes on the habits of *Falco subniger* and *Glareola grallaria*. By K. H. Bennett, Esq. These notes contain much original information on the nidification and general habits of these two birds. The

observations were chiefly made in the Lower Darling district. — Mr. Macleay exhibited in illustration of his Paper on the Genus *Lamprina*, all the known species of the genus, excepting *L. Kreffti*, the type of which is in the Australian Museum. Mr. French's beautiful species *L. Muelleri* excited much attention. — Dr. R. von Lendenfeld exhibited a Siphonophore of the Genus *Diphyes*, found at Bondi by Mr. Whitelegge. — Mr. Masters exhibited well mounted specimens of two very rare Australian Butterflies. *Xenica Kershawi* from Victoria, and *Heteronympha Digglesi* from Five Dock, near Sydney. — Mr. Macleay read a note from Mr. Wilkinson, enclosing some interesting notes on the habits of the Aborigines, by Dr. Turner, Bishop of Grafton. — Mr. E. P. Ramsay exhibited (1) on behalf of Mr. K. H. Bennett, of Mossgiel, the eggs of *Falco subniger*, and of the *Glareola grallaria*, mentioned in his paper; also the following rare eggs: — (2) *Gypsoictinia melanosternon*, *Menura Victoriae* and *Astur radiatus*. (3) Some new birds from the Astrolabe Range of New Guinea, including the following: — *Parotia Lauesi*, a small but distinct species allied to *P. sepepennis*; *Lophorina superba minor*, a small form of *Lophorina superba*: a male and female of a species of *Gallus*, jungle fowl, remarkable for the great development of the spurs, and apparently different from all other varieties. (4) A new and beautifully marked species of *Retaster*, recently dredged in Port Jackson. (5) A new Bat, *Taphozous*, sp., received from Mr. G. Barnard, from the Dawson River. He also, on behalf of Mr. Smithurst, exhibited some interesting and rare semi-fossil shells from the Muddy Creek deposits, near Hamilton, Victoria, among these were a new species of *Trigonia*, a new *Telicaria*, a fine large perfect specimen of *Murex areolatus* and *Voluta undulata* Lamarck. — Dr. J. C. Cox exhibited a large *Cephalopod*, belonging to the family *Sepiidae* and genus *Sepia*, which had been recently presented to the Australian Museum, by the Hon. William Macleay. This unique specimen is about three feet long from the hinder part to the apex of the arms, the body is about eighteen inches long, and eighteen inches broad, deeply notched at the lower margin and peaked in the centre at the neck, and arched on each side; the head is about eighteen inches from the body to the apex of the arms. It is of a dark brown olive colour, quite smooth, the tentacles are about two feet long, the cups on the arms do not correspond with any known species, nor do the cups on the tentacles; it is very like *Sepia tuberculata* of Lamarck, but no tubercles exist on the surface and it is much longer. *Sepia vermiculata* of Quoy and Gaim., is very like it, but is only fifteen inches long; most of the species however of the Genus, have been described from the shell. — Mr. J. Douglas-Ogilby exhibited a species of *Platycephalus*, which he believed to be new. From its unusually strong dentition he proposes for it the name *macrodon*. He purposes to describe it at next Meeting.

27th May, 1885. — 1. Note on the Brain of *Halicore australis* Owen. By N. de Miklouho-Maclay. The Baron gives here a detailed account of the Anatomy of the Dugong's Brain, with several illustrations. He expresses a hope that further observations may be made by those having opportunities, so as to make our knowledge on the subject more complete. — 2. Botanical. — 3. Two new Australian Lucanidae. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. A new species of *Ryssonotus*, remarkable for its wide triangular head and deeply striated elytra, is described under the specific name of *laticeps*, and a genus (*Homolamprina*) is formed for the reception of a species

(*H. cremulata*) having much resemblance to *Lamprina*, but with a broad prosternum and distant forelegs. — 4. A List of the *Cucujidae* of Australia, with notes and descriptions of new species. By A. Sidney Olliff, Assistant-Zoologist, Australian Museum. In this paper which is a preliminary contribution towards a monograph of the family, 14 species are added to the Australian fauna. Ten new species are described, including five belonging to the genus *Laemophloeus*. A fine new *Brontes* from Port Darwin and the Richmond River, measuring 14mm in length, is characterized under the name of *B. Macleayi*. It is distinguished from all the Australian species of the genus by its rather convex elytra, and in having the prothorax with the anterior angles very prominent, and the sides feebly serrate. A table showing the geographical distribution of the species is added. — 5. Description of some new Fishes from Port Jackson. By J. Douglas-Ogilby, Assistant Zoologist, Australian Museum. Four fishes are here described — a new genus and species of Blenniidae — *Petraites heptaolus*, also *Platycephalus macrondon*, *Percis nova-cambria*, and *Latris Ramsayi*, the latter remarkable in its want of villiform teeth. — 6. Note on *Neoanthias Guntheri*, Cast. By J. Douglas-Ogilby, Assistant Zoologist, Australian Museum. Mr. Ogilby regards *Neoanthias Guntheri* and *Anthias longimanus* as the same, and that they really belong to Schlegels genus *Caprondon*, and should be named *Caprondon Schlegelii*. — 7. Notes on the Geology and Water Supply of the interior of New South Wales. By the Rev. J. Milne Curran, F.G.S. The author points out the conditions under which the plains of the western interior have been formed, explains the river system, or drainage, of the level country, and indicates the sources of the subterranean waters which are met with in the gravel formations generally known as »drifts«. — 8. Botanical. — 9. Notes on a Medusa from the tropical Pacific. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. Two specimens of *Liriope rosacea* Gegenb., were lately procured and examined by Dr. Lendenfeld. This Medusa had not been observed since it was described many years ago by Eschscholtz. — 10. Contributions to the Zoology of New Guinea. Notes on Birds from the Astrolabe Range, with descriptions of some new species. By E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., etc. In this paper two new forms of Paradise birds, *Parotia Lawesii* and *Lophorina superba minor*, are described. The former differing chiefly from its ally from Mount Arfak in the form of the frontal crest, and olive coloured shield — the latter chiefly in size, measurements of specimens from both districts are given. The remaining portion of the paper gives a list of species hitherto only recorded from Mount Arfak. — 11. Description of a new species of *Collyriocincla*, from Queensland. By E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., etc. The species described is from Cairns District, Northern Queensland, and is named *C. Boweri*. — Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., exhibited a collection of recent shells, which had been obtained at depths of from 24 to 60 feet in sinking through the estuarine deposits of the Stockton, and Bullock Island and Wickham Coal Pits, and the Harbour Works near Newcastle. At a depth of 55 feet at Stockton a piece of wood 3 feet long and 1 foot thick was also found. Some of the specimens were collected by Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Mr. Cecil Darley, C.E., and Mr. J. Rossiter. One of the shells Mr. Brazier stated does not now live upon the Newcastle Coast, but it exists in Tasmania. A collection of shells from a similar deposit at the Maryville Colliery was exhibited before the Society a few months ago by

Mr. J. G. Griffin. C.E. — Dr. Cox remarked that amongst the sub-fossils exhibited by Mr. Wilkinson, there was to him one of special interest, he referred to the *Syphonalia maxima* Tryon. Hitherto this species had only been recorded from Tasmania, but he had recently ascertained that it existed also on the Victorian Coast near Port Phillip Heads. Dr. Cox considered that this sub-fossil tended to confirm the hypothesis that a colder climate prevailed at some not very remote period of this colony. The discovery also of the *Voluta papillosa*, and *Cyprea umbilicata* for the first time on our coast by deep sea dredgings, and alive, led Prof. Wyville Thompson to conclude that these Molluscs had only migrated north, following some current of water of the same temperature as these species which were found in Tasmania. — Dr. Lendenfeld stated that he had discovered sensitive and ganglia cells in the horny sponges, similar to those which he had observed as occurring in calcareous Sponges. He gave a short description of these cells, which were much larger than the corresponding elements of Calcareous Sponges. — Mr. Macleay exhibited some Fresh Water Fishes, which he had received from Mr. Charles Jenkins, L.S., of Yass. They consisted of specimens of the genus *Murraya* Castelnau, an *Oligorus* of very remarkable form, and a remarkably elongate *Gadopsis*, all from the Little River in the Alpine Regions of the Murrumbidgee. Also, a species of *Galaxias* from the Yass River. He stated his intention of describing them at the next meeting. — Mr. E. P. Ramsay exhibited (1) some specimens of a new and large species of Ostracode (*Estheria*) from the Clarence River, collected by Mr. Goodrich. (2) Two fungi from the vicinity of Mossiel, received from Mr. K. H. Bennett. (3) A disc-shaped club of gold-bearing quartz, with sharp circular edge, used by the natives of New Guinea, in the neighbourhood of Mount Astrolabe. — Mr. J. D. Ogilby exhibited a new form of Blenny, allied to *Cristiceps* and *Clinus*, for which he proposed the new genus name of *Petraites*. It differs in the dental formula and fins. — Mr. E. G. W. Palmer exhibited two Moths of the Family *Bombycidae*. The larva of one he found feeding on the Green Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*). The larvae of the other, *Chelepteryx Collesii*, on various species of Eucalyptus. The moths of this latter prove to be all males, and took wing on the 6th of May in immense numbers in the neighbourhood of Burwood. The larvae attain a great size and are covered with sharp spine-like reddish hairs, which are used in spinning their cocoons. — Baron Macleay called attention to the fact that the surprisingly low temperature of the blood in *Echidna hystrix*, to which he had previously called the attention of the Society, had been observed by Professor Owen forty years ago.

Berichtigung.

In meiner unlängst im Morphologischen Jahrbuche erschienenen Abhandlung (Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Niere der Prosobranchier« schrieb ich Corvette »Chierchia«, statt die Corvette »Vettor Pisani«. Wie schon Vielen bekannt sein wird, ist Chierchia der Name des verdienstvollen Seeofficiers, der die Reise um die Erde (?) auf diesem Schiffe eben machte.

Dr. B. Haller.

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