

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 Mossgiel, 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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