tiefer gelegenen Kernen gehörenden Zellen scheinen — wenn ich den Vergleich beibehalten will — die Rolle der Stützzellen zu haben.

Ich hoffe nächstens über den Bau dieser Organe in anderen Familien Näheres berichten zu können.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of London.

18th February. — Mr. A. D. Michael read a paper »On two new Acari of the genus *Glyciphagus* discovered in moles-nests, viz. *G. platygaster*, and *G. dispar*.« The creatures have a large flattish abdomen bordered by singular rough projections and large spines. The most remarkable point is that in one species, *G. platygaster*, the male, although somewhat different from the female is not more so than is usual in the genus, and would be known directly as the male of the same species, while in the other species *G. dispar*, the female of which closely resembles that of *G. platygaster*, the male is totally unlike both its own female and the male of *G. platygaster*. The size, form, and arrangement of the legs are quite dissimilar, and the projections and spines absent. *G. dispar* is also interesting as affording a clear proof, if that were still needed, of the retro-anal position of the bursa copulatrix and of its being the posterior median projection characteristic of the females of the genus. This bursa communicates by a long, fine sperm-duct, with a large receptaculum seminalis, and this again by two short wide ducts with the ovaries, and long contorted oviducts. The articulation of the hind tarsi in the male of *G. platygaster* is modified to give great play to the joint for clasping purposes. Mr. Michael speculates upon what can possibly have been the cause of the similarity of the male and female in the one case and their very great difference in the other closely allied species both being found together in the same places, and apparently under precisely the same conditions. Examples of the ♂ and ♀ of each species and of *G. dispar* in coitu were shown, under the microscope. — J. Murie.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

30th December 1885. 1) Descriptions of Australian Micro-Lepidoptera. By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.E.S. In this, the thirteenth of Mr. Meyrick's papers on the Micro-Lepidoptera of Australia, the descriptions of the *Oecophoridæ* are continued. One hundred and twenty species are described, and 12 new genera named as follows: — *Haplodyta*, *Machæritis*, *Aochleta*, *Semicosma*, *Leptocroca*, *Lathicrossa*, *Thamnosara*, *Gymnobathra*, *Cremnogenes*, *Crossophora*, *Ochlogenes*, *Disselia*, *Macrobathra*, and *Satrapia*. There is also an appendix containing some species of genera mentioned in former papers, which have lately come to hand. — 2) Remarks on Australian Ptinidæ, and Descriptions of New Genera and Species. By A. Sydney Olliff, F.E.S., Assistant Zoologist Australian Museum. This paper treats of Ptinidæ belonging to the typical sub-family in which the antennæ are inserted in front of the head. Six new species of *Ptinus* and one of *Diplocotes* are described. The genera *Diphobia* and *Enasiba* are established for the reception of two remarkable forms allied to *Diplocotes*, from South and West Australia. —