

No. 2. The genus *Liparetrus*. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. This is a complete monograph of the genus *Liparetrus*. All the old species are redescribed, many new ones added, and the genus is subdivided into several sections and subsections. Altogether about 100 species are characterized. — 4) Revision of the Australian Lepidoptera, No. 1. By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.E.S., etc. Five families of the Macro-Lepidoptera or Lesiadae, Arctiadae, Hypsiadae, Syntomidae and Zygaenidae are monographed, numbering about 150 species, about half that number being new to Science. — 5) Notes on Synonymy of Australian Micro-Lepidoptera. By E. Meyrick, B.A., F.E.S., etc. The synonymy of fifteen species of Micro-Lepidoptera is corrected, from an examination of specimens in the British Museum. — Mr. Douglas-Ogilby exhibited the tongue of a specimen of *Lates calcarifer* shewing that it is partially covered with patches of granulose teeth, as previously pointed out by Dr. Bleeker and the Hon. W. Macleay, but denied by European Naturalists; the lingual teeth are similar in form and composition to those of the other tooth-bearing bones, and the term villiform cannot be applied to them. — Mr. Macleay exhibited eighty-five species from his own collection of the insects described in his paper on the genus *Liparetrus*. — Dr. Ramsay exhibited photographs of the skeleton of *Megaceros Hibernicus*, the Irish Elk, taken from a very fine specimen recently received by the Australian Museum; Tasmanian stone axes — all pebbles rudely chipped and without definite shape; and a double-headed axe from the Admiralty Islands. — Mr. Brazier exhibited a large series of shells of the genus *Triton* comprising examples of the following species; *Triton Tritonis*, Linn., from the Solomon Islands; *T. nodiferus*, Lam., from Marseilles, France; and the variety *T. australis* from Berry's Bay, and Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson, and from Port Stephens. The type from the Mediterranean is a thick and heavy shell, whereas the Australian variety is much thinner. The latter extends also to Japan. — Mr. Masters exhibited a living specimen of *Phyllurus inermis*, the »rock scorpion« of quarrymen — caught at Elizabeth Bay, a lizard which is now becoming scarce about Sydney; and a specimen of each sex of a N. American butterfly — *Papilio androgeus* — together with a third specimen shewing the characteristic form and colour of both sexes one on the right, the other on the left half of the insect. — Mr. C. S. Wilkinson exhibited a very large specimen of *Aphanaia gigantea*, and a piece of sandstone with numerous minute markings believed to be those of ostracoid shells, both obtained by Mr. David, F.G.S., from the marine beds of the Lower Coal Measures, near Patterson; also a specimen of a remarkable species of *Planorbis* embedded in ferruginous sandstone, from a depth of 25 feet from the surface at Cockatoo Island. This specimen was sent by Mr. J. H. Maiden, and it is of much interest, being the first fossil shell found in the Hawkesbury formation.

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Zoolog. Institut. Dr. O. Hamann, Assistent und Privatdocent.

Dr. Herm. Henking (nicht Heuking).

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