

Murray thereafter made further remarks on the same, stating that near the Cumbrae Islands immense quantities of yellow gelatinous material containing these organisms in abundance were obtained at every haul of the net. He alluded to his own observations of the species being found in long chains in mid-ocean (Narr. Cruise of Challenger), and to Klebs' opinion of *Ceratium* being a gland of unicellular Algae and not a true Infusorian as ordinarily inferred. — Dr. Francis Day exhibited a Salmon Parr 20 months old, raised at Howietown from parents which had never visited the sea. Dr. Day also exhibited some coloured drawings made in Oct. last at Howietown of hybrids raised there. One was a cross between the American Charr and the Loch Leven Trout, another a cross between the American and the British Charr, and a third between the last mentioned hybrid and the Loch Leven Trout; all were fertile. — Mr. F. P. Pascoe exhibited examples of a remarkable mode of growth of the Acorn-shell (*Balanus*). From the specimens shown it would appear that several neighbouring animals had united their shells to form a tube common to them; the outer valves of each individual moreover had more or less lengthened and formed a series of irregular subsidiary tubes radiating from the apex of the primary one. — Mr. Edward C. Bousfield read a paper on the natural History of the genus *Dero*. In this he shows that *Nais digitata* Müll. cannot be identified, and he therefore rejects the specific name. He gives a full account of the habits of the Deros, and the best methods of observing them. He proceeds to show wherein they differ from the Naides and describes the chief characteristics of the genus, viz. — The respiratory apparatus at the end of the tail. He gives diagnoses of seven species, four being new to science; all are figured. — Mr. Stuart O. Ridley followed by a paper on the genus *Lophopus* with description of a new species from Australia. This latter was obtained by Dr. von Lendenfeld near Sydney N. S. W., and it is distinguished from *L. crystallinus* chiefly by the great length of the tentacles, which equal that of the body of the polypide, and by the oval non-pointed outline of the statoblast. The new form *L. Lendenfeldi* is the fourth freshwater Polyzoon recorded from Australia, and the first species of its genus satisfactorily determined from the southern hemisphere. Staining with borax-carmine brings out certain multipolar nucleated cells in the ectocyst, which appear not to have been previously described in this genus. They perhaps indicate that the ectocyst contains mesodermal elements and hence that it may be something more than a mere epithelium. The characters of the species in question necessitate a modification of the old diagnosis of the genus as regards the shape of the statoblast etc. — J. Murie.

3. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

29th September, 1886. — 1) A Revision of the Staphylinidæ of Australia. By A. Sidney Olliff, F.E.S., Assistant Zoologist, Australian Museum. Part II. This part, containing the members of the sub-family *Tachyporinæ*, is another contribution to a general revision of the family. No marked Australian forms have been found and the new forms are of the ordinary type. The genera *Tachyporus*, *Tachinus*, and *Boletobius* are added to the Australian fauna. With this instalment is issued the plate (VII.) which would have accompanied the first part, but for an

unfortunate accident to the artist. — 2 and 3) Bacteriological. — 4) Botanical. — 5) Note on a Labyrinthodont fossil from Cockatoo Island. By Professor Stephens, M.A. The President read a notice of a fossil Labyrinthodont, probably *Mastodonsaurus* sp. recently found at Cockatoo Island, and pointed out the conclusions to which this fossil, the *Ceratodus* of Queensland, and the *Hatteria* of New Zealand lead in regard to the ancient geographical conditions of the southern hemisphere. — 6) Notes on Australian Earthworms. Part II. By J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc. In this paper descriptions are given of nine new species of earthworms, of which five are indigenous to New South Wales, one is supposed to have been introduced from the Mauritius, two are from Queensland, and one is from Darnley Island, Torres Straits. They include a new species of Perrier's genus *Digaster*, a new species of *Cryptodrilus*, and seven species of *Perichæta*. The last-named are separable into two well-marked groups, the one characterised by the possession of complete circles of setæ, and by the presence of two cæcal appendages of the large intestine in segment xxvi; the other characterised by having incomplete circles of setæ, and no intestinal cæca. To the first group belong the species from North Queensland, and Darnley Island, and the introduced species. Remarks are also made upon a few worms from Percy Island, which were collected during the Chevert Expedition, and which are now in the Macleay Museum, but are immature or not sufficiently numerous to admit of satisfactory description. — 7) Notes on some New South Wales Fishes. By Dr. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., and J. Douglas-Ogilby. The common Jew Fish of Port Jackson is here described under the name of *Sciæna neglecta*, the authors pointing out the marked differences between it and *Sciæna antarctica*, Castelnau, and *S. aquila*, Lacep., the species to which it has been hitherto referred. Evidence is also given that *Callionymus Reevesii*, Rich., is not as has been stated, the female of *C. curvicornis*, C. & V. — Mr. Brazier exhibited a handsome specimen of fan-shaped *Retepora phænicea*, Busk, which had been washed ashore after a gale at the mouth of the Bellinger River. He also exhibited a specimen of *Meretrix lusoria*, Lam., used by the natives of Ysabel Island, Solomon Group, for extracting hairs from the face and body. — Mr. Deane exhibited two eggs, almost quite black, laid by a common duck. He stated that after several eggs were laid, the colour for a time became a little lighter, and the laying ceased, but on recommencing laying the eggs were as black as ever. — Dr. Cox exhibited two living specimens of *Helix (Rhagada) Koorringensis*, sent to him by post from about 30 miles N.E. from the Burra Burra Copper Mines S.A. This peculiar species was described by Angas (P.Z.S. 1877, p. 33), and is closely allied to *H. Silveri*, Angas, differing in a very striking manner from any of the other numerous *Helices* found in Australia. Dr. Cox also shewed an interesting old work of date 1777 entitled »Catalogue of the different specimens of cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook to the S. Hemisphere, &c., illustrated with samples of the cloth«. — Mr. Ogilby exhibited a specimen of *Monacanthus maculosus*, Rich., obtained off Cockatoo Island, and stated that the Australian Museum had not hitherto obtained a specimen; it was presented to that Institution by the Hon W. Macleay. He also exhibited a parasitic Entomostrakon from the Mackerel, belonging to the genus *Lerneonema*.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1886

Band/Volume: [9](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonymous

Artikel/Article: [3. Linnean Society of New South Wales 691-692](#)