

PROCEEDINGS, 1914, PART 3.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Petrological Notes on various New South Wales Rocks. By W. N. BENSON, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., Linnean Macleay Fellow of the Society in Geology. (Continued.)	449-453
Contributions to a Knowledge of Australian <i>Culicidae</i> . No. i. By FRANK H. TAYLOR, F.E.S. (Plates xxxiv.-xxxvii.)	454-468
The Evolution of the Eucalypts in relation to the Cotyledons and Seedlings. By CUTHBERT HALL, M.D., Ch.M. (Plates xxxviii.-lxix.)	473-532
Note on the Bacteriotoxic Action of Water. By R. GREIG-SMITH, D.Sc., Macleay Bacteriologist to the Society	533-537
Note on the Destruction of Paraffin by <i>Bacillus prodigiosus</i> and Soil-Organisms. By R. GREIG-SMITH, D.Sc., Macleay Bacteriologist to the Society	538-541
The <i>Lepidoptera</i> of Ebor Scrub, N.S.W. By A. JEFFERIS TURNER, M.D., F.E.S.	546-568
Description of a new Tiger-beetle from North-Western Australia. By THOMAS G. SLOANE	565-566
Revisional Notes on Australian <i>Curabidae</i> . Part v. By THOMAS G. SLOANE	568-611
On some <i>Pauropoda</i> from New South Wales. By LAUNCELOT HARRISON, B.Sc. (Plates lxx.-lxxi.)	615-618
Australian Neuroptera. Part i. By EBSEN PETERSEN. (Plates lxxii.-lxxv.). (To be continued in next Part.)	635-640
Elections and Announcements	469-470
Notes and Exhibits	469-472, 542-543

Vol. XXXIX.
Part 4.

No. 156

THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LINNEAN SOCIETY

OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

FOR THE YEAR

1914

31160

PART IV. (pp. i.-viii., 641-878, i.-xxxviii.)

Containing Papers read in

OCTOBER (in part) and NOVEMBER

WITH

TWENTY-THREE PLATES

(Plates lxxii.-xciv. : Note, Plate xci. is incorrectly lettered cxi.)

SYDNEY:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

W. A. PEPPERDAY & CO., 119A PITT STREET

AND

SOLD BY THE SOCIETY

PRICE - 19/-

AGENT IN EUROPE:

Messrs. DULAU & Co., 37 Soho Square, London, W.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS QUADRATIPENNIS Lea, var. (Plate lxxvi., fig. 8).

Mr. Cox has taken a pair of this species at Gosford, N.S.W., that differ considerably in colour from the type. The female is almost entirely of a dingy flavous, with parts of the sterna and legs, and the elytral punctures infuscated. The male is of a shining black, with parts of the base of prothorax flavous, and a flavous sub-basal fascia on elytra, not quite touching the sides or suture.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXXVI.

- Fig. 1.—*Homolamprima crenulata* MacI.
 Fig. 2.—*Rhyssonotus grandis* Lea.
 Fig. 3.—*Rhyssonotus grandis* Lea; side view of head of same.
 Fig. 4.—*Rhyssonotus grandis* Lea; front tibia of same.
 Fig. 5.—*Hypattalus trianguliferus* Lea.
 Fig. 6.—*Meripherinus fimbriatus* Lea.
 Fig. 7.—*Cryptocephalus albopictus* Lea.
 Fig. 8.—*Cryptocephalus quadratipennis* Lea, var.

STUDIES ON AUSTRALIAN MOLLUSCA. PART XII.

BY C. HEDLEY, F.L.S.

(Plates lxxvii.-lxxxv.)

(Continued from Vol. xxxviii., p. 339.)

LEDA DASEA, sp. nov.

(Plate lxxviii., figs. 7, 8, 9.)

Shell rather solid, inflated, trapezoid-ovate, rostrum short and upturned. Sculpture: the entire shell is over-run by fine spaced threads, concentric in early youth. These become oblique in later life, are generally insinuate on the median line, and more abruptly so at the base of the rostrum. Teeth, about twelve on the posterior side, and twenty anteriorly. Shell drawn, 6.2 long, 4 high; depth of single valve 2 mm. Another specimen, length 8, height 5; depth of single valve 2.5 mm.

Hab.—I found a few specimens in 1903, on the beach at Karumba, mouth of the Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.

This is somewhat the size and shape of *L. verconis* Tate, from which it is readily distinguished by the oblique sculpture and blunt rostrum.

It is worth mentioning here, that the name of *Leda inopinata*, bestowed on a recent Sydney shell in the "Challenger" Report, was lately repeated for a French Tertiary fossil by Mr. Cossmann.* Also that *Leda ramsayi*, another Sydney species discovered by the "Challenger" Expedition, was reported as a Pliocene fossil from Japan by Mr. Yokoyama.†

LEDA ELECTILIS, sp. nov.

(Plate lxxviii., figs. 10, 11.)

Shell rather solid, inflated, nearly equilateral, elongate with a spout-like rostrum. Colour uniform pale buff. Beak prominent.

* Cossmann, Bull. Soc. Nantes, ser. 2., v., 1908, p. 189.

† Yokoyama, Journ. College Science, Tokyo, xxxii., 1911, p. 6.

median keel, descends to the aperture. The upper whorls have a second conspicuous spiral keel below the suture, between which and the peripheral keel lies the fasciole, a third and fainter keel runs below the median. On the body-whorl, there are about a dozen spirals below the main keel. The fasciole is sculptured by transverse crescentic threads becoming weaker on the later whorls. Radial threads also appear over the whole shell. Aperture narrow, notch deep, subsutural, outer lip simple, thin, projecting. Canal broad and short. Length, 4; breadth, 1.5 mm.

Hab.—10 fathoms, off Cape Sidmouth, type, A. U. Henn; 15 fathoms, off the Palm Islands, Queensland (self).

Mr. H. B. Preston reports that he was unable to match this small species in the collection of the British Museum. The sculpture of the fourth whorl is a good recognition-mark for this shell.

DAPHNELLA ACULEOLA, sp. nov.

(Plate lxxxii., fig. 58.)

Shell small, lanceolate-fusiform. Colour buff, stained with ferruginous at the extremities. Whorls eight, the first three minute, smooth, forming the protoconch, the rest sculptured, gradate and rapidly increasing in size. Sculpture: broad peripheral undulations compose radial ribs spaced at ten to a whorl, fine spiral cords continue across both ribs and interstices and extend over the base; of these, the last whorl carries sixteen and the penultimate six, those on the periphery increase in size and sharpen the projection of the ribs. Aperture ovate, outer lip thin, simple, a slight smear of callus on the columella. Canal short, straight, open. Length, 8.5; breadth, 4 mm.

Hab.—Middle Harbour, Sydney (self).

This is a narrower shell than *Daphnellâ aculeata* Webster, with wider radials and spirals.

GLYPHOSTOMA ALLITERATUM, sp. nov.

(Plate lxxxii., figs. 56, 57.)

Shell small, solid, acuminate-fusiform. Colour grey to orange, aperture stained with chocolate, usually an intenser patch anteriorly and posteriorly, frequently a chocolate line upon the base

and ascending the suture. Whorls seven, angled at the shoulder, flattened at the periphery, and excavate at the base. Sculpture: first two whorls smooth, on the next are two spiral cords which multiply as they descend, until, on the last whorl, they amount to eighteen. Of these, three run on the fasciole and ten on the base, those on the periphery overrun the ribs unchanged, and carry minor threads in their interstices. On the peripheral belt are prominent undulating perpendicular ribs, which amount to fourteen on the last whorl. Over all are dense microscopic grains. Aperture small, ovate. Outer lip defended by a prominent varix, sculptured like the rest of the shell, with a smooth up-turned and notched margin, grooved within the throat. Sinus subsutural, deep and narrow, a solid coloured callus-patch at the right insertion, on the inner lip a smear of callus. Canal short. Length of the orange specimen figured, 6.3; breadth, 2.8 mm. Another grey specimen, length, 7.5; breadth, 3 mm.

Hab.—I have collected this species at Wreck Bay, Sydney Harbour (type-locality), and Dudley, N.S.W.

Hitherto this species has been confused with *Clathurella bicolor* Angas,* with which it is associated. I am indebted to Mr. Tom Iredale for identifying *C. bicolor* for me by the British Museum type. A specimen so authenticated is here figured (Figs. 60, 61). Compared with *C. bicolor*, the novelty is rather larger, comparatively broader, with more prominent sculpture, and consequently sharper shoulder-angle. The uniform orange colour of the base of *C. bicolor* affords a ready means of recognition.

Both these should, I think, take their place in *Glyphostoma*, in which genus they approach *G. aliceæ* Melvill & Standen, and *G. callistum* Hervier, by form, sculpture, and colour-pattern.

DUPLICARIA BALLINA, sp. nov.

(Plate lxxxiv., fig. 86.)

No perfect specimens of this distinct species have yet reached me. It is, therefore, provisionally described from beach-worn material. In size and general appearance, it is comparable to

* Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1871, p. 18, Pl. i., f. 20.

D. ustulata Deshayes, from which it differs by being more slender, and by fewer, wider-spaced ribs.

Shell solid, clavate-fusiform. Colour uniform buff. Whorls about fourteen. At two-thirds of the height of the whorl, a deep groove appears on the interstices, but not on the ribs; this ascends the spire, but is inconspicuous on the earlier whorls. Below the groove, there are eight spiral threads. On the last whorl, these continue to the snout and amount to about thirty. The ribs are polished, well spaced, slightly curved, set obliquely, not continuous from whorl to whorl, vanishing on the base, about twenty to a whorl, rather less on the earlier whorls. Length, 23; breadth, 6 mm.

Hab.—Trial Bay (type), C. Laseron; Ballina, C. Hedley; Caloundra, H. L. Kesteven.

MITRA VOLUCRA, sp.nov.

(Plate lxxxiv., fig.84.)

Shell small, solid, compact, ovate-fusiform. Colour purple-slate or cinnamon, with a narrow pale peripheral band and a pale line below the suture. Five whorls remaining in the decollate specimen studied. Suture channelled. The earlier whorls are sculptured by fine close radial riblets developed on the periphery and vanishing towards the suture. These disappear on the last whorl, which is smooth; between the riblets run spiral threads. Aperture elliptical, plaits four, decreasing anteriorly, canal short. Length, 11; breadth, 5 mm.

Hab.—Woolgoolga, N.S.W.; three beach-worn specimens collected by Mr. Carl Laseron.

This species is superficially like the Tasmanian *M. vineta* A. Adams, but differs by being more solid, by having the suture canaliculate, and by the sculpture.

MITRA ACROMIALIS, sp.nov.

(Plate lxxxiv., fig.85.)

Shell ovate-fusiform, rather thin and light. Colour pale buff. Whorls six, including a smooth protoconch of a whorl and a half, spire gradate. Sculpture: perpendicular ribs widely spaced, about seventeen on the last whorl, diminishing and alternating

in ascent from whorl to whorl, knotted at the shoulder and fading at the base. Spirals occur as six prominent cords on the snout, above which a dozen threads become fainter as they ascend, traverse the interstices but not the ribs; about six of these ascend the spire. Aperture pyriform, lip simple. Columella with four well developed, spaced, oblique plaits. Length, 9.5; breadth, 4 mm.

This is the form mentioned in the Thetis Report,* as a variety of *Mitra tasmanica* Ten-Woods. On reconsidering a larger series, I now conclude that the northern shell is an independent species, readily separable by its sharp shoulder from the real *M. tasmanica*, which does not extend to New South Wales.

Hab.—Off Cabbage-Tree (type) and Broughton Islands, 35 fathoms; Port Stephens (Museum Expedition of 1880); off Port Kembla, 63-75 fathoms (Thetis); off Wollongong, 100 fathoms; off Sydney, 250 fathoms; and off Narrabeen, 80 fathoms (self).

NODOPELAGIA, gen.nov.

A new genus of the Buccinidæ. Shell very solid, fusiform, with a short canal and longitudinal ribs. Type, *Peristernia brazieri* Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, p.171, Pl.26, fig.4.

Loc.—Mouth of the Redbank River, N.S.W.

Absence in *P. brazieri*, of the essential character, plaits on the columella, excludes it both from the family and genus of *Peristernia*, and brings it nearer to *Cominella*.

Melvill† noted *P. brazieri* as a *Peristernia* of slightly doubtful affinity, while Tryon transferred it to *Latirus*.‡

In literature, considerable confusion between the genera *Latirus* and *Peristernia* has occurred. Tryon, for instance, considered that the distinction between them was entirely arbitrary. Yet differential characters are shown by the radula.§

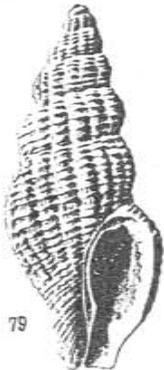
The type of *Latirus* is certainly *L. gibbulus* Gmelin, but the type of *Peristernia* is not so plain. The second of five species,

* Hedley, Mem. Austr. Mus., iv., 1903, p.372.

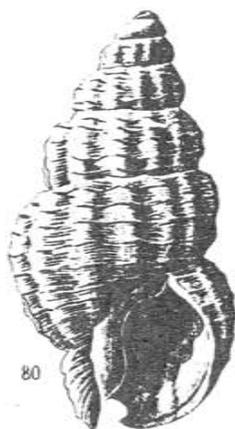
† Melvill, Mem. Manchester Lit. Phil. Soc., (4), iv., 1891, pp.368, 385, 407.

‡ Tryon, Man. Conch., iii., 1881, p.93.

§ Cooke, in Melvill, op. cit., p.376.



79



80



81



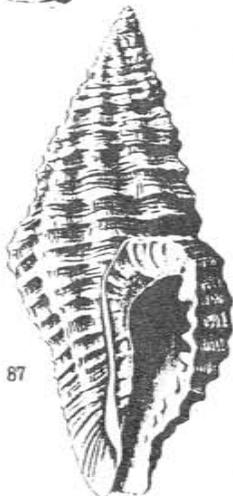
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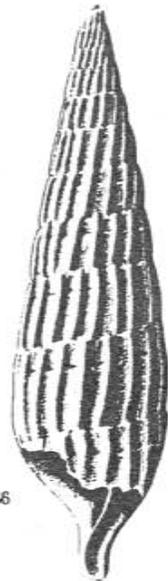
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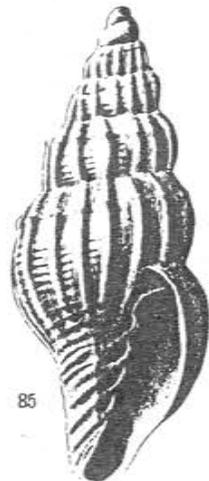
83



87



86



85

Phyllis F. Clarke

