

England, where it was first discovered by Mr. C. Stuart; also in Dr. James Norton's "Vegetation of Springwood, Blue Mountains." The leaves of this grass are very scabrous, the asperities being erect on the upper surface, and reversed on the underside of the laminæ and on the sheaths. The spike-like bearded panicle is also very rough to the touch. It is probably owing to these circumstances, that the grass caused irritation in the alimentary canal of stock that had eaten of it, and brought on the symptoms referred to. *E. ovatus* was figured and described by Mr. Turner, in the Government "Agricultural Gazette," (Vol. iii., p.388).—
 (2) *Panicum capillare* Linn. This species is indigenous to Europe, Asia, and North America, and is now apparently acclimatised in Australia. It was found near the Botany Sewage Farm by the exhibitor. Although a highly ornamental grass, it is only of annual duration. In America, this species is popularly called "Old Witch Grass," or "Fool Hay," and is reported to be common in several of the States, and growing principally on sandy soils.—
 (3) A fasciated growth of *Cassia candolleana* Vogel, (= *Cassia bicapsularis* Linn.). Although Mr. Turner had cultivated this profusely flowering South American shrub for many years, he had never hitherto seen it in the condition exhibited.

Mr. W. W. Froggatt showed a number of flowers of the Oleander (*Nerium Oleander* Linn.), received from Mr. G. Ryder, Quanda Station, Gulargambone, N.S.W., containing specimens of Diptera, Hymenoptera, and Lepidoptera, caught and held by their probosces, in the manner described and figured by Mr. E. Jarvis in a recent number of the Queensland Agricultural Journal (xxx., p.263, April, 1913). Five species of flies were represented, including two specimens of *Lucilia cæsar*, three of *Calliphora oceanicæ*, one of *Helophilus bengalensis*, together with an undetermined Syrphid and Muscid. The other victims comprised a noctuid moth and a hive-bee.

Mr. L. Harrison exhibited two specimens of an undetermined Hippoboscid fly, forwarded by Mr. R. Blacket, and taken upon a Grey Magpie (*Strepera versicolor* Lath.), one specimen showing, attached to the hairs of the dorsal surface of the abdomen,

fourteen individuals of an undescribed species of *Degeeriella* (*Mallophaga*); also a Hippoboscid forwarded by Mr. A. S. Le Souëf, taken upon a Regent Bird (*Sericulus chrysocephalus* Lewin), from the Nambucca River, with a single individual of *Degeeriella hectica* Nitzsch, attached to the hairs on the right side of the abdomen. Sharp (Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1890, p.30) records the capture of several specimens of a mallophagous insect from an *Ornithomyia* taken on the wing. Mjöberg (Arkiv för Zoologi, Band vi., 1910, p.10) records taking specimens of *Philoaterus leontodon* Nitzsch, attached to Hippoboscids from a Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris* Linn.). Both these authors have suggested the possibility of *Mallophaga* habitually making use of dipterous parasites to effect transfer from a dying, or dead, to a new, host. The additional examples now brought forward, would appear to strengthen this possibility. But *Degeeriella* and *Philoaterus* are genera, the individuals of which die a few hours – at most, two days – after the death of their host, first attaching themselves, by their mandibles, to some part of the feathers. Death appears to be due simply to the fall in temperature, following upon the death of the host. There is thus another possibility, namely, that the mallophagous insects which find a Hippoboscid upon the body of a dead host, fasten upon it, as its body temperature is above that of the defunct bird, without any intent, conscious or otherwise, of seeking transport to a new host. This would seem the more reasonable view to take, and it still allows the possibility of infection of a new host by parasites carried by a Hippoboscid.

Dr. Dodd reported the deaths of some animals tethered near a garden plant of the South African *Acokanthera spectabilis* Benth., [N.O. *Apocynaceæ*] which showed symptoms of poisoning; and he asked for information as to the toxic properties of this plant.

Mr. Lucas showed a beautiful series of marine algæ, collected and mounted by himself.

Mr. Maiden exhibited photographs of (a) a female cone of *Macrozamia Moorei* F.v.M., from Springsure, Q., rather more than 2 ft. long; (b) illustrating syncarpy (3 fruits) in *M. Perowskiana* Miq., in a plant in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney; (c) a