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Fehler »Im System muß *Halichoerus* zwischen die Ohr- und Kegelrobben gestellt werden«, ist dahin zu corrigiren: »Im System muß *Halichoerus* zwischen die Ohrrobben und Phoken gestellt werden.« Der erstere Fehler ist auch in dem betreffenden Aufsatz Prof. Nehring's selbst enthalten.

Max Schlosser, München.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

18th January 1887. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of December, 1886, and called attention to a young male of the true Zebra (*Equus zebra*), purchased December 11th, and to a young male Indian Rhinoceros, presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, through the kind intervention of Dr. B. Simpson, and received December 25th. — Mr. F. W. Styan, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on a series of Chinese Birds' eggs which he had collected at Kiukiang and Shanghai. — Mr. Howard Saunders, F.Z.S., exhibited and read some notes on a skin of the Mediterranean Black-headed Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*), killed on Breydon Water, near Great Yarmouth, and sent for exhibition by Mr. G. Smith, of that town. This was stated to be the first absolutely authentic occurrence of this southern species on the British coasts. — Mr. Sclater exhibited and made some remarks on an example of a rare Amazon Parrot (*Chrysotis Bodini*) from British Guiana. — Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on three heads of the Sumatran Rhinoceros (*R. sumatrensis*) from Sarawak, Borneo. — Prof. Rupert Jones read a paper by himself, Messrs. H. B. Brady, and W. K. Parker, on the Foraminifera dredged up on the Abrolhos Bank by H.M.S. 'Plumper' in 1857. The series contained examples of 124 species and notable varieties, and furnished results of definite value as regards the distribution of this group of animals. — Prof. G. B. Howes, F.Z.S., read a paper on the skeleton and affinities of the paired fins of *Ceratodus*, and added observations upon the corresponding organs of the Elasmobranchii and other fishes. — A communication was read from Prof. T. Jeffrey Parker, C.M.Z.S., of the University of Otago, New Zealand, containing an account of the anatomy of Rondelet's Shark (*Carcharodon Rondeletii*). — A communication was read from the Rev. N. Abraham, containing an account of the habits of the Trapdoor Spider of Graham's Town (*Moggridgia Dyeri*). — A communication was read from Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, C.M.Z.S., containing notes on the visceral anatomy of certain Auks. — Mr. P. L. Sclater pointed out the characters of eight new species of birds of the family Tyrannidæ. — Mr. Sclater also described a new Ant-Thrush of the genus *Grallaria* from Ecuador, for which he proposed the name *Grallaria Duboisi*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

24th November, 1886. — 1) Notes on some Australian Fossils. By F. Ratte. (I.) Second Note on *Tribrachiocrinus corrugatus*, Ratte, and on

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the place of the genus among the Palæocrinoidea. Since the author described a fossil crinoid from the N.S.W. Carboniferous rocks, under the above name, two American writers, Messrs. Wachsmuth and Springer, have completed their important work on the 'Revision of the Palæocrinoidea', in accordance with which Mr. Ratte has here modified the terminology previously used by him. (II.) On two fossil Plants from the Wianamatta Shales. As far as can be made out from a provisional examination, the author refers the two plants to the genera *Jeanpaulia* and *Cycadopteris*, the former being hitherto regarded as Rhætic and the other Jurassic; this does not imply that the Wianamatta Shales are Jurassic, *Cleithrolepis granulatus* having been found with them. The specimens were kindly presented to the Australian Museum by Mr. A. Harber. (III.) Note on some Trilobites new to Australia. A species of *Lichas* from limestone near the Wellington Caves, and *Proetus Ascanius*, and two species of *Ascidaspis* from Bowning, obtained by Mr. J. Mitchell, are here described. — 2) List of, and Notes on two collections of Birds from Western Australia. By E. P. Ramsay, L.L.D., F.R.S.E. In this paper about 100 species of birds are enumerated. They were obtained chiefly from the vicinity of Derby to about 100 miles inland, by Messrs. Cairn and Boyer-Bower. Among them are three new species belonging to the genera *Cisticola*, *Ninox*, and *Philemon*. Unfortunately a large portion of the collections was lost in transit. — 3) Description of a new Australian Fish. By Dr. E. P. Ramsay and J. Douglas-Ogilby. This is a description of the fish *Apogon roseigaster*, exhibited by Mr. Ogilby at the last meeting, and obtained from the Parramatta River. — 4) and 5) Botanical. — 6) Description of a new species of *Hoplocephalus*. By William Macleay, F.L.S. &c. A new species of this very venomous genus of snakes is here described at some length, from a specimen captured some few weeks ago near Bega, by Mr. Charles Anderson. Mr. Macleay stated that 24 distinct species of the genus *Hoplocephalus* have now been recorded from Australia. — 7) Second Note on the Biloela Labyrinthodont. By Professor Stephens, M.A., F.G.S. — Dr. Ramsay exhibited (1) the supposed new species of birds from Derby, recorded in his paper, also from the same district, a new species of *Hapalotis*, with a broad golden yellow dorsal stripe: (2) (Botanical). (3) On behalf of the Government Geologist, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., a series of fossil remains from some recently discovered deposits at a great depth, the most notable being the skull, atlas vertebra, humerus, and scapula of a gigantic *Echidna* belonging to quite a new form; also portions of the carapace and plastron of a fresh water tortoise; and horned scutes, portions of the outer covering, and some bones of a great horned lizard (*Megalania*) making a third species of these gigantic reptiles now known. — Mr. Whitelegge exhibited specimens of, and read the following note on *Volvox minor*, Stein: —»A few days ago I found in a pool off Bourke-street, Waterloo, a fine gathering of *Volvox minor* a species which I believe has not hitherto been recorded from Australia. I have seen what I thought to be this species many times, but without the ripe spores it is not readily distinguished from *V. globator*. Those I exhibit to-night contain not only mature spores, but the oospheres in various stages of development, and also the form known as *Sphaerosira volvox*, Ehr. This has usually been stated to be a peculiar stage of *V. globator*. After many years of observation, both in this colony and in England, my opinion is that it has nothing to do with that species,

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but is really the male plant of *V. minor*. In support of this view I may mention that so far I have failed to find any trace of antheridia or any description of such organs except those produced by *Sphaerosira*, and further the last named is always associated with the plants containing oospheres of *V. minor*, and never with the true *V. globator*.«

IV. Personal-Notizen.

1. Société Zoologique de France

7, Rue des Grands Augustins.

Dans sa séance du 28 décembre dernier, la Société Zoologique a renouvelé comme suit son Bureau et le tiers du Conseil:

Président: M. A. Certes.
Vicepräsidents: M. Dr. J. Jullien. M. G. Cotteau.
Secrétaire général: M. Prof. R. Blanchard.
Secrétaires: Melle F. Bignon. M. J. Gazagnaire. M. Dr. L. Manouvrier.
Trésorier: M. Héron-Royer.
Archiviste-bibliothécaire: M. H. Pierson.
Membres du Conseil: M. Künckel d'Herculais. M. J. de Guerne. M. Dr. Hyades. M. C. Schlumberger. M. Dr. E. Oustalet.

Necrolog.

Am 26. Juni 1885 starb in Mailand Antonio Villa, Vicepräsident der Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, Verfasser vieler zoologischer Arbeiten.

Am 20. August 1885 starb in New York der bekannte Malakozoolog Thomas Bland. Er war am 4. October 1809 in Newark (England) geboren und lebte seit 1855 in New York.

Am 3. September 1885 starb in Resina bei Neapel Nicola Tiberi, welcher mit Ch. Benoit die malakologische Fauna Süd-Italiens zu bearbeiten begonnen hatte und als Malakozoolog bekannt war.

Am 23. September 1885 starb in Lectoure (Gers), seiner Vaterstadt, der Abbé Dominique Dupuy, bekannter Malakozoolog, geb. 16. Mai 1812.

Am 2. December 1885 starb auf Schloß Fallon (Haute-Saône) Jean Bapt. Charl. Prosper Marquis de Raincourt im 76. Jahre, als Conchyliolog bekannt.

Am 8. December 1886 starb in Philadelphia Isaac Lea. Er war am 4. März 1792 in Wilmington, Delaware, geboren. Mineralog und Paläontolog, ist er doch am bekanntesten geworden durch seine im Jahre 1825 begonnenen Untersuchungen über Süßwassermuscheln, namentlich Unioniden.

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