

es vielmehr darin mit gewöhnlichen Höckern zu thun, wie sie gerade innerhalb der *Arrenurus*-Gattung gar nicht selten auftreten. Ich werde demnächst Gelegenheit haben, auf diesen Gegenstand ausführlicher zurückzukommen.

Ebenso vermag ich bei *Arrenurus forpicatus* C. J. Neuman bei keiner Lage des Männchens einen Petiolus zu erkennen, den Piersig bei genannter Art aufgefunden haben will (daselbst p. 414) und den er als klein und meißelförmig bezeichnet. Ein so beschaffenes Gebilde beobachte ich allerdings in der muldenförmigen Vertiefung auf dem Körperanhänge, das indes keineswegs ein Petiolus ist, sondern ein dem Panzer aufgewachsenes Chitinband, das zu einer festeren Verbindung des nur hier auf einer kurzen Strecke mit dem Bauchpanzer verwachsenen Rückenpanzers mit dem vorhergehenden dient.

Bremen, den 1. December 1892.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

20th December, 1892. — A letter was read from Dr. A. B. Meyer, of Dresden, C.M.Z.S., respecting the occurrence of a Monkey (*Semnopithecus nemeus*) in Hainan. — A communication was read from the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, entitled »Descriptions of Nine new Species of Amphipodous Crustaceans from the Tropical Atlantic«. This communication contained descriptions and figures of some new Hyperidean Amphipoda collected by Mr. John Rattray, when on board the »Buccaneer« at the beginning of 1886. The specimens had been taken in the tropical Atlantic off the west coast of Africa by a series of »tow-nettings« carried on at the expense of Dr. John Murray and Mr. J. Y. Buchanan. — Dr. Hans Gadow, F.R.S., gave an account of the remains of some gigantic Land-Tortoises and of *Didosaurus* recently discovered in Mauritius, along with the bones of the Dodo described in a previous communication by Sir Edward Newton and himself. The remains of the Tortoises were referred to *Testudo indica*, *T. triserrata*, *T. inepta*, and to two new forms proposed to be called *T. Sauzieri* and *T. Soumeirei*, the latter being possibly related to the gigantic Tortoises of Aldabra. Along with these Tortoises were found numerous bones of the extinct Lizard, *Didosaurus mauritianus*, of which an account was also given. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., gave descriptions of some new species of Earthworms from various localities — belonging to the genera *Octochaetus*, *Acanthodrilus*, *Benhamia*, *Microdrius*, *Perionyx*, *Moniligaster*, *Notylus*, *Trichochaeta*, and *Ilyogenia*. Of these nine genera *Octochaetus*, *Microdrius*, and *Ilyogenia* were characterized as new to science. — Mr. R. H. Burne, F.Z.S., read a note on the presence in the Common Hag (*Myxine glutinosa*) of a branchial basket, which had not been previously recognized in this fish, though already described in the Larger Hag (*M. bdellostoma*). — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

November 30th, 1892. — 1) On the supposed New Zealand Species of *Leptopoma*. By O. F. von Möllendorff, Ph.D. (Communicated by C.

Hedley, F.L.S.) Several minute Land Shells occurring in New Zealand have been placed in the genus *Leptopoma*. Mr. Suter having obtained additional species of this group, and being led to review their generic status, was debarred, by lack of literature and of foreign species for comparison, from justifying his suspicions that they were incorrectly classified as such. From Mr. Suter's notes and specimens the author has established the conjecture of his correspondent that *pannosum*, Hutton, *calvum*, Hutton, *pallidum*, Hutton, and *torquillum*, Suter, form a well-marked section of *Lagochilus*; another natural section being represented by *L. cytora*, Gray. The author concludes by tracing the distribution of *Lagochilus* from India and China through the Philippines and Malay Archipelago to New Guinea and doubtfully to Queensland and the New Hebrides. — 2) *Schizoglossa*; a new Genus of Carnivorous Snails. By C. Hedley, F.L.S. The name of *Daudebardia novoseelandica* was bestowed, thirty years ago, by Pfeiffer, upon a shell collected by Hochstetter in New Zealand. Though the original description has been frequently copied and translated, nothing more relating to the species has appeared; figures of the shell, and an account of the animal, hitherto lacking are now supplied. *Schizoglossa*, type (*D*) *novoseelandica*, by reason of the rudimentary shell, perched upon the tail, the anterior extension of the body and the acute teeth of the radula, maintains a superficial resemblance to the European genera *Testacella* and *Daudebardia*. But structurally it may be distinguished therefrom by the different form of the shell, its more anterior position, the want of oblique furrows on the body, and especially by the anterior situation of the pulmonary orifice. The new genus may be regarded as a form of the *Paryphanta* stock differentiated by the retrogression of the shell. — 3) Description of a new Tree-frog from New South Wales. By G. A. Boulenger, F.Z.S. (Communicated by J. J. Fletcher.) The tree-frog herein described under the name *Hyla chloris* was obtained by Mr. R. Helms at Richmond River, and has been recorded by Mr. Fletcher as *H. gracilentia*, to which it is closely allied. — 4) Botanical. — 5) Oological Notes. By Alfred J. North, F.L.S. I) On the Nesting-place and Eggs of *Halcyon sordidus*, Gould. The hitherto unrecorded nesting-place of this species was discovered on the 6th of October, 1892, by Mr. J. A. Boyd in a Termite nest in a Blood-wood tree, overhanging a salt-water creek on Hinchinbrook Island. The eggs, three in number, two of which were slightly incubated, are pure white and nearly round in form, one specimen (a) being slightly compressed towards one end, the surface of the shell being very smooth and nearly lustreless and partaking less of that *glossy* pearly-whiteness characteristic of the known eggs of all the other members of the Australian Alcedinidae. Length a) $1,23 \times 1,03$ inch; b) $1,2 \times 1,03$ inch; c) $1,22 \times 1,05$ inch. II) On the Nesting-place and Eggs of *Cyanoramphus Rayneri*, G. R. Gray. The eggs of this insular form of *C. novae-zealandiae* were obtained by Dr. P. Herbert Metcalfe, the Resident Medical Officer on Norfolk Island, from the hollow spout of a tree on the 12th of October, 1892. One specimen (a) is oval in form and equal in size at both ends, the other is a broad oval, tapering somewhat at one end; they are pure white except where nest-stained, the surface of the shell being very smooth and lustreless. Length a) $1,12 \times 0,9$ inch; b) $1,08 \times 0,87$ inch.

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