

Über das Geschlecht des hier unter dem Namen *Thyas angusta* beschriebenen Individuums bin ich nicht in's Klare gekommen, doch dürfte sich's um ein ♀ handeln.

Fundort: Partnun-See, littoral.

Bremen, Februar 1893.

### 6. *Partanosaurus Zitteli* (s. No. 413 p. 67).

Von Dr. Theod. Georg Skuph os aus Paros.

Nach Partanum (Partenkirchen) ist der Name ohne *h* zu schreiben (nicht *Parthanosaurus*, sondern *Partanosaurus*).

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### Zoological Society of London.

14th February, 1893. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of January 1893. — Prof. G. B. Howes, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on an abnormal sternum of a Marmoset (*Hapale iacchus*) in which the mesosternal elements of the opposite sides were distinct, and alternately disposed, and discussed its probable bearings upon the sternum of the Anthropomorpha, particularly as represented by the Orang. — Prof. T. Jeffrey Parker, F.R.S., read a paper on the cranial osteology, classification, and phylogeny of the *Dinornithidae*. The author gave a detailed description of the skull in various genera and species of Moa, founded upon the examination of more than 120 specimens. A detailed comparison with the skulls of the other Ratitae followed, as well as an extensive series of measurements.

The bearing of the facts ascertained upon the classification of the family was discussed. The author recognized five genera of *Dinornithidae*, arranged in three subfamilies as follows:

Subfamily *Dinornithinae*.

Genus *Dinornis*.

Subfamily *Anomalopteryginae*.

Genera *Pachyornis*, *Mesopteryx*, and *Anomalopteryx*.

Subfamily *Emeinae*.

Genus *Emeus*.

The phylogeny of the group was then discussed. *Mesopteryx* was considered to be the most generalized form, while *Dinornis* and *Emeus* were both highly specialized, but in different directions. Of the other Ratitae, *Apteryx* came nearest to the Moas in the structure of its skull, and strong affinities were shown to the New Zealand genera by *Dromaeus* and *Casuaris*. *Struthio* and *Rhea*, on the other hand, showed no special affinities, so far as the skull is concerned, either to the Australasian forms or to one another. — Mr. R. Lydekker, F.Z.S., read a paper on the presence of a distinct coracoidal element in adult Sloths, and made remarks on its homology. It was shown that in two skeletons of Sloths in the British Museum the shoulder-girdle exhibited a distinct coracoidal element. This element, like the coracoid process of the human scapula, was correlated with the precoracoid of the lower vertebrates; and the question was then discussed as to the name by which it should properly be called. — A communication was read from Dr. G. Radde, C.M.Z.S., containing an account of the present range of the European Bison in the Caucasus. — P. L. Selater, Secretary.

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