

schmarotzenden Copepoden sehe ich die Maxillen für homolog mit den Maxillulen an, das erste Paar der Kieferfüße für homolog mit den Maxillen bei den Malacostraken, das zweite Paar der Kieferfüße für homolog mit den Kieferfüßen (zum Beispiel bei den Amphipoden) und mitunter dieselbe Tendenz zu einem gegenseitigen Zusammenschmelzen zeigend.

12) Bei *Argulus* bestehen die Schwimmbeine sehr deutlich aus einem dreigliedrigen Schaft und zwei Ästen (Krøyer). Das Grundglied in dem Schaft ist viel kürzer als das zweite Glied, etwas kürzer als das dritte.

13) Es folgt aus § 7—12, daß man drei Glieder im Stamm von allen gespaltenen Gliedmaßen bei den Crustaceen als ein primäres Verhältniß annehmen muß, und diese Zahl hat sich, wenigstens in den angeführten Fällen, deutlich erhalten.

#### b. Malacostraca.

##### a. Leptostraca (§ 14—17).

14) *Nebalia* muß zu den Malacostraken gerechnet werden (Claus), und in manchen Verhältnissen nähert sie sich den *Mysidae*, dagegen stehen die *Euphausiidae* ihr sehr fern (siehe § 26).

15) Der Schaft des zweiten Antennenpaares besteht bei *Nebalia bipes* nicht aus drei Gliedern (Claus) sondern aus fünf, und das fünfte Glied zeigt Tendenz aus zwei Gliedern zu bestehen (Claus), die bei *Nebaliopsis* gut abgesondert sind; nachdem man das Schild entfernt hat, kann man leicht mit einem guten Praeparier-Mikroskop das erste Glied finden, das ziemlich kurz, aber gut abgesetzt ist; das vierte Glied ist auf der Außenseite ausgezeichnet abgesetzt, jedoch sehr kurz.

(Schluß folgt.)

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

28th March, 1893. — A report was read, drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson, the Society's Head-Keeper, on the insects bred in the Insect-house during the past season. — A communication was read from Mr. Herbert Druce, F.Z.S., giving an account of some new species of Lepidoptera Heterocera, chiefly from Central and South America. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a paper on the brain of the African Elephant. The author gave reasons for disagreeing with some of the conclusions of Dr. Krueg, but confirmed others. The outline is more like that of the Carnivorous than the Ungulate brain, but the principal furrows appear to be arranged on a plan characteristic of the Elephantidae. — Mr. W. T. Blanford showed that the various

names hitherto employed in systematic works for the bird called by Jerdon the Himalayan Cuckoo (*Cuculus himalayanus*, *C. striatus*, and *C. intermedius*) belonged to other species. He also gave reasons for not adopting S. Müller's *C. canoroides*, and accepted the term *C. saturatus*, Hodgson, as the correct scientific name. — A communication was read from Mr. F. M. Woodward entitled »Further Observations on the Genitalia of British Earthworms«. This paper chiefly dealt with supplementary gonads which were found to be much more common than had been supposed; in one specimen an hermaphrodite gland was discovered in addition to testes and ovaries.

18th April, 1893. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March; and called special attention to three White-tailed Gnus (*Connochaetes gnu*) from the Transvaal (a male and two females), obtained by purchase March 7th, and to three Spring-boks (*Gazella euchores*) from South Africa, deposited by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. — Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on a specimen of a curious variety of the Pig-tailed Monkey (*Macacus nemestrinus*) from the Baram River, Sarawak, lately living in the Society's Menagerie. — Mr. Sclater read a communication received from General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E., Governor of Gibraltar, respecting the Barbary Apes (*Macacus inuus*) living on the Rock of Gibraltar, which were stated to have increased of late years, and were now supposed to be nearly sixty in number. — Mr. W. L. Sclater, F.Z.S., made some remarks on the principal animals noted in the Zoological Gardens of Antwerp and Amsterdam, which he had lately visited. — A communication was read from Mr. A. E. Shipley containing an account of the anatomy and histology of two Gephyrean worms of the genus *Sipunculus* from Zanzibar, together with a few observations on Sipunculids in general. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas gave an account of a small collection of Mammals obtained in Central Peru by Mr J. Kalinowski. Amongst several species represented in this collection, either new or of such interest as to deserve a record, was especially noted a new form of Rodents of the family Muridae, proposed to be called *Ichthyomys Stolzmanni*. — Mr. H. J. Elwes read a communication from Mr. W. Warren describing a large number of new species and new genera of Moths of the family Geometridae in Mr. Elwes's collection, from Sikkim and other districts of India. Notes on the localities and on other points were added by Mr. Elwes.

2nd May, 1893. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of April; and called special attention to a young male Orang (*Simia satyrus*) brought home from Singapore, and presented by Thomas Workman, Esq.; a White-bellied Hedge-hog (*Erinaceus albiventer*) from Somaliland, presented by H. W. Seton-Kerr, Esq., F.Z.S.; and a female Gibbon (*Hylobates Muelleri*) brought home from North Borneo, and presented by Leicester P. Beauford, Esq. — The Secretary laid on the table a list of the exact dates of the issue of the sheets of the Society's »Proceedings« from 1831 to 1859, concerning which information had lately been applied for. — Mr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S., made some remarks on the occasional protrusion of the cloaca in the Vasa Parrot at certain seasons. — Mr. Sclater also read some further notes on the Monkeys of the genus *Cercopithecus*, and called special attention to *C. Bou-tourlinii*, Giglioli, from Kaffa, Abyssinia, of which he had lately examined

specimens in the Zoological Museum of Florence, and which he considered to be a perfectly valid species. — Mr. M. F. Woodward read a paper (the first of a series) entitled »Contributions to the Study of Mammalian Dentition«. In the present communication the author treated of the dentition of the Macropodidae, and described the presence of a number of vestigial incisors. He also showed that the tooth generally regarded as the successor to the fourth premolar was, in reality, a distinct tooth, and that the molars in this family of Marsupials belonged to the second dentition. — Mr. W. T. Blandford, F.R.S., read a description of two specimens of a Stag from Central Tibet, belonging to the Elaphine group, on which he proposed to found a new species, *Cervus Thoroldi*. These specimens had been obtained by Dr. W. G. Thorold about 200 miles north-east of Lhasa, at an elevation of 13,500 feet above the sealevel, during his late adventurous journey through Tibet in company with Capt. Bauer. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

March 29th, 1893. — 1) On *Dinornis* (?) *Queenslandiae*. By Captain F. W. Hutton, F.R.S., Hon. Mem. L.S.N.S.W. — 2) Descriptions of some new Species of *Araneidae* from New South Wales. No. II. By W. J. Rainbow. — 3) Note on the Upper Incisor of *Phascolonus*. By C. W. De Vis, M.A., Corr. Mem. — 4) Botanical. — 5) On the Life-Histories of Australian Coleoptera. Part I. By W. W. Froggatt. — 6) Studies in Australian Entomology. By T. G. Sloane. Part VI. — Description of a new Tiger-beetle (*Megacephala*) from Queensland. — Mr. W. S. Duncan sent for exhibition an interesting collection of Coleoptera from Inverell, N.S.W., comprising specimens of both common Sydney Insects and of Southern Queensland forms, as well as of cosmopolitan species and of a few others which will probably prove to be undescribed. — Mr. Brazier read a Note on the habitat of a specimen of *Cassis* (*Bezoardica*) *Wyvillei*, Watson, obtained by him at Makeira Harbour, San Christoval, Solomon Islands; the types were obtained by the »Challenger« Expedition off the Philippine Islands. He also exhibited a specimen of *Astole subcarinatus*, Swainson (1854), identical with *Eutrochus perspectivus*, A. Adams (1863); and he pointed out that the former name had been omitted by all Conchological monographers of the family Trochidae, and that the specific name *Adamsi*, given by Mr. Pilsbry to Adams' species, will not hold good. Swainson's type came from the east coast of Tasmania; the specimen exhibited from Circular Head, Tasmania.



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