

(loc. cit. Taf. I, Fig. 1) und glaube an demselben die Andeutung der oben beschriebenen Foramina in der Gestalt zweier schartenartigen Ausbuchtungen nahe dem Krallenansatze herauszufinden. Nichtsdestoweniger findet sich in der sonst so vortrefflichen Monographie noch keine Notiz von diesem Sinnesorgane vor.

III. Mittheilungen aus Instituten, Gesellschaften etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

1st March, 1881. — The Secretary exhibited the cast integument of a large Spider (*Mygale bistrata*?) which had been shed in the Society's Gardens. — Mr. G. E. Dobson, C.M.Z.S., read a paper on the anatomy of the Family *Erinaceidae*, commencing with that of the curious and rare form *Gymnura Rafflesii*, with which the species of *Erinaceus* were compared. *Gymnura* was shown to be a peculiarly central form, the survivor probably of a once widely spread group. Altogether, the anatomy of thirteen species of *Erinaceidae* was treated of in this paper. — A communication was read from Mr. F. Moore, F.Z.S., containing the descriptions of some new genera and species of Asiatic Nocturnal Lepidoptera. The characters of 150 new species were given representing 82 genera, of which 29 were new to science. — A communication was read from Mr. R. Collett, C.M.Z.S., containing an account of the breeding habits of the Grey Seal (*Halichoerus grypus*), as observed on the Fro Islands, off Trondhjem's Fiord, in Norway. — Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, F.Z.S., read a note on the Fantail Flycatcher of Western Australia (*Rhipidura Preissi*), of which he had lately had for the first time an opportunity of examining a specimen. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

Febr. 3, 1881. — Examples of Prof. C. Semper's method of preserving the soft tissues of animals as teaching specimens were exhibited on behalf of Herr L. Würth of Würzburg. — A paper was read by Mr. A. D. Michael, Observations on the Life History of Gamasinae. In this the author endeavours to decide some of the disputed and knotty points in reference to these humble parasites; Mr. Mégnin of Versailles and Dr. Kramer of Schleusingen, both being good authorities on the subject, being at variance thereon. Mr. Michael, believing that detached observations on captured specimens may have produced unreliable results, has himself bred Gamasids, closely followed their changes and growth, and watched their manners, and thus has arrived at what he on good grounds assumes to be important results respecting their life-history. He states that the remarkable power of starting each mandible separately with speed and accuracy of aim far in advance of the body, the powerful retractile muscles attached to these mandibles, the organisation of the remainder of the mouth, the extreme swiftness of the creatures, the use of the front legs as tactile organs only, and not for the purpose of locomotion, and the ample supply of tactile hairs in front only, seem to fit the animals for a predatory life, and point to habits similar to those of *Cheyletus* and *Trombidium*, rather than to those of the true vegetable-

feeders, such as the Oribatidae and Tetranychidae. He further concludes 1. that Mégnin is correct in saying *Gamasus coleoptratorum* and other allied creatures, with the conspicuously divided dorsal plates, are not species at all, but are immature stages of other species; 2. that the division of the dorsal plate is, in most cases in all events, a question of degree, and does not form a sound basis for classification, as applied by Koch, Kramer and others; 3. that the dorsal plates do not grow gradually, but alter in size, shape, or development of the ecdysis; 4. that Mégnin is right in saying that the characteristic of the so-called *G. marginatus* is simply a provision possessed by the females of a large number of species; 5. that the extent of the white margin depends upon the extent to which the abdomen is distended by eggs; 6. that Mégnin is in error in saying that *Coleoptratorum* is the nymph of *Crassipes*. The nymph of *crassipes* does not show any divided dorsal plates which can be seen on the living creature; 7. that in the species bred there has not been observed any inert stage before the transformations or ecdysis; 8. that in the same species copulation takes place with the adult female and not with the immature one, as Mégnin contends, and that it is by the vulva not the anus.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Cagliari. — Der durch die Berufung des Professors Emery nach Bologna erledigte Lehrstuhl der Zoologie und vergleichenden Anatomie ist dem Professor Corrado Parona (bisher Assistent am Laboratorium für vergleichende Anatomie in Pavia) übertragen worden.

Cambridge. — In consequence of the promotion of Mr. A. C. Had- don to the Professorship of Zoology in the Royal College of Science and Art at Dublin, the following appointments have been made:

J. J. Lister, B. A., Exhibitioner of St. John's College, to be Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy.

A. H. Cooke, B. A., Fellow of King's College (First Classic, 1878), to be Curator in Zoology.

Necrolog.

Am 22. Januar starb in Frankfurt a. M. in seinem 74. Lebensjahre Gabriel Koch, ein durch zahlreiche Arbeiten, besonders über geographische Verbreitung der Schmetterlinge, bekannter und geschätzter Entomolog.

John Gould starb in London am 3. Februar (s. Z. A. No. 77, p. 120).

Am 20. Februar starb in Putnam, London, Walter Philip Weston, ein eifriger, äußerst tüchtiger Entomolog, in seinem 29. Jahre.

Berichtigung.

Bei der Correctur der No. 77 des Zoologischen Anzeigers ist aus Versehen die Anmerk. 3 auf p. 113, welche durch den auf p. 114 abgedruckten Zusatz hinfällig wurde, stehen geblieben. Dieselbe ist daher zu streichen.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1881

Band/Volume: [4](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonymous

Artikel/Article: [2. Linnean Society of London 167-168](#)