qu'on peut considérer les deux canaux de l'oeuf du Géophile comme remplis de liquide nucléaire, mais je crois qu'il faut leur donner une autre signification que celle d'un appareil circulatoire. Pour comprendre leurs usages, il nous faut connaître d'abord quelques autres particularités que présentent les oeufs de cet animal.

(Schluß folgt.)

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

20th November, 1883. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the months of June, July, August, September, and October 1883, and called attention to certain interesting accessions which had been received during that period. Amongst these were specially noted a fine young female Orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*), presented by J. M. Vermont, Esq., of Penang; a Cape Ant-Bear (*Orycteropus capensis*), purchased; a male and two female Babirussas (*Babirussa alfurus*), from Celebes, presented by Dr. F. H. Bauer, C.M.Z.S.; two young Mule Deer (*Cariacus macrotis*), born in the Gardens; and a young female Chimpanzee, purchased October 24th, which seemed referable to the species named by M. Du Chaillu *Troglodytes calvus*. The report also referred to the Society's New Reptile House, and explained the mode in which the specimens had been arranged in the New Building. — A letter was read from Mr. G. B. Sowerby, jun., in which he proposed to change the name of *Thracia Jacksonensis*, given in his paper »On New Shells«, read in January 1883, to *Thracia Brazieri*. — A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Ravenscroft, of Columbo, Ceylon, describing the effectual mode in which a female Axis Deer in confinement concealed its young one from observation. — The Secretary exhibited, on the part of Major C. H. T. Marshall, F.Z.S., a specimen of a new Impeyan Pheasant from Chumba, N. W. India, which Major Marshall proposed to name *Lophophorus chumbanus;* and some other birds from the same district. — Mr. H. Seebohm, F. Z. S., exhibited and made remarks on a new Owl from Japan, which he proposed to call *Bubo Blackistoni*, after Capt. Blakiston, its discoverer. — Mr. H. E. Dresser, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on some Ringed Pheasants from Corea. — Prof. Bell, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks upon some Australian Crinoids infested by a large number of Myzostomata. — Prof. Flower read a paper on the characters and divisions of the family Delphinidae, in which the following generic divisions were admitted and defined: — *Monodon*, *Delphinapterus*, *Phocaena*, *Neomeris*, *Cephalorhynchus*, *Orca*, *Orcella*, *Pseudorca*, *Globicephalus*, *Grampus*, *Feresia*, *Lagenorhynchus*, *Delphinus*, *Tursiops*, *Clymenia*, *Steno*, and *Sotalia*. Critical remarks were added upon the characters and synonymy of the best known species of each. — Prof. Flower also gave account of a specimen of Rudolphi's Rorqual, *Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson (= *Sibbaldius laticeps* Gray), lately captured in the River Crouch, Essex, being the first well-authenticated example of this species

met with in British waters. — A communication was read from Dr. M. Watson, F.Z.S., containing additional observations on the structure of the female organs of the Indian Elephant (*Elaphus indicus*). — A communication was read from Mr. F. Moore, F.Z.S., containing the descriptions of some new Asiatic Diurnal Lepidoptera. — A communication was read from Mr. R. Trimen, F.R.S., in which he gave a description of a remarkable semi-melanoid variety of the Leopard (*Felis pardus*) in the Albany Museum, Grahamstown, which had been obtained in the east of the Cape Colony. — A communication was read from the Count H. von Berlepsch and Mr. L. Taczanowski, in which an account was given of an extensive collection of birds made by MM. Stolzmann and Siemiradzki in Western Ecuador. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

15th November 1883. — Professor P. Martin Duncan showed a specimen of Coral (*Desmophyllum crista-galli*) which had grown upon an electric telegraph cable off the shores of Spain, it possessed radicles, apparently due to the presence of a worm close beneath the base of the Coral. — Mr. E. P. Ramsay exhibited a series of rare New Guinea Birds, prominent among which were; — *Chamosyna Margaretheae, Geoffroyius heteroclitus, Cinnyris melanocephalus, Myragra ferrocyanea, Pallopus Richardsii, R. Lewisii* etc. — Dr. J. Murie showed and made remarks on specimens of *Ascaris bicolor* Baird, from the living Walrus at the Westminster Aquarium. — A paper was read by Mr. J. J. Briant, in which he describes the minute structure of the segments joints and certain rod and cone like organs, previously referred to by Dr. Braxton Hicks, of highly sensitive functions. — The next communication was — »On the Japanese Languriidae, their habits and external sexual characteristics« by George Lewis. He remarks that one representative of the family has been found in Siberia, lat. 46° (*L. Menetriesi*); there are none in Europe, and one is known from Egypt. Others inhabit the Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, and the American Continent. The author infers from the geographical distribution of these beetles that they have emanated from a tropical area. Some in the imago state cling to the stems of brushwood; others sit on the leaves of moist shade-loving plants in the forests while still others frequent debris on hill sides. Their colours are all dull, their bodies elongate and structurally not adapted for boring. The sexes show peculiar differences in size, monstrous enlargement and obliquity of the head, volume of tibia, etc. In the Munich catalogue, 1876, there are only 114 species of Languriidae given and Harold in the paper cited describes in 1879 about 40 more, yet the total, say 160 can be but a small portion of those existing in nature, or even actually now extant in our collections. It cannot be said that the fashioning of the Languriidae is the result of influences affecting the insect in some early stage (as larva or pupa) before the imago appears, because we see throughout the whole of the insect world, that in each stage of an insect forms are assumed which are adapted solely to such stage and are entirely free and uncontrolled by any external structure of the individual during any antecedent stage of its existence. Each, as a larva, or imago, is formed for its environment to crawl or fly and a process, which is not immediately obvious, checks in all its stages variation