

Schlamm mit lebenden oder mit lebensfähigen Keimen als Beweis für solchen Transport acceptirt werden.

In den Auseinandersetzungen findet sich eine Angabe, die vielleicht auch gerade das Gegentheil erweist, von dem was angenommen wird. Nämlich: »ces taches (boueuses, éclaboussures) tiennent bien sur la plume à l'état sec, mais se dissolvent rapidement dans l'eau; cette circonstance paraît être des plus favorables à la dissémination«. Zuerst müssen aber diese Massen doch naß gewesen sein, sich also bei jeder Bewegung des lebenden Vogels, namentlich beim Auffliegen und außerordentlich raschen Durchschneiden der Luft im Fluge ablösen. Im Übrigen wird auf die Reinigung des Gefieders eine ansehnliche Zeit und Sorgfalt verwendet und überdies kommt das unverletzte Gefieder z. B. einer Taucherente, Podiceps, die auf den Grund hinuntergehen, nicht direct mit dem Wasser in Berührung, es ist am ganzen Körper von einer silberglänzenden Luftschicht eingehüllt.

Diese Frage des Transportes ist also wohl auch jetzt noch als »peine effleurée« zu bezeichnen.

Vorerst dürfte die Frage zu beantworten sein: Welche Protozoen, Rotatorien, Cladoceren und Entomostraken überhaupt besitzen die Fähigkeit sog. Wintereier zu bilden, wann entstehen diese Fortpflanzungskeime und wann beginnt ihre Entwicklung?

Eine Bevölkerung durch diesen Transport, wenn er wirklich vorkommen sollte, von hochalpinen Seen stößt auf die Schwierigkeit, daß zur Zeit der Wanderung der Vögel die Wasserbecken von bedeutender Elevation entweder schon oder noch zugefroren sind. Es werden in dieser Beziehung die in neuerer Zeit umfassender organisirten Beobachtungen über die Wanderungen der Vögel zu berücksichtigen sein.

Hottingen-Zürich, den 26. Mai 1885.

### III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

#### 1. Zoological Society of London.

5<sup>th</sup> June, 1888. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of May. — Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited a specimen of a new Shrike from the Transcaspien district of Central Asia, which he proposed to name *Lanius Raddei*, after Dr. Radde, of Tiflis, its discoverer. — Mr. Sclater, on the part of Mr. F. M. Campbell, F.Z.S., exhibited a pair of Pallas's Sand-Grouse (*Syrnhaptes paradoxus*), shot in Hertfordshire in May last, and made remarks on the recent immigration of this Central Asiatic bird into Western Europe. — The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Prof. R. Collett, C.M.Z.S., a nest, eggs, and two young ones in down of the Ivory Gull (*Larus eburneus*), belonging to the Tromsø Museum, which had been obtained in Spitzbergen in August 1887. — Mr. Warren communicated a paper on Lepidoptera collected by

Major Yerbury in Western India in 1886—1887, forming a continuation and completion of two previous papers by Mr. A. G. Butler on Lepidoptera collected by the same gentleman in similar localities. The present collection contained examples of over 200 species of Heterocera, of which about one fourth were described as new. Mr. Warren remarked upon the abnormal development of separate organs, such as the antennae and palpi, in tropical insects, as being rather specific aberrations from a generic type, than as warranting the erection of new genera. — A communication was read from Mr. Martin Jacoby, containing descriptions of some new species of Phytophagous Coleoptera from Kiukiang, China. — Mr. F. E. Beddard read some notes on the structure of a peculiar sternal gland found in *Didelphys dimidiata*. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper on the scaling of the reproduced tail in Lizards, and pointed out that the scaling of the renewed tails of Lizards may, in some cases, afford a clue to the affinities of genera or species to one another. — Mr. F. E. Beddard gave a preliminary notice of an apparently new form of Gregarine, found parasitic on an earthworm of the genus *Perichaeta* from New Zealand. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

25<sup>th</sup> April, 1888. — 1) On additional Evidence of the Genus *Ichthyosaurus* in the Mesozoic Rocks („Rolling Downs Formation“) of N. E. Australia. By R. Etheridge, Junr. Since Prof. McCoy announced the discovery of Enaliosaurian Reptiles in Australia some years ago, little has been done towards the further elucidation of their history and structure. In this paper the author describes the fore part of the skull of an individual found on Marathon Station, Queensland, to which the name of *Ichthyosaurus Marathonensis* is applied; and he compares it with *I. australis*, McCoy, the only other Australian species yet described, as well as with European forms. The specimen was obligingly communicated by Mr. C. W. de Vis. — 2) On additional Evidence of the Occurrence of *Plesiosaurus* in the Mesozoic Rocks of Queensland. By R. Etheridge, Junr. The Plesiosaurian remains described in this paper are from the „Rolling Downs Formation“ (Cretaceous) of the Walsh River, North Queensland, and were kindly communicated to the author by Mr. C. de Vis, Curator of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane. From a mass of impure earthy limestone at least four vertebrae, and fragments of ribs have been worked out, which are believed to be those of the dorsal series of a *Plesiosaurus*. These vertebrae cannot be identified with either of the two Australian species of *Plesiosaurus*, nor with any of those known to occur in the Mesozoic rocks of New Zealand. — 3) Notes on the Nidification of *Rhipidura Preissi*, Cabanis, and *Malurus pulcherrimus*, Gould. By A. J. North, F.L.S. The two species of birds, whose nests and eggs are here described, were found breeding in the neighbourhood of Derby, N.W. Australia, by Mr. Froggatt during 1887—1888. — 4) Notes on some Ophidia from the vicinity of King's Sound, N.W. Australia. By William Macleay, F.L.S., &c. The Snakes collected about King's Sound by Mr. Froggatt, were of six species: four of these previously described are *Nardoa Gilberti*, Gray; *Brachysoma simile*, Macleay; *Pseudechis Darwiniensis*, Macleay; and a very young specimen of *Acanthophis antarctica*, Wagler. The new species described are *Dipsas ornata*, and *Diemenia angusticeps*. — 5) Description of a new *Tripterygium* from Port Jackson. By E. P. Ramsay, L.L.D.,

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