

conditions l'animal reste toujours fort rare. Il faut retourner des centaines de cailloux avant d'en voir un seul exemplaire, encore ne se montre t'elle qu'en Avril et en Mai. Peut être dans les mois d'été est elle plus commune. L'*Otoplana intermedia* fuit absolument la lumière et se colle à la face inférieure des pierres les plus lisses bien appliquées sur le sable du fond. L'animal est très délicat. Il diffue au moindre contact. Il veut une eau très pure et souvent renouvelée et malgré toutes ces précautions ne vit que peu de jours.

Espérons que d'autres zoologistes pourront retrouver ailleurs cette très curieuse Planaire assez fréquemment pour pouvoir en faire une étude très approfondie. Nous nous réservons d'ailleurs d'en faire l'objet d'un travail ultérieur détaillé, si nous pouvons nous en procurer encore quelques sujets.

Nice, 4 Mai 1889.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

7th May, 1889. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of April 1889, and called attention to a young male Sinaïtic Ibex (*Capra sinaitica*), from Mount Sinai, presented by Sir James Anderson; and to a young male of the Lesser Koodoo (*Strepsiceros imberbis*), from East Africa, presented by George S. Mackenzie, Esq. — Mr. Selater exhibited and made remarks on a living specimen of an albino variety of the Cape Mole (*Georychus capensis*), lately presented to the Menagerie by the Rev. George H. R. Fisk, C.M.Z.S. — The Secretary read a letter addressed to him by Dr. E. C. Stirling, of Adelaide, containing a copy of his description of a new Australian burrowing Mammal, lately published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia', and promising to send to the Zoological Society a more complete account of the same animal. — Mr. Seebohm exhibited and made remarks on the skin of a male example of *Phasianus chrysolimas*, which had been transmitted in a frozen state from the Trans-Caspian Provinces of Russia. — A communication was read from Col. C. Swinhoe, F.Z.S., containing descriptions of 75 new species of Indian Lepidoptera, chiefly Heterocera. — A communication was read from Rev. O. P. Cambridge, containing the description of a new Tree Trap-door Spider from Brazil, proposed to be called *Dendricon rostratum*. — Mr. F. E. Beddard read some notes on the Anatomy of an American Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), based on a specimen lately living in the Society's Collection. — A communication was read from Prof. Bardeleben, of Jena, on the praepollex and praehallux of the Mammalian skeleton. The author recorded the presence of a two-segmented nail-clad praepollex in *Pedetes*, and that of a two-segmented pisiform (postminimus) in *Bathyergus*. He also stated that he had discovered vestiges of the praehallux and praepollex in certain Reptilia. He then passed to the consideration of the Mesozoic *Theriodesmus* of Seeley, and denied the existence

of the scapho-lunare of that author, while he produced good reason for believing the same observer's second centrale to consist of two elements, and his praeaxial centrale to be the basal element of a praehallux. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.Z.S., read the description of a new genus and species of Muridae from Queensland, allied to *Hydromys*, which he proposed to call *Xeromys myoides*.

4th June, 1889. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of May 1889. — Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited and made remarks on some eggs of the Adriatic Black-headed Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*) and of the Slender-billed Gull (*Larus gelastes*), which had lately been obtained at their nesting-places in the marshes of Andalusia by Col. Hanbury Barclay, F.Z.S., and himself. — Dr. G. J. Romanes, F.R.S., read a paper on the intelligence of the Chimpanzee, as shown in the course of experiments made with the female Chimpanzee called „Sally“ which has been living several years in the Society's Menagerie. — A communication was read from Signor Fr. Sav. Monticelli, containing notes on some Entozoa in the Collection of the British Museum. — Mr. Sclater read a list of the birds collected by Mr. George A. Ramage (the Collector employed by the joint Committee of the Royal Society and the British Association for the exploration of the Lesser Antilles) in Dominica, West Indies, and made remarks upon some of the species. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

24th April, 1889. — 1) Botanical. — 2) Geological. — 3) Diptera of Australia. Part VI. — The Chironomidae. By Frederick A. A. Skuse. The unsatisfactory state of our knowledge of the family — owing principally to the fact that a very small number of those who have contributed towards our knowledge of this group have bestowed upon their work the unstinted labour and precision requisite in dealing with such particularly approximate forms — is pointed out; and as an attempt to somewhat facilitate the study of the Chironomidae it is suggested that at least three well-defined sections exist, which may be called the *Chironomina*, the *Tanyppina*, and the *Ceratopogonina*. The author then goes on to enumerate the species, of which only eight have been hitherto described, while four species of *Chironomus* mentioned in Walker's „Notes“ appear to have been only named by him. Seven species of *Chironomus*, six by Walker and one by Macquart, have been described, but so inadequately as to be quite unintelligible. The remaining species is *Ceratopogon rhynchops*, Schiner. To these sixty-six new species are added, bringing the total up to seventy-four. Three new genera are proposed, two allied to *Tanyppus*, and one to *Ceratopogon*. — Mr. Skuse exhibited specimens of sixty-seven species of Chironomidae described in his paper; a Tineid bred from a species of stag-horn fern growing in Mr. Macleay's garden; also an excellent drawing by Mr. G. V. Hudson of Wellington, New Zealand, of the imago and enlarged wing of a Dipterous fly which is phosphorescent in its larval condition. In 1886 both Mr. Meyrick and Mr. Hudson observed these luminous larvae for the first time inhabiting the banks of a shady creek in New Zealand, and although the latter gentleman has since repeatedly tried to obtain the perfect insect by breeding, his efforts have

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