

rieur comme chez d'autres Monotes, d'une cuticule chitineuse finement plissée et couverte d'épines serrées très fines. En somme ce qu'il y a d'insolite dans tout cet appareil ce sont ces longs et puissants spermiductes formant une anse fermée et sur lesquels se greffent tous ces petits testicules latéraux comme des cerises sur leur branche. Cette disposition unique rappelle déjà ce qui sera régulier chez les Hirudinés.

En somme sauf pour le sac digestif toute l'organisation du nouveau Monote se rapporte complètement à celle de l'*Otoplana*. En effet: même peau (sauf les papilles adhésives en coussinets), mêmes organes des sens, même système nerveux, même appareil buccal, mêmes organes sexuels (sauf pour les spermiductes), même taille, même couleur et enfin mêmes habitudes. Car les deux espèces si voisines habitent la même localité et se tiennent sous les mêmes pierres. Toutes deux sont aveugles, fuient la lumière et présentent les mêmes allures caractéristiques. Toutes deux sont fort rares et se rencontrent à la même saison. Toutes deux établissent un pont allant des Rhabdocèles aux Dendrocèles ou vice-versa. Toutes deux présentent également quelques particularités anatomiques très intéressantes, ainsi l'*Otoplana* a une vésicule auditive impaire, caractère absolument neuf et unique chez les Planaires, car jusqu'ici la seule *Leptoplana otophora* a montré des organes auditifs, et ils sont pairs et tout différents. Quant au *Monotus setosus* la disposition de ses organes sexuels mâles est aussi quelque chose d'unique dans son genre. Voici comme on peut formuler la diagnose de ce Monote. Monote aveugle, tout blanc, bordé de longues et fortes soies tactiles symétriques, formant un double rang au front. Papilles collantes sur les flancs et l'extrémité caudale, dilatée en spatule. Habite la réserve du Lazaret de Nice, sous les pierres du rivage en Mars et Avril.

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

#### 1. Note on a point in the use of Oil of Cloves in microscopical work.

By W. Hatchett Jackson, Deputy Linacre Professor of Anatomy, Oxford.

eingeg. 10. October 1889.

Oil of Cloves is very generally employed to clear up sections that have been dehydrated, previously to mounting in Canada Balsam or Dammar Varnish. It sometimes happens that the sections turn milky on the addition of the oil. And I found that the students in the Morphological Laboratory here, regarded such sections as useless and spoilt, a belief I have reason to suppose, not confined to them.

The remedy is a simple one. If a small quantity of oil is poured on the sections whether already fixed to the slide or not: and then the whole is gently warmed for a short time, an operation readily performed on the water-bath used to melt the paraffin for imbedding purposes, the milkiness disappears. If it does not disappear at once, the oil on the slide should be poured off, fresh oil added and the heating repeated.

The rationale of the process depends upon the fact that the milkiness is due to a combination between the essential oil and a small residual quantity of water. I have seen this compound termed a camphor in a chemical text book: but whatever its nature may be, it is readily soluble by the aid of warmth in an excess of the essential oil.

If heating the slide is objectionable, repeated soaking in absolute Alcohol will effect the same end. But it is much more troublesome and takes a longer time.

As I cannot find any mention of the matter in textbooks of Histological methods, I venture to publish this note in the hope that the remedy may sometimes be of use to other microscopists.

Museum, Oxford, Oct. 7. 1889.

## 2. Zoological Society of London.

19<sup>th</sup> November, 1889. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October 1889, and called special attention to the arrival of a young male Gaur (*Bibos gaurus*) from Pahang, one of the native States in the Malay Peninsula, presented to the Society by Sir Cecil S. Smith, K.C.M.G., the Governor of the Straits Settlement. — The President exhibited and made remarks on a head of an African Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros bicornis*) with a third posterior horn partially developed. The animal from which it was taken had been shot by Sir John Willoughby, in Eastern Africa. — The Secretary exhibited a skin of an albino variety of the Cape Mole-Rat (*Georychus capensis*), forwarded to the Society by the Rev. G. H. R. Fisk, C.M.Z.S., of Capetown. — Mr. A. Smith-Woodward, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on a portion of the rostrum of an extinct Saw-fish (*Sclerorhynchus*) from the chalk of Mount Lebanon. — Mr. Goodwin exhibited and made remarks on specimens of some rare Paradise-birds obtained by him on Mount Owen-Stanley, New Guinea, when in company with Sir William Macgregor's recent expedition: also some photographs taken on the same occasion. — A communication was read from the Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing and Mr. David Robertson containing the descriptions of four new British Amphipodous Crustaceans. These were named *Sophrosyne Robertsoni*, *Syrrhoë fimbriata*, *Podoceroopsis palmatus*, and *Podocerus cumbrensis*. Of these, *Sophrosyne Robertsoni* belonged to a genus first observed at Kerguelen Island. — Mr. G. W. Butler read a paper on „The Subdivision of the Body-cavity in Lizards,

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