

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.

19th 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 Willoughbey, 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*, *Podocerospis 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,

Crocodiles, and Birds“, in which an attempt was made to analyze the complex conditions of the membranes observable in the last two groups, and to express them in terms of the simpler structures found in the Lizards. — Mr. J. H. Leech, F.Z.S., read the third part of his paper on the Lepidoptera of Japan and Corea, comprising an account of the *Noctuae* and *Deltoidae*; in all upwards of 475 species. Of these forty-six were now described as new to science, and two others were considered to be varietal forms. — Mr. R. Lydekker, F.Z.S., read a paper on the remains of a Theriodont Reptile from the Karoo System of the Orange Free State. The remains described were an associated series of vertebrae and limb-bones of a comparatively large Theriodont, which was probably different from any described form. The humerus was of the normal Theriodont type, and quite distinct from the one on which the genus *Propappus* had been founded, which the author considered to belong to a form closely allied to, if not generically identical with, *Paria-saurus*. — Mr. G. B. Sowerby, F.Z.S., read the descriptions of thirteen new or rare species of Land-Shells from various localities. — A communication was read from Mr. Edward A. Minchin containing an account of the mode of attachment of the embryos to the oral arms of *Aurelia aurita*. It was shown that the embryos of *Aurelia aurita* are developed on the arms, in broad capsules formed as evaginations of the walls of the oral groove, and that the capsules increase in size with the addition of more embryos. — P. L. Selater, Secretary.

Berichtigung.

Ich erlaube mir hinzuweisen auf die folgenden Fehler in dem soeben erschienenen »Register zum Zoologischen Anzeiger«, dieser nützlichen Arbeit, wofür wir Zoologen dem Herrn Verfasser zu großem Dank verpflichtet sein müssen. Hinter den Namen der von mir im Jahre 1880 neu aufgestellten Gattungen freilebender Nematoden stehe nicht ich, sondern Langerhans als Autor angegeben. Diese Gattungen sind die folgenden:

<i>Alaimus</i> ,	<i>Deontolaimus</i> ,	<i>Microlaimus</i> ,
<i>Aphanolaimus</i> ,	<i>Desmolaimus</i> ,	<i>Odontolaimus</i> ,
<i>Aulolaimus</i> ,	<i>Diphtherophora</i> ,	<i>Prismatolaimus</i> ,
<i>Choanolaimus</i> ,	<i>Ethmolaimus</i> ,	<i>Rhabdolaimus</i> ,
<i>Cylindrolaimus</i> ,	<i>Macroposthonia</i> ,	<i>Tulolaimophorus</i> .
Middelburg, Holland.		Dr. J. G. de Man.

Zu berichtigen: Register, p. 37, Sp. 2 unter *Balanoglossus*: der bei Bahama zu verzeichnende Autor ist Weldon, nicht Hallez.

Erklärung.

In Folge mehrfach an mich ergangener Anfragen sehe ich mich zu erklären veranlaßt, daß ich das Register zu Jahrg. I—X des Zoolog. Anzeigers nicht selbst verfaßt, das Anerbieten eines befreundeten Collegen zur Übernahme desselben dankbar angenommen habe.

J. Victor Carus.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1889

Band/Volume: [12](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Sclater Philip Lutley

Artikel/Article: [2. Zoological Society of London 631-632](#)