zum zweiten Male als neu beschrieben. Ich erlaube mir hier gleich darauf hinzuweisen, damit der Name nicht erst unnöthigerweise in Zool. Jahresberichte etc. aufgenommen wird.

Kiel, den 11, November 1890.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

4th November, 1890. — 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, 1890, and called special attention to several of them. Among these were a young male example of the Wild Cattle of Chartley Park, Staffordshire, presented by Earl Ferrers; a Water-Buck Antelope (Cobus ellipsiprymnus) from the Somali Coast, presented by Mr. George S. Mackenzie, F.Z.S.; an example of the Horned Screamer (Palamedea cornuta), obtained by purchase; and a young female of Speke's Antelope (Tragelaphus Spekii), presented by Mr. James A. Nicolls. — The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Dr. A. B. Meyer, F.M.Z.S., a coloured photograph of a singular variety of the Rose-coloured Pastor (Pastor roseus) with a red head, obtained near Sophia; and read a note from Dr. Meyer on this subject. - Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.Z.S., made some remarks on an early reference to the Syrian Newt (Molge vittata) in Shaw's ,Travels', published in 1738. - Mr. J. J. Lister, F.Z.S., gave an account of his recent visit to the Phoenix Islands, Central Pacific, and exhibited specimens of the Birds and Eggs obtained there. - Mr. Smith Woodward exhibited and made remarks upon the calvarium of an adult male Saiga tatarica from the Pleistocene deposits of the Thames Valley. The specimen had been obtained by Dr. J. R. Leeson from recent excavations in Orleans Road, Twickenham, and was the first trace of this Antelope discovered in Britain. - Mr. W. T. Blanford read a paper on the Gaur (Bos gaurus) and its allies, with especial reference to the exhibition of the first living Gaur ever brought to Europe in the Society's Gardens. He described the characters and geographical range of the three allied species of flat-horned taurine Bovines - the Gaur or Sladang (Bison of Indian sportsmen), the Gayal or Mithan (Bos frontalis), and the Banteng (Bos sondaicus); and he discussed the question whether B. frontalis is ever found in the wild state. — A communication was read from Dr. A. B. Meyer, C.M.Z.S., containing the description of a new species of Squirrel from the Philippine Islands, which he proposed to call Sciurus Cagsi. - Mr. R. Lydekker, F.Z.S., read a paper on a Cervine Jaw from pleistocene deposits in Algeria, which appeared to indicate the former existence in that country of a large Deer allied to Cervus cashmirianus. For this form Mr. Lydekker proposed the name Cervus algericus. — A communication was read from Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S., on the skull of the East-African Reed-buck. In this paper Dr. Günther described the skull of an Antelope obtained by Mr. H. C. V. Hunter in Masai Land, which he identified with Cervicapra bohor (Rüppell) from Abyssinia. He pointed out the differences from the skull of the South-African species, for which the name Cervicapra redunca (Pallas) is generally employed. — Mr. P. Chalmers

Mitchell described a graphic formula, designed for the purpose of representing Geographical Distribution. The regions were indicated by lines, the subregions by symmetrically placed numbers. This formula could be drawn rapidly and printed without engraving. — Mr. W. L. Sclater read the description of a Jerboa from Central Asia, which he proposed to refer to a new genus and species of Dipodinae under the name *Eucoreutes naso*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

24th September, 1890. — 1) Stray Notes on Lepidoptera. No. I. By A. Sidney Olliff, F.E.S. — 2) Revision of the Genera Colpochila (including Haplonycha), Sericesthis, and their Allies, with descriptions of new Species. Part I. By Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. This paper commences the revision of the second division of the group Heteronucides (Fam. Melolonthidae) of M. Lacordaire characterised by the possession of normal elytra and simple claws. Between twenty and thirty species of Colpochila and Sericesthis are proposed as new. — 3) Notes on Australian Coleoptera with descriptions of new species. Part VIII. By Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. A new genus and about thirty new species referable to various families are described. — 4) Description of a new Genus of Cystignathoid Frogs from New South Wales. By G. A. Boulenger. (Communicated by J. J. Fletcher.) The new genus, Phanerotis, comes nearest to Cryptotis, Gthr., but in respect of the arrangement of the vomerine teeth approaches Limnodynastes. Habitat, Richmond River district. — 5) Diptera of Australia. Nematocera. — Supplement II. By Frederick A. A. Skuse. The present contribution includes descriptions of additional species belonging to the families Mycetophilidae, Simulidae, and Bibionidae. Mycetophilidae: -(Lygistorrhina, gen. nov., 1; Heteropterna, Sk., 1; Platyura, Meig., 3; Sciophila, Meig., 5; Neoempheria, O.-Sack., 1; Stenophragma, gen. nov. (syn. Homaspis, Sk., praeoc.), 3; Acrodicrania, Sk., 1; Clastobasis, gen. nov., 1; Sceptonia, Winn., 1; Mycetophila, Meig., 1; Delopsis, gen. nov., 1; Dynatosoma, Winn., 1; Brachydicrania, Sk., 1; and Symplasta, gen. nov., 1). Simulidae: — (Simulium, Latr., 1). Bibionidae: — (Plecia, Wied., 1; Dilophus, Meig., 3; and Scatopse, Geoff., 1). The genus Lygistorrhina is proposed for a remarkable species possessing a very long proboscis, a peculiar alar-venation, and exhibiting certain characteristics of Sciara. Neoempheria, Sceptonia, and Dynatosoma are recorded for the first time from Australia. Among the Bibionidae, Plecia melanaspis, Wied., Plecia fulvicollis, Fab., both originally described from Java, and Scatopse notata, Linn., a well-known European species, are found to occur also in Australia. Altogether, five genera and twenty-six species are described as new. - 6) Studies in Australian Entomology. No. IV. By T. G. Sloane. Seven new species, necessitating three new genera (Fam. Carabidae), are described. — Mr. Froggatt read a ,, Note on the Life-History of Pterygophorus cinctus, Klug", which will appear in full in the Proceedings. Larvae of P. cinctus were found in April and May feeding on Leptospermum; unlike the larvae of Perga, they neither herd in social clusters during the daytime nor do they fabricate cocoons. On the contrary, they feed during the daytime, evidently sufficiently protected by their colour and their resemblance to twigs, the specimens experimented with

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Zoologischer Anzeiger

Jahr/Year: 1890

Band/Volume: 13

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

Artikel/Article: 1. Zoological Society of London 634-635