in the southern States. I hope later, through the kindness of Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of this Bureau, to be able to extend my experiments to some of these other forms in order to determine whether only the *fusca*-series of *Lachnosterna* can serve as sources of infection to our herds, or whether *E. gigas* can develop in other species of American insects as well.

Schneider's theory that *Melolontha vulgaris* is the secondary host of *E. gigas* in Europe, has met with some objection on the ground that this insect is essentially a phytophag, and not found in the dung heaps. *Lachnosterna* is also open to the same objection, but this objection, it seems to me, is only an apparent one, for the faeces of hogs are by no means confined to the dung heaps, but are found scattered over fields as well. Mr. Ashmead informs me that *Lachnosterna* grubs are found particularly frequent under the manure droppings in the fields, an occurence which is very satisfactorily explained by the fact that the roots of plants under the manure patches are very tender. Now it is perfectly evident that if the eggs of *E. gigas* are contained in the manure dropped upon the fields, they will, in course of time, be washed into the ground directly under the patch, and get upon the young roots of the plants. Upon eating these roots the insect larvae can very easily become infected with the eggs of the parasite. Thus I see no objection to considering a phytophagous insect as a normal intermediate host for our parasite. While I thus support Schneider's *Melolontha* theory, I do not, of course, intend to detract any from the work of my friend Dr. Kaiser, to whom we are indebted for the finest monograph as yet published on the subject of *Echinorhynchus*.

Division of Pathology, Oct. 25, 1891.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

5th January, 1892. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the months of November and December 1891. Amongst these attention was called to four Spotted-billed Pelicans (*Pelecanus manillensis*), received from Calcutta, and to a second specimen of the Formosan Fruit-Bat— a species originally described from an example received alive by the Society in 1873. — Dr. E. C. Stirling, C.M.Z.S., exhibited some specimens of the new Australian Marsupial (*Notoryctes typhlops*), and gave a short account of the habits of this remarkable animal, as observed in a specimen recently kept in captivity by one of his correspondents. — An extract was read from a letter received from Dr. F. A. Jentink, F.M.Z.S., calling attention to the recent acquisition by one of his correspondents in Java of additional specimens of the rare Bush-Rat (*Pithechir melanurus*). — Mr. Ernst Hartert exhibited a series of eggs of

the Common and other Cuckoos, mostly collected by himself and reliable friends, and made remarks on the question of the similarity of the eggs of the Cuckoos to those of the owners of the nest in which they are deposited. — A communication was read from Dr. J. Anderson, F.R.S., containing notes on a small collection of Mammals, Reptiles, and Batrachians made during a recent visit to Algeria and Tunisia. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.Z.S., read a paper upon the Earthworms collected by Dr. Anderson during the same expedition. Amongst them were examples of a new species of the genus *Microscolex*. A second new species of the same genus, based on examples collected by Mr. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., in Madeira, and proposed to be called *M. Poultoni*, was also described. — A communication was read from Mr. R. I. Pocock on some Myriopoda and Arachnida collected by Dr. Anderson during the same expedition. — Mr. M. F. Woodward read a paper on the Milk Dentition of *Procavia* (*Hyrax*) *capensis*. The author showed that Lataste's canine has a counterpart in the lower or mandibular series, and he described for the first time two small vestigial upper incisors. He concluded that the teeth named belong collectively to the first or milk set, and that the formulation of the incisors of this genus as $\frac{2}{1}$ is probably due to the occasional persistence of the second upper milk-incisor. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas gave an account of the species of the Hyracoidea, of which Order he had lately examined a large series of specimens. The author recognized fourteen species of this group of Mammals, all of which he proposed to refer to one genus (*Procavia*.) Besides these, four geographical subspecies were recognized. A new species was described as *P. Latastei*, from Senegal. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Avis.

eingeg. 14. Januar 1892.

Un traité de Zoologie est actuellement en préparation, avec la collaboration d'un grand nombre de naturalistes de différentes nationalités. Le Comité prie les zoologistes d'adresser au collaborateur que la chose intéresse, leurs plus récents travaux, afin qu'il en soit tenu compte.

Les différents groupes zoologiques ont été répartis de la façon suivante:

Rhizopodes, Ciliés, Suceurs: Dr. Fabre-Domergue, Paris.

Sporozoaires: Prof. Moniez, Lille.

Flagellés: Prof. Künstler, Bordeaux.

Spongiaires: Prof. Vosmaer, Utrecht.

Hydrozoaires, Siphonophores, Acalèphes, Cténophores: Prof. Lang, Zürich.

Anthozoaires: Prof. Künstler, prénommé.

Dicyémides: Prof. van Beneden, Liège.

Orthonectides: Prof. Julin, Liège.

Trématodes et Cestodes: Prof. Moniez, prénommé.

Turbellariés: Prof. Lang, prénommé.

Rotateurs et Gastrotriches: M. De Guerne, Paris.

Archiannélides, Sternaspides, Phoronides: Prof. Roule, Toulouse.

Hirudinées: Prof. De Nabias, Bordeaux.