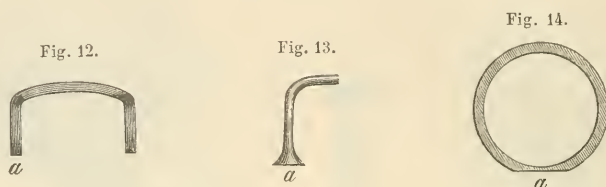


a vertical section of about 1 or 2 mm. The ends of these arches are cut off as far as necessary by a file or sharp steel-knife and the arches being put across the body of the animal at different points (Fig. 11s) are pasted, on their ends (Fig. 12a), to a glass plate.

The arrangement can be made far more elegant by boring corresponding holes into the surface of the plate and putting the ends of the arches into them. Besides it would be very advantageous to heat the ends of the arches in a flame and to press them when melted against a plate of iron, in consequence of which the ends of the arches become flat (Fig. 13a) and every arch has two feet. The latter can easier be pasted to the glass plate than the ends when not enlarged. Finally we could take thin glass rings (Fig. 14) of different sizes which are



ground off on one side (Fig. 14a). The rings thus arranged are designed to be put on different parts of the body of the animal and the plained sides of the rings are to be pasted to the glass plate.

5) In conclusion I shall add a method of arranging specimens without alcohol or any other preservative fluid.

Many specimens are of such small a size as to be visible to the naked eye only in close proximity. If these specimens, therefore, are placed into glass cases, they preclude inspection. Hence the object is dyed to saturation by carmine and treated afterwards like an ordinary microscopical specimen, t. i., it is brought seriatim in absolute alcohol, xylol or turpentine, and finally closed permanently by Canada balsam. But instead of a glass strip intended to serve as the object glass we have to take a large plate of milky glass. The specimen thus prepared can be seen from a larger distance, as red and white are good contrasts. This arrangement allows even the inspection of the minute trichina taken from the intestines.

The plate of milky glass can be placed on an easel into a glass case.

Paris, April 15th, 1892.

## 2. Zoological Society of London.

14th June, 1892. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of May, 1892,

calling special attention to a pair of the rare and beautiful Passerine bird the Grey Coly-Shrike (*Hypocolius ampelinus*) from Fao, Persian Gulf, presented by W. D. Cumming, Esq., C.M.Z.S. He also made some remarks on the most interesting objects observed during a recent visit to the Zoological Gardens of Rotterdam, the Hague, Amsterdam, and Antwerp. — A communication from Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell, F.Z.S., contained particulars of the occurrence of a species of Jacana (*Jacana spinosa*) in Jamaica. — Dr. John Anderson, F.R.S., F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on some specimens of the Mole-Rat (*Spalax typhlus*) from Egypt. — Prof. Romanes gave an account of some results recently obtained from the cross-breeding of Rats and of Rabbits, and showed that it did not follow that a blending of the characters of the parents was the result of crossing two different varieties. — Prof. Howes exhibited and made remarks on some photographs received from Prof. Parker, of Otago, New Zealand, illustrative of Sea-Lions, Penguins, and Albatrosses in their native haunts. — Dr. Dawson made remarks on the Fur-Seal of Alaska, and exhibited a series of photographs illustrating the attitudes and mode of life of these animals. — Mr. Sclater called attention to the habits of a South-African Snake (*Dasypeltis scabra*) as exhibited by an example now in the Society's Gardens. — Mr. Sclater also read some extracts from a letter addressed to him by Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., announcing the despatch of a consignment of Natural-History specimens illustrative of the fauna and flora of the Shiré Highlands. — Mr. W. Saville Kent, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on some photographs of a species of the genus *Podargus*, showing the strange attitudes of these birds in a living state. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.Z.S., read a paper on the Brain and Muscular Anatomy of *Aulacodus*. — Mr. Gerard W. Butler, F.Z.S., read a paper on the subdivision of the body-cavity in Snakes, being a continuation of the subject treated of in a memoir on the subdivision of the body-cavity in Lizards, Crocodiles, and Birds, previously read before the Society. — Mr. J. W. Gregory, F.Z.S., gave an account of his researches on the British Paleogene Bryozoa, of which he recognized 30 species, represented in the National Collection by about 750 specimens. — Mr. Sclater gave an account of a small collection of Birds from Anguilla, West Indies, made by Mr. W. R. Elliott, one of the collectors employed by the Committee for the exploration of the Lesser Antilles. — Prof. G. J. Romanes, F.R.S., read a paper on a seemingly new diagnostic character of the Primates, which was that the terminal joints of both hands and feet in all species of this Order are destitute of hairs. This rule did not apply to the Lemurs. — Mr. O. Thomas read a paper on the genus *Echinops*, of the order Insectivora, and gave notes on the dentition of the allied genera *Ericulus* and *Centetes*. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger gave an account of the Reptiles and Batrachians collected by Mr. C. Hose on Mount Dulit, North Borneo. Amongst these was a fine new Lizard of the genus *Varanus*, proposed to be called *V. heteropholis*. Two new Batrachians were also described as *Rhacophorus dulitensis* and *Nectophryne hosii*. — A paper was read by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., on new species and varieties of the Land-Molluscan genus *Diplommatina*, collected by himself, and more recently by Mr. W. Doherty, in the Naga and Munipur Hill ranges. The author described 27 supposed new species, the most remarkable being *D. unicrenata*, with a peculiarly formed peristome. — A communication was read from Mr. B. B. Woodward

on the mode of growth and the structure of the shell in *Velates conoideus*, Lam., and in other *Neritidae*. The mode of growth and the structure of this shell were described as follows: — Up to a certain point the growth is normal: a change in the direction of growth afterwards takes place, and the test is enlarged by the addition of fresh shelly matter on the exterior of the underside and by the removal of previously-formed layers on the inner surface. The internal septum that serves the purpose of a myophore was shown to have originated in the paries, which, in the course of growth, had been replaced by the septum. In this respect *Velates conoideus* epitomised in its life-history conditions which are found in distinct recent species of the closely-allied genus *Neritina*. The relations of the paries and septum in this last genus were also described in this paper. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

### 3. Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft.

Aufforderung in Betreff der Zoologischen Nomenclatur.

Nach Beschluß der deutschen Zoologischen Gesellschaft am 8. Juni sollen sämtliche Wünsche, Anträge und Bedenken über den, den Mitgliedern der Gesellschaft vorgelegten Entwurf von Regeln für die zoologische Nomenclatur der Commission überwiesen werden. Wir richten daher das Gesuch an die Herren Fachgenossen, ihre Wünsche u. s. w. an eines der unterzeichneten Mitglieder der Commission und zwar möglichst bis 31. Juli einzusenden.

J. Victor Carns,  
Leipzig.

L. Döderlein,  
Straßburg i. E.

K. Möbius,  
Berlin.

### III. Personal-Notizen.

Chicago. An der Biologischen Abtheilung der Universität Chicago sind als Lehrer thätig:

Dr. Charles O. Whitman, Prof. of Animal Morphology, Director,

Dr. Henry H. Donaldson, Professor of Comparative Neurology,

Dr. Franklin P. Mall, Professor of Anatomy,

Dr. Georg Baur, Assistant-Professor of Comparative Osteology and Paleontology,

Dr. Jacques Loeb, Assistant-Professor of Experimental Biology and Physiology,

Dr. William M. Wheeler, Instructor in Embryology,

Dr. Edwin O. Jordan, Instructor in Anatomy,

Dr. Sho Watase, Lecturer in Cellular Biology.

### Necrolog.

Am 9. Mai starb in Buenos Aires Professor Dr. Hermann Burmeister, der bekannte ausgezeichnete Zoolog, namentlich Entomolog. Sein Nachfolger als Director des Museo publico ist Professor Dr. Carl Berg geworden.



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