

schaftlichen Vereine in Hamburg und Bremen, das Kaiserliche hydrographische Amt in Berlin, die deutsche Seewarte zu Hamburg u. A. haben uns ihre sämmtlichen einschläglichen Publicationen geschenkt. Das Gleiche gilt von den Verlagsbuchhandlungen von Gustav Fischer-Jena und Paul Parey-Berlin. Zahlreiche andere Verleger, vor allen Wilhelm Engelmann-Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus-Leipzig, Leopold Voss-Hamburg u. A. haben uns theils werthvolle Werke zum Geschenk gemacht, theils zu bedeutend ermäßigten Preisen überlassen. Ich benutze hier wiederholt die Gelegenheit diesen unseren Förderern meinen verbindlichsten Dank auszusprechen. Sehr erfreulich ist, daß unsere Bibliothek bereits in den Besitz mehrerer der bedeutenderen Sammelwerke über wissenschaftliche Meeresexpeditionen gelangt ist: so besitzt sie vor Allen das Challengerwerk und die Norske Nordhavs Expedition. Auch die Publicationen der Zoologischen Station zu Neapel sind vollständig vorhanden. Dagegen fehlen uns leider noch die Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie, das Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie, die Jenaische Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaften und andere unentbehrliche Werke. Da die Anstalt bald selbständige Publicationen herausgeben wird, ist Aussicht vorhanden, daß die Bibliothek durch Austausch erheblich zunehmen wird. Auch diesmal richte ich an alle Fachgenossen die Bitte, wie an die Zoologische Station in Neapel so auch an die Biologische Anstalt auf Helgoland Sonderabdrücke ihrer Arbeiten senden zu wollen.

Endlich fordere ich alle Fachgenossen, die in diesem Jahre in der Biologischen Anstalt auf Helgoland arbeiten wollen, auf, mich möglichst bald davon in Kenntniss zu setzen unter Angabe der Zeit und des Gegenstandes der Untersuchung. Da bereits eine Anzahl von Anmeldungen vorliegt, ist es nöthig, daß die Anstalt rechtzeitig über alle Wünsche orientiert ist, um beurtheilen zu können, wie weit dieselben erfüllt werden können.

Die Biologische Anstalt versendet auch auf Wunsch conservirtes und lebendes Untersuchungsmaterial aller Art.

Alle Anmeldungen und Anfragen bitte ich zu richten an die Direction der Biologischen Anstalt auf Helgoland.

Helgoland, den 8. März 1893.

2. Zoological Society of London.

14th March, 1893. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February 1893, and called attention to two terrapins procured on Okinawa Shima or Great Loochoo Island by Mr. P. A. Holst, and kindly presented by that

gentleman. Mr. Boulenger had determined these Tortoises as being Spengler's Terrapin (*Nicoria Spengleri*). — Mr. O. Thomas, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on a rare Antelope (*Nanotragus livingstonianus*) from Northern Zululand. — Dr. Forsyth-Major, C.M.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on a tooth of *Orycteropus* from the Upper Miocene of Maragha, Persia, which he referred to *O. Gaudryi*, of the Upper Miocene of Samos. Drawings of the remains of the latter were exhibited, as well as a photograph of a femur of a Struthious bird from the same deposit in Samos. The habitats of *Struthio* and *Orycteropus* were thus shown to have been essentially identical in past times, as in the present. Therefore the general conclusions to be drawn from their geographical distribution would apply equally to both. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas made some suggestions for the more definite use of the word »type« and its compounds, as denoting specimens of a greater or less degree of authenticity. — Mr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S., pointed out the characters of a new African Monkey of the genus *Cercopithecus*; and took the opportunity of giving a list of the species of this genus known to him, altogether 31 in number, together with remarks on their exact localities. — Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell, M.A., F.Z.S., read a paper on *Odontaster* and the allied and synonymous genera of the Asteroidea. — Mr. A. D. Michael read a paper upon a new species (and genus) of *Acarus* found in Cornwall. The creature in question, which it was proposed to call *Lentungula algivorans*, was found in some quantity on a green alga (*Cladophora fracta*) near the Land's End. It was a minute creature belonging to the family Tyroglyphidae, the remarkable feature about it being that, whereas the two hind pairs of legs were terminated by a hard and powerful single claw (which claw sprang from the end of the tarsus), the two front pairs had the tarsus itself hardened and curved strongly downward, forming clinging- and walking-organs; while from the side of the tarsus sprang a long peduncle, flexible in all directions at the will of the creature, and bearing an exceedingly minute claw. This apparatus was not used in climbing, but had become wholly tactile. Such an arrangement was previously unknown in the Acarina. — Prof. Howes described some abnormal vertebrae of certain Ranidae (*Rana catesbiana*, *R. esculenta*, and *R. macrodon*), in which the so-called »atlas« possessed transverse processes and trans-atlantal nerves. Prof. Howes discussed the bearings of these specimens on the morphology of the parts, deducing the argument that the first vertebra of the Amphibia is probably to be regarded as a representative of at least two vertebrae, of which the formative blastema has become merged in the occiput in the Amniota. The author also described a stage in the development of the urostyle of *Pelobates*, and showed that, in this Batrachian, there is a provisional inversion in the order of development of the parts of the urostyle and precoccygeal vertebrae. He also described a reduced hind limb of *Salamandra maculosa*, in which the reduction and fusion of the parts remaining realized the condition normal for the Urodele limb with numerically reduced digits. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.



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