Pöpp. ist. (Meine *Bithynis longimana* ist identisch mit *Palaemon caementarius* Pöpp. und muß bei *Palaemon* bleiben, aber der *P. caementarius* ist nicht *Cancer caementarius* Molina.) Es hat mir Mühe gekostet auszumitteln, was Pöppig's *Leucosia pacifica* ist; ich glaube aber jetzt, daß sie identisch mit *Cyclograpsus cinerea* Dana ist, eine Art, welche schwerlich beim Genus *Cyclograpsus* bleiben kann.

3) Kleine geographische Irrthümer, die es doch aber gut ist zu berichtigen.

In seiner Hist. nat. des Crustacés sagt Milne-Edwards, das Genus *Eurypodius* finde sich im Indischen Ocean, die einzige damals bekannte Art lebe an den Falklandsinseln! In D'Orbigny's Voyage lesen wir, das Vaterland des *Panopeus crenatus* sei »Callao (Chile)«, und in demselben Werke ist eine bei Lima gefundene *Potamia* als *Potamia chilensis* beschrieben, und natürlich von Nicolet unter den chilenischen Crustaceen aufgeführt!

Santiago, den 31. März 1894.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

19th June, 1894. — Mr. Sclater exhibited the skin of a Monkey of the genus *Cercopithecus*, and pointed out that it unquestionably belonged to the local form which he had spoken of in his recent paper on the *Cercopitheci* as *Cercopithecus diana ignitus*. Mr. Sclater also exhibited the typical specimen of *Cercopithecus Grayi*, Fraser, formerly in the Knowsley collection, and stated that it was the same as *C. Erxlebeni*, Pucheran. — Mr. H. Scherren, F.Z.S., exhibited a bottle in which an amphipodous crustacean (*Amphitoe littorina*) had built a nest and a series of runs of sand and pieces of weed. — Prof. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., read a paper on the external characters which distinguish the two Dipnoid fishes *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus*, and pointed out that there could be no doubt that these two forms should be referred to distinct genera. — Dr. Fowler exhibited a specimen of antlers of the Fallow Deer, belonging to Mr. J. A. R. Wallace, of Loch Ryan, which showed the effect of the removal of one testis on the development of antlers; and made remarks on the effect of different degrees of castration upon antlers, as shown by specimens in the Museum of the College of Surgeons. The continuity of variation displayed in the total length, and lengths of brow- and tray-tines, in abnormal antlers in the Natural History Museum was also commented upon. — Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.Z.S., gave an account of his observations on the perforated flexor muscles in certain birds recently dissected in the laboratory in the Society's Gardens. — A communication was read from Messrs. R. R. Mole and F. W. Urich containing biological notes upon some of the Snakes of Trinidad, B.W.I. To these notes was added a preliminary list of the species of Ophidians recorded from that island. — A communication was read from M. E. Simon containing the second portion of a memoir on the Spiders of the Island of St. Vincent, based on specimens obtained through the agency of the Committee for the exploration of the Natural History of the West Indies. — A communication was read from Mr. W. E. Collinge containing the description of a new species of Slug of the genus *Janella* from New Zealand, and giving

a detailed account of its anatomy. — A communication was read from Mr. R. J. Lechmere Guppy, C.M.Z.S., containing an account of some Foraminifera from the Microzoic Deposits of Trinidad. — Mr. Arthur E. Shipley read notes on some Nematode Parasites obtained from animals formerly living in the Society's Gardens. — Messrs. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., and P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.Z.S., gave an account of the anatomy of *Palamedea cornuta* as compared with that of its allies. — A communication was read from Dr. A. G. Butler, F.Z.S., giving an account of a collection of Lepidopterous Insects made by Dr. J. W. Gregory during his recent expedition to Mount Kenia. The specimens were referred to 215 species, of which 10 were stated to be new to science. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

April 25th, 1894. — 1) A Contribution to a further Knowledge of the Cystic Cestodes. By James P. Hill, F.L.S. The paper treats of: a) *Piestocystis hoplocephali*, n. sp., found encysted in a snake (*H. superbus*). The cyst wall consists of an outer fibrous and an inner homogeneous layer, and closely invests the enclosed Cysticercus. The latter is chiefly remarkable in the possession of a rudimentary frontal sucker, and possesses also a small irregular bladder-cavity bounded by thick walls. b) *P. lialis*, n. sp., a somewhat remarkable proliferating species from the lizard *Lialis*. Each cyst contains from one to three cysticerci lying quite free in the cavity of the cyst. The cyst wall is composed of an outer fibrous and an inner thin homogeneous layer with nuclei on its inner face. The cavity of the cyst is occupied by a branching cellular network, processes of which are in continuity with the inner homogeneous lining of the cyst cavity. The author regards the inner layer of the cyst wall in *P. hoplocephali*, and the inner lining of the cyst together with the cellular network in *P. lialis*, as direct derivatives of the six-hooked embryo, and as corresponding to the so-called cyst of Monocerci, to what Villot terms the blastogen or blastogenic vesicle. The relationships of the genus *Piestocystis* are considered, and the author is led to regard it as intermediate between the Cysticerci properly so called and the Cysticercoids. c) A new species of *Monocercus* from the earthworm *Didymogaster*. The Cysticercoid is surrounded by an outer cuticular layer, beneath which is a layer of large cells whose cell-walls are continuous with the outer layer. The author regards the outer cellular wall and the enclosed Cysticercoid as the entire product of the six-hooked embryo. d) The development of the scolex of *Synbothrium*, a Tetrarhynchid. The scolex, consisting of head and neck, is shown to arise from the bottom of the invagination sac as a-knob-shaped process which by subsequent elongation and internal differentiation gives rise to the fully-formed scolex. — 2) Notes on Australian Coleoptera, with Descriptions of new Species. Part XV. By the Rev. T. Blackburn, B.A., Corr. Mem. One genus and twenty-nine species from various parts of Australia and Tasmania are described as new. — 3) Ethnographical. — 4) On the Life-History of Australian Coleoptera. Part II. By W. W. Froggatt. An account of the life-histories of beetles bred during the season 1892—93, with a notice of their food-plants. The following species are treated of:— *Scolecobrotis Westwoodi*, Hope; *Uracanthus Froggatti*, Blackb.; *Symphyletes Solandri*, Fab.; *Skeltodes tetrops*, Newm.; *Stephanops nasuta*, Newm.; *Syllitus grammicus*, Newm.; *Pentacosmia scoparia*, Newm.; *Bethelium signiferum*,