

aber diese werden auch nach und nach wieder dünner. Die auf den Copulationsapparat folgenden Beinpaare haben die normale Länge und Dicke.

An der Unterseite des letzten, langen Tarsengliedes des 1. und 2. Beinpaares des ♂ steht ein Kamm von mäßig dicht geordneten, nadelartigen Stacheln. An den folgenden Beinpaaren fehlen dieselben. Das 1. und 2. Beinpaar besitzen auch nur zwei Tarsalia, während den folgenden deren drei zukommen.

Die einzige Auszeichnung, welche das 7. Beinpaar (das 2. des 6. S.) besitzt, besteht in einem kurzen dreieckigen Höcker mit papillöser Structur und einer Tastborste an der Innenwand der Coxa. — Ausstülpbare Coxalsäckchen finden sich nur am 1. und 2. Beinpaar des 8. Segmentes. Das im Übrigen normale 1. Laufbein dieses Segmentes besitzt an seiner Coxa noch eine zweite Auszeichnung, nämlich einen auswärts vom Säckchen befindlichen, diesem an Form nicht unähnlichen, abgerundeten und an der Basis verschmälerten Fortsatz, der fast so lang ist wie die Coxa selbst.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

7th May, 1895. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of April 1895, and called attention to two specimens of the newly described Irish Stoat, presented by Viscount Powerscourt; also to two Polar Hares from Norway, presented by Mr. O. Gude; and to specimens of the peculiar Parrakeet of Antipodes Island (*Cyanorhamphus unicolor*), presented by the Countess of Glasgow, Sir Walter E. Buller, and Mr. W. E. Collins. — A letter was read from Dr. F. A. Jentink, F.M.Z.S., concerning a Monkey lately described as *Cercocebus atterimus*, of which the type had lately been acquired by the Leyden Museum. Dr. Jentink considered this Monkey to be the same as *Cercocebus albigena*, Gray. — Mr. J. H. Gurney, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on a rare Kingfisher (*Alcedo Beavani*) obtained in Ceylon by Mr. A. L. Butler. — Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., made some remarks on the fauna of Mount Ruwenzori, in British Central Africa. Mr. Scott Elliot stated that Elephants occur in great numbers on the east side of Ruwenzori. There were also many still living and vast stores of ivory in the Congo Free-State, just beyond the south-west corner of the English sphere of influence. He pointed out the presence of the Hippopotamus in the Albert-Edward Nyanza, and its extraordinary abundance in the Kagera River. The Rhinoceros was found frequently in the country of Karagwe, usually near the marshy lakes leading to the Kagera. On the alluvial plains about the east of Ruwenzori Jackson's Hartebeest (*Bubalis Jacksoni*), the Kob (*Cobus kob*), and another Waterbuck (perhaps of a new species) were common. No Buffaloes were seen. A Bushbuck also occurred on Ruwenzori from 7000 to 8000 feet. Of Monkeys, Mr. Scott Elliot had noticed the presence of a black

and white *Colobus*, which he could not identify, and of at least two other species, probably a *Cercopithecus* and a Baboon. Some small Mice brought home had not yet been identified. Leopards were numerous, and Lions were also common on the lower grounds. Two species of Sunbird were brought back, one of which ascends to 11 000 feet on Ruwenzori. Mr. Scott Elliot concluded by remarking that the general idea of distribution gathered from the flora seemed to confirm such data as he could gather from the fauna of the country which he traversed during his journey. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., and Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.Z.S., made a communication on the structure of the heart in the Alligator, as observed in specimens that had died in the Society's Menagerie. — Mr. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., F.Z.S., described the anatomy of the Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*), pointing out some resemblances between the alimentary canal of that bird and the Ostrich, and giving a detailed comparison of the structures of *Chauna chavaria* and *Palamedea cornuta*. — A communication was read from Dr. Percy Rendall, F.Z.S., containing field-notes on the Antelopes of the Transvaal. — Dr. Mivart, F.R.S., read a paper on the skeleton of *Lorius flavopalliatu*s as compared with that of *Psittacus erithacus*. — P. L. Selater, Secretary.

2. Malacological Society of London.

Friday, May 10th. — Prof. G. B. Howes, President, in the Chair. On behalf of Miss de Burgh were shewn specimens illustrating the variation of *Columbella mercatoria*, Lin. Mr. Da Costa exhibited a collection of univalve Mollusca from Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza and pointed out the entirely different characters of their molluscan inhabitants. On behalf of Mr. C. S. Cox were exhibited living specimens of *Glandina* from Italy. Mr. E. R. Sykes showed specimens of *Achatinella* from the Island of Lanai illustrating their variation. The following communications were read: 1) Notes on *Trochonamina* and other genera of the Land Mollusca with reference to the animals of *Martensia mozambicensis* Pfr., and other species, by Lt.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen. 2) Report on the land and freshwater shells collected by Mr. H. H. Smith at St. Vincent, W.I., by E. A. Smith. 3) Note on the larval Oyster, by M. F. Woodward. — E. R. Sykes, Hon. Secr.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 15. April starb in New Haven Professor James Dwight Dana, Verfasser der beiden berühmten Bearbeitungen der Zoophyten und der Crustaceen der Wilkes'schen Exploring Expedition, und anderer Werke. Er war am 12. Februar 1813 in Utica, N. Y., geboren. Seit 1846 war er Mitherausgeber des American Journal of Science, an dessen Spitze sein Schwiegervater, Prof. B. Silliman, stand.

Berichtigung.

In No. 474 ist auf p. 171, 6. Zeile von unten anstatt »Henselleninae« zu lesen »Hensenellinae«.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1895

Band/Volume: [18](#)

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

Artikel/Article: [1. Zoological Society of London 211-212](#)