

vallecula Sylvii and the eminentia natiformis are much more distinct than in the Prototherian cerebrum.

The cerebrum of *Notoryctes* resembles that of *Perameles nasuta* more than that of any other marsupial, a fact to be explained by a functional resemblance rather than by any relationship between the two animals. In its histological features it closely resembles such lowly marsupials as *Perameles* and *Dasyurus*, an account of whose cerebrum I shall shortly publish.

A fuller account of this brain, with figures was sent to the Royal Society of South Australia in May last, and will probably be published towards the end of the year.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

19th November, 1895. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the months of June, July, August, and September, 1895. — A letter was read from Mr. J. H. Gurney, F.Z.S., respecting a Kingfisher (*Alcedo Bearani*) which had been lately ascertained to be a permanent resident in some parts of Ceylon. — Mr. Sclater gave a short account of the principal animals he had noticed in the Jardin d'Acclimatation and Jardin des Plantes at Paris during a recent visit. — Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks upon the skin of a Zebra from Nyasaland, obtained by Mr. R. Crawshay, and a remarkably fine pair of horns of a male Livingstone Eland (*Oreos canna Livingstonei*), which Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., F.Z.S., had offered for the Society's acceptance. The animal had been shot by one of Mr. Johnston's hunters in 1893 between Zomba and Lake Chilwa. — Col. L. H. Irby, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on two British-killed specimens of the Greater Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula major*). — Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks on skins of *Capra sibirica* and of *Ovis ammon* killed by Major Cumberland in the Altai Mountains. — A communication was read from Mr. Swale Vincent, containing contributions to the comparative anatomy and histology of the supra-renal capsules. In the present paper Mr. Vincent described the naked-eye and microscopical anatomy of the supra-renal bodies in the different orders of Fishes. He was inclined to the view that supra-renal bodies are present in all the Elasmobranchii, Holocephali, Ganoidei, and Teleostei, and probably also in the Dipnoi. The supra-renal bodies of fishes were in their essence »secreting glands«, as the mammalian organ was now supposed to be. There was no relation whatever, in Mr. Vincent's opinion, between the supra-renals and the lymphatic head-kidney. In the great majority, at any rate, of Teleosteans they were both present in a well-developed condition. — Mr. Gerard W. Butler, F.Z.S., read a paper on the complete or partial suppression of the right lung in the Amphisbaenidae, and of the left lung in Snakes and snake-like Lizards and Amphibians. The author gave particulars as to the relative development of the right and left lungs in a large number of Amphisbaenidae and other snake-like Lizards and Snakes and limbless Amphibians, which appeared to

constitute a representative series, and found that, so far as the species on his lists were concerned, it was an invariable rule that in the Amphisbaenidae the right lung was the smaller, and usually rudimentary or absent, while in all other cases of inequality it was the left lung which was the smaller. The rationale of lung-inequality was then briefly discussed from the side of comparative anatomy and embryology. — Mr. W. Saville Kent, F.Z.S., read some observations on the Frilled Lizard (*Chlamydosaurus Kingi*) of Western Australia. After describing the peculiarities of this reptile Mr. Saville Kent stated that he was inclined to regard it, if not as a surviving representative of the Dinosaurian Reptilia, as, at any rate, a most interesting and anomalous lacertilian type that inherited its characteristic bipedal method of progression from that extinct group. Mr. Saville Kent's paper was copiously illustrated by photographs taken by him from life of *Chlamydosaurus* in its bipedal running and other characteristic attitudes, and also by specimens which had been mounted in strict accordance with these photographs. — Two communications were read from Dr. A. G. Butler, F.Z.S., on a small collection of Butterflies made by Consul Alfred Sharpe at Zomba, British Central Africa, and on a collection of Lepidoptera recently collected in Eastern Central Africa by Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot. — A communication was read from Mr. G. S. West, on the buccal glands and teeth of certain poisonous Snakes. The author showed that in the Opisthoglyphous Snakes the poison-gland is very variable both in form and extent, and that its duct opens into a cavity formed by muscular folds surrounding the grooved tooth. This opening is always towards the outer side of the grooved tooth, and situated either at its base or but a short distance from it, and the parts were shown to be so related that the loss of the tooth does not cause any injury to the duct. The reserve teeth were shown to be in no way connected with the duct until called upon to replace teeth that had been lost. The epithelium of the distal portion of the duct was shown to be of a secretory nature, the cells being mucus-secreting, similar to those forming the lining epithelium of the mouth. — In the *Hydrophinae* the poison-gland was shown to be more or less free from the superior labial, and to consist of a large number of longitudinally disposed tubules converging anteriorly towards a central poison-duct. There were two large poison-fangs situated almost side by side at the anterior extremity of the maxilla. The duct when approaching the region of the teeth became slightly sinuous and suddenly enlarged, enclosing a cavity into which there projected two muscular cushions, one in front of the base of each tooth, and it was through the vertical slit between these that the poisonous secretion passed from the duct to the grooves of the poison-teeth. Attention was drawn to the presence in *Hydrus* of very large convoluted blood-sinuses, extending on both sides of the maxillae and mandibles, and filling up the interstices between the teeth. From their position and development, these appeared to be organs of respiration analogous to the villous processes present in the mouths of certain Chelonia. — A communication was read from Mr. William H. Ashmead, containing a report upon the Parasitic Hymenoptera of the Island of Grenada, comprising the families Cynipidae, Ichneumonidae, Braconidae, and Proctotrypidae. This paper enumerated as occurring in Grenada 183 species, of the families named in the title, and described 128 of them as new. Of those previously known the majority had been recently described by Mr. Ashmead as found

in the neighbouring island of St. Vincent. The Cynipidae were all parasitic forms, there being apparently a total lack of any gall-making forms of the family in the Island. — P. L. Slater, Secretary.

## 2. New York Academy of Sciences.

### Biological Section.

Meeting of November 11, 1895.

The following papers were presented:

Prof. H. F. Osborn: »A Memorial Tribute to Prof. Thomas H. Huxley«.

Dr. Brashford Dean: »Notes of the Ancestral Sharks«. In this paper Cladoselachids were reviewed, and for the first time the structural characters of their vertebral skeleton, integument and suspensorium were given; and together with these features was noted the lack of claspers, shown in a dozen well preserved ventral fins, as significant of the fertilization conditions of these early sharks. In this regard these Lower Carbon forms would correspond to the usual Ichthyic type as of Teleostone or Lung Fish. The entire absence of a pelvic girdle in these early forms is also significant.

Prof. H. F. Osborn: »Newly Mounted Skeletons of Titanotherium and Metamyodon in the American Museum«, with illustrations.

Dr. J. L. Wortman: »The American Museum Expedition of 1895«.

Prof. N. L. Britton: »New or Noteworthy North American Phanerogams«.

Dr. Arnold Graf: »A Peculiar Growth Character in *Crepidula*«. This paper recorded the adjustment of the shell of the *Crepidula* to that of a scallop, *Pecten*, the margin of the shell of the *Crepidula* conforming exactly to the ridged character of the shell of its host.

Dr. Bashford Dean, Rec. Sec'y.

## 3. Die Zoologische Station in Villefranche-sur-mer (Frankreich)

versendet conservierte, daselbst im Golfe vorkommende Thiere. Material für zoologische Curse wird unter besonders günstigen Bedingungen abgegeben.

Die Direction.

## III. Personal-Notizen.

Herr Dr. L. Plate bittet für ihn bestimmte Separata nicht mehr nach Marburg zu senden, sondern mit der Adresse: »Zoolog. Institut, Invalidenstraße 43, Berlin« zu versehen.

### Necrolog.

Am 8. Juli starb in Bendigo, Victoria (Australia) Paul Howard Macgillivray, bekannt durch seine Untersuchungen über australische Bryozoen.

Am 20. September starb in Lewisham Road bei London William Henry Tugwell, ein geschätzter Lepidopterolog, im 64. Jahr.

### Berichtigung.

In der Inhaltsangabe des Aufsatzes von H. Bolsius in No. 485. p. 388, »indications des grossissements« etc. ist zu lesen: »Le grossissement linéaire en même temps que les systèmes des lentilles et le nom du constructeur«.

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