

leurs sources les bassins des fleuves d'Europe peuvent très facilement passer du bassin d'un fleuve à marée dans celui d'un cours d'eau sans marée, ou sans communication directe avec la mer. D'ailleurs il existe pour les besoins du commerce de grands canaux qui unissent certains fleuves comme p. ex. celui du Rhône au Rhin et d'autres encore. Par ces voies là la transmission est encore plus facile et pourrait même se faire tout simplement par le moyen des navires qui remontent les dits cours d'eau. Ainsi donc les Némertiens fluviaux provenant directement ou indirectement de la mer nous pouvons résumer toute cette notice en disant que soit qu'elle les apporte, soit qu'elle les délaisse en se retirant, la mer est l'unique agent qui importe ces animaux dans les eaux douces où nous les trouvons actuellement.

Anières près de Genève le 10 Octobre 1895.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

3rd December, 1895. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the months of October and November 1895, and called attention to the acquisition of a specimen of the Wild Goat of the island of Giura, in the Aegean Sea (*Capra dorcas*). — Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited a specimen of a Crab with a supernumerary claw. — A communication was read from Dr. G. Stewardson Brady, F.R.S., containing a supplementary report on the Crustaceans of the group Myodocopa obtained during the »Challenger« Expedition, to which were added notes on other new or imperfectly known species of this group. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., F.Z.S., read papers on some points in the anatomy of *Pipa americana* and on the diaphragm and the muscular anatomy of *Xenopus*. The author added remarks on the affinities of these two anomalous Batrachians, which he considered to have been correctly placed together in the System. — Mr. W. Bateson, F.R.S., gave an account of the colour-variations of a variable Beetle of the family Chrysomelidae (*Gonioctena variabilis*) statistically examined. It was shown that the individuals are chiefly either red spotted with black, or else greenish grey striped with black. All intermediates occurred, but were less common than the type-varieties. These facts illustrated the phenomenon of Organic Stability. — A communication from Mr. R. Lydekker, F.R.S., F.Z.S., contained remarks on the affinities of the so-called extinct Giant Dormouse of Malta. The author stated that this extinct Rodent did not belong to the Myoxidae, but rather to the Sciuridae, unless it were necessary to assign it to a family apart. He proposed for its reception the new generic term *Leithia*. — A communication was read from Mr. W. E. Jennings Bramley giving an account of the mode of capturing Loder's Gazelle (*Gazella loderi*), used by the Arabs of the Western Desert of Egypt. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger gave descriptions of a new Snake (*Typhlops nigricauda*) and of a new Frog (*Chiroleptes Dahlii*) from Northern Australia. — A second paper by Mr. Boulenger contained an account of the type-specimen of *Boulengerina Stormsi* — an Elapoid Snake from Lake Tanganyika, recently described by M. Dollo. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

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