chyme of the outer surface of the allantois, where they break up into capillaries. These capillaries become closely applied to the uterine mucosa, and form with it a somewhat irregular interlocking system — the capillaries dipping down into the substance of the mucosa to form short villous processes. These vascular processes come into close relation with the maternal capillaries which ramify on and near the surface of the mucosa so that transfusion can readily take place between the foetal and maternal blood. — 9) and 10) Botanical. — Mr. Steel exhibited a vivarium containing six or eight specimens of the N.S.W. *Peripatus* with their progeny, about thirty-six young, born within the past fortnight, after the mothers had been in captivity for about 10 months. The exhibitor stated that he had had the pleasure of witnessing the natural birth of numbers of these young. In the same vivarium was a young *Peripatus*, the survivor of a number born 10 months ago in captivity

3. New York Academy of Sciences, Biological Section.

December 9, 1895. — The following papers were presented: — Prof. C. L. Bristol: »The Classification of *Nephelis* in the United States«. The study of abundant material, collected from Maine to South Dakota, has shown that the color characters cannot be depended upon for specific determination. An examination of the metameral relations of this leech indicate that no more than a single species occurs in this country. — Prof. F. H. Osborn: »Titanotheres of the American Museum of Natural History«. The complete skeleton of *Titanotherium* robustum is remarkable in possessing but twenty dorso-lumbar vertebrae, a number identical with that typical of the Artiodactyla, but entirely unique among Perissodactyla. It now appears probable that the development of horns in the Titanotheres became a purely sexual character, and that the genera *Titanops*, Marsh and *Brontops*, Marsh, are founded respectively upon male and female individuals of *Titanotherium robustum*. — Dr. J. L. Wortman: »The expedition of 1895 of the American Museum of Natural History«. The Expedition passed into the Unita beds of N. E. Utah, then between the Eastern escarpment of the Unita range and the Green River into the Washakie Beds of S. W. Wyoming, the most important result geologically being that the Brown Park deposit is found to be of much later age than the Unita. Bashford Dean, Rec. Sec.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 26. November 1895 starb in Isleworth (Middlesex) George Edward Dobson, bekannt durch seine monographischen Arbeiten über Chiropteren, Insectivoren und Nager. Er war am 4. September 1844 geboren.

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