

Als Material für meine Untersuchungen dienten mir von Dr. Issajew aus Bangkok an's Zool. Museum der kaiserl. Universität Moskau gebrachte *Thelyphoniden*. Fixiert waren sie in conc. Sublimatlösung. Alle mir zu Gebote stehenden Embryonen gehörten einem und demselben Stadium an, welches von Strubell (Zool. Anz. 1892) als Larve beschrieben worden ist. Auf Grund einer Schnittserie gelang es mir, klar zu legen, daß beim *Thelyphonus* sowohl die Vorder- als auch die Seitenaugen in der Art, wie es bei dem Scorpion von Laurie beschrieben worden ist, sich entwickeln. Die vorderen Augen entstehen Anfangs als zwei Seiteneinstülpungen, welche sich später abschnüren und als zwei Blasen erscheinen. Diese Blasen nähern sich einander allmählich, vereinigen sich und bilden eine Blase, welche sich wiederum theilt und die beiden Vorderaugen des erwachsenen *Thelyphonus* bildet. Die Seitenaugen entwickeln sich aus einer Verdickung der Matrix an den Seiten des vorderen Theiles des Cephalothorax.

Die Coxaldrüsen des Embryos erinnern in ihrem histologischen Bau an die Coxaldrüsen des erwachsenen *Thelyphonus* und Scorpions. Sie münden beim Embryo zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Beinpaare nach außen. Beim erwachsenen *Th. asperatus* und *Th. Doriae* habe ich keine äußeren Öffnungen gefunden, ebenso wenig wie Laurie; während in letzter Zeit Sturany und Adensamer schreiben, daß die Coxaldrüsen sich an der Basis des ersten Beinpaares öffnen.

Der Mitteldarm des Embryos erscheint als ein mit Dotter gefüllter Sack; das Epithel des Mitteldarmes entsteht als Längsfurche auf der Bauchseite. Der Vorderdarm ist in den Mitteldarm geöffnet, dieser gegen den Hinterdarm geschlossen.

Das Endosternit des Embryos ist mit demjenigen des erwachsenen Thieres verglichen schwach entwickelt.

Auf dem Rostrum habe ich eine röhrenförmige, drüsenähnliche Einstülpung hinter den Augen gegen das Gehirn zu gerichtet gefunden.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

18th February, 1896. — A report was read, drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson, the Society's Head-Keeper, on the insects bred in the Insect-house during the season of 1895. Examples of nine species of Lepidoptera were stated to have been exhibited for the first time in 1895. — A communication was read from Dr. Arthur G. Butler on the Butterflies obtained in Arabia and Somaliland by Capt. Chas. G. Nurse and Col. J. W. Yerbury in 1894—1895. — A communication was read from Lord Walsingham, F.R.S.,

and Mr. G. F. Hampson, on the Moths collected at Aden and Somaliland by the same naturalists and by other collectors. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., communicated (on behalf of Miss Marion Newbigin) a paper dealing with the metallic colours of Humming-birds and Sun-birds. It had been held that these peculiarly coloured feathers played some special part in the economy of the bird, for they could not be of much use for flight owing to the disconnected barbules. The author combated this view, pointing out in the first place that the statement of fact did not apply to all Humming-birds, in the metallic feathers of which the barbules were often connected by cilia. It was urged in the next place that the very perfection of the flight of Humming-birds led to correlated variations in feather-structure productive of their especially brilliant metallic tints. The difficulty of the plaincoloured Swifts — possibly near allies of the Humming-birds — was met by the suggestion that the latter have fewer enemies, and had therefore had greater scope of possible colour-variation. — Mr. C. W. Andrews read a note on a skull of *Orycteropus Gaudryi*, an extinct species of Ant-bear from the Lower Pliocene deposits of Samos, originally discovered and described by Dr. C. J. Forsyth-Major. Except in size and in some slight differences in the cranial bones and teeth, which were pointed out in the paper, the extinct form closely resembled *Orycteropus aethiopicus* from East Africa. The former range of *Orycteropus* was much greater than the present distribution, for its remains had been found as far east as Maragha in Persia, and the fauna with which it is associated both there and in Samos extended from Spain probably to Southern China. It seemed, therefore, that though the genus was now exclusively Aethiopian, it might have had a northern origin, and have spread into Africa along with the rest of the Pliocene fauna. — Mr. Frank E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a paper upon the anatomy of the Scissor-bill (*Rhynchops*), in which the structure of the viscera and muscles of this bird was described. The muscular anatomy was found to differ greatly from that of the Gulls, Skuas, and Terns, and was held amply to justify its separation as a distinct subfamily *Rhynchopinae*.

3rd March 1896. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February 1896, and called special attention to a young Klipspringer Antelope, presented by Commander Alfred Paget, R.N. — Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton, F.Z.S., exhibited two skeletons and other bones of the Norway Lemming (*Myodes lemmus*), obtained by Dr. H. Gadow from caves in South Portugal. This discovery had increased our knowledge of the distribution of the Norway Lemming in past times. In present times the Norway Lemming was, roughly speaking, only to be found in Norway and Lapland, its southern range extending to about $58\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. lat.; but its remains had been met with in England, and in Quedlinburg in Saxony. — Dr. H. Gadow, F.R.S., gave an account of the caves in Southern Portugal in which he had procured these Lemmings' bones along with those of other animals. — Mr. Selater opened a discussion on the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature by reading a paper on the Divergences between the Rules for naming Animals of the German Zoological Society and the Stricklandian Code usually followed by British naturalists. After giving some details of the plan proposed by the German Zoological Society for a new work on the Animal Kingdom, to be called »Das Tierreich«, and to contain an account

of all the species of recent animals hitherto described (estimated to be at least 386 000 in number), Mr. Sclater shortly recapitulated the Rules which were intended to be used in the preparation of this important work. The main divergences from the Stricklandian Code were pointed out to be three in number: — 1) The permission to use the same generic names in zoology and botany; 2) the use of »tautonyms«, that is the same generic and specific name for a species in certain cases; and 3) the adoption of the tenth edition of the »Sytema Naturae« instead of the twelfth as the commencement of binary nomenclature. The advantages of, and objections to, these alterations of the Stricklandian Code were discussed, and other minor points of nomenclature were touched upon, amongst which was the use of trinomials, which Mr. Sclater approved of as designations for subspecies. — A communication was read from Graf Hans von Berlepsch, C.M.Z.S., expressing his regret at not being present on this occasion, and giving his opinion on the three points specially discussed. He was not disinclined to give way on the first, but maintained the necessity of the second and third alterations proposed by the German Rules. — After some remarks by the Chairman, Mr. E. Hartert spoke in defence of the German Rules, and was followed by Prof. Lankester, Mr. H. J. Elwes, Dr. Sharp, Mr. Blanford, Mr. H. O. Forbes, and Mr. Kirby, who made remarks on various points. — A communication was read from Graf Hans v. Berlepsch and Mons. J. Stolzmann on the ornithological researches of M. J. Kalinowsky in Central Peru. The collections made in the years 1890—93 had been transmitted to the Branicky Museum of Warsaw, and contained examples of 295 species and subspecies, of which an account was given in the present paper. Five species and twenty-two subspecies were described as new. — Dr. David Sharp, F.R.S., on behalf of the Committee for investigating the flora and fauna of the West India Islands, communicated a paper on West-Indian terrestrial Isopod Crustaceans prepared by M. Adrien Dollfus. The paper contained an account of the Armadilloidian Isopods, of which specimens had been obtained by Mr. H. H. Smith in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent and the adjacent islets. These were referred to thirteen species, all but one of which were described as new to science. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

January 7th, 1896. — Mr. Benjamin Sharp made his second communication on the ethnology of Alaska and Siberia.

January 14th. — H. A. Pilsbry »New species of the helicoid genus *Polygyra*«. — Mr. H. A. Pilsbry exhibited and described a specimen of *Pleurotomaria* from Mulliea Hill, N. J. It resembles *P. solariformis* and *P. perlata* but is much more discoidal and is probably the imperfectly described *P. crotaloides* of Morton.

January 21th. — Henry A. Pilsbry: »Descriptions of new species of Mollusks«. Witmer Stone: »The moulting of birds with special reference to the plumages of the summer birds of Eastern North America«. Prof. Edw. D. Cope exhibited and described the remains of fossil Balaenidae of which he had determined sixteen species from the Neocene of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. The carbonaceous remains of an apparently undescribed *Balaenoptera* and of a *Balaena*, apparently identical with *affinis*, were also described. — A resolution was adopted urging on the attention of the Smithsonian Institu-

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