

nach vorwärts gerichtete Chitinzapfen auf der Oberfläche. Geschlechtshof noch tiefer gespalten als bei *Hydr. Leegei* Koen.

Auch die auf *Hydrachna cruenta* Krendowskij (= *Hydr. Schneideri* Koenike) von mir bezogene Milbe weicht in der Bildung des Rückenschildes von der eben genannten Form merkbar ab. Der Umriß der intraocularen Panzerplatte ist buchtenreicher, auch bemerkt man auf der hinteren Hälfte seitlich der Medianlinie je eine schwielige Leiste. Ob wir es nur mit einer Spielart oder einer selbständigen Species zu thun haben, kann ich in Folge ungenügenden Beobachtungsmaterials nicht mit Gewißheit bestimmen. Ich benenne sie deshalb mit Vorbehalt *Hydrachna scutata*.

Großschocher, den 14. Februar 1897.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

February 2nd 1897.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of January 1897.—Mr. Sclater exhibited a collection of bird-skins that had been formed by Mr. W. A. Churchill, H.B.M. Consul at Mozambique, during various shooting-excursions along the shores within 20 miles of the island of Mozambique. There were no novelties in the collection, but it was interesting as coming from a locality which, zoologically, had not been well explored.—Mr. R. E. Holding, on behalf of Sir Douglas Brooke, Bart., exhibited a head and two pair of shed horns of a Fallow Deer. The latter showed curious deformities in consequence of disease of the frontal bone.—Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton, F.Z.S., gave a short general account of his expedition to the Fur-Seal Islands of the North Pacific during the summer of 1896, in company with Prof. D'Arcy Thompson. This journey had been undertaken on behalf of the Foreign and Colonial Offices, with a view to the investigation of the natural history of the Northern Fur-Seal (*Otaria ursina*), with special reference to certain disputed points which had a distinct bearing on the industry connected with the skins of the animal. A detailed report of Mr. Barrett-Hamilton's investigations would be issued as a Parliamentary Bluebook.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., read a paper entitled "A Catalogue of the Reptiles and Batrachians of Celebes, with special reference to the collections made by Drs. P. and F. Sarasin in 1893—1896." This memoir gave a complete list (with descriptions) of all the Reptiles and Batrachians, with the exception of the marine species, known to occur in Celebes. The number of species of Reptiles enumerated was 83, and of Batrachians 21.—Mr. Martin Jacoby contributed to our knowledge of the African fauna by describing 43 species of Phytophagous Coleoptera, 37 of which were new, based on specimens contained in collections sent home to him from Natal and Mashonaland by Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall, F.Z.S., and from Madagascar by M. Alluaud, of Paris.—P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

16th February, 1897.—Dr. E. C. Stirling, F.R.S., exhibited some

bones, casts, and photographs of the large extinct struthious bird from the *Diprotodon*-beds at Lake Callabonna, South Australia, which had been recently discovered and named by him *Genyornis Newtoni*, and gave a history of the principal facts connected with its discovery.—Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton, F.Z.S., exhibited a pair of Walrus-tusks from the Pacific, belonging to the species which has been named *Trichechus obesus*, and gave some account of the Cetaceans and Seals of the North Pacific.—Mr. A. Smith Woodward, F.Z.S., read a description of *Echidnocephalus Troscheli*, an extinct fish from the Upper Cretaceous of Westphalia, proving its identity in all essential respects with the existing deep-sea genus *Halosaurus*. Specimens in the British Museum exhibited most of the essential characters of the skull and opercular apparatus, also the enlarged scales of the ventrally-situated slime-canal on the trunk, of *Halosaurus*.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., read a note on *Acanthocybium Solandri*, which recorded the occurrence of this fish in the Arabian Sea. A specimen of it, transmitted by Surgeon Lt.-Col. Jayakar, C.M.Z.S., from Muscat, had recently been received by the British Museum, in which the species had been previously represented only by a dried head from the Atlantic.—Mr. W. E. de Winton, F.Z.S., made some remarks on the distribution of the Giraffe, and gave the synonyms and more definite descriptions of the two existing forms. *Giraffa camelopardalis*, Linn., was fixed for the name of the Three-horned northern form, and *G. capensis*, Less., for that of the Two-horned southern species.—A communication was read from Dr. Alfred Dugès containing a description of a new Ophidian from Mexico, which was proposed to be named *Oreophis Boulengeri*, gen. et sp. nov.—A communication was read from Mr. C. Davies Sherborn, F.Z.S., containing a list of the exact dates of the publication of the parts of the Natural History portion of Savigny's 'Description de l'Egypte'.—Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a paper on the anatomy of the Tropic-bird (*Phaëton*) of the order Steganopodes, amongst which he considered it to occupy a low position near *Fregata*.—P. L. Selater, Secretary.

2. New York Academy of Sciences, Biological Section.

January 11, 1897.—Dr. G. S. Huntington read a paper entitled 'A Contribution to the Myology of *Lemur brunneus*'. The paper deals with some of the ventral trunk muscles and the appendicular muscles of the forelimb and pectoral girdle. A comparison of the structure of these muscles with the corresponding parts in other members of the suborder shows *L. brunneus* to possess marked primate characters in the arrangement of the pectoral girdle muscles and the muscles of the proximal segment of the anterior limb. This is especially evident in the lateral recession of the pectorales; the compound character of the ectopectoral insertion, the junctions of a pectoralis abdominalis with the typical entopectoral insertion, and the presence of an axillary muscular arch, derived from the tendons of the latissimus dorsi and connected with the deep plane of insertion of the ectopectoral tendon. The presence of a third or inferior portion of the coraco-brachialis is noted in addition to the upper and middle portion usually present in the Lemuroidea. The ventral trunk muscles present a distinct carnivore type in their arrangement, instanced by the high thoracic extension of the rectus abdominalis, the

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