

Dagegen möchte ich zum Schluß darauf hinweisen, daß im Jahre 1886 als Balbiani seine Gattung *Trichorhynchus* aufstellte, dieser Name schon vergeben war, da A. Schneider schon 1882 eine Gregarine, also auch ein Protozoon *Trichorhynchus* genannt hatte. Nach den Gesetzen der Nomenclatur muß also die Ciliatengattung einen neuen Namen bekommen, als welchen ich den sinnverwandten Namen *Mycterothrix*⁵ vorschlagen möchte.

Ludwigshafen a. Rh. 16. Januar 1898.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

18th January, 1898.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of December 1897, and called attention to two White-naped Weasels (*Poecilogale albimucha*) from Natal, presented by Mr. W. Champion, F.Z.S.; to a specimen of an apparently new species of Wild Cat from Foochow, China, proposed to be named *Felis dominicanorum*, presented by Messrs. C. B. Rickett and J. D. de La Touche; to a Lucan's Crested Eagle (*Lophotriorchis Lucani*) from West Africa, presented by Dr. H. O. Forbes, F.Z.S.; and to a young Bear (*Ursus*, sp. inc.), from the Andes of Colombia, presented by Mr. William Crosley. —The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Prof. Robert Collet, F.M.Z.S., a specimen of a supposed hybrid between the Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) and the Redwing (*T. iliacus*).—Mr. W. E. de Winton, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on a skin of a Zebra from British East Africa, belonging to a form described by Herr P. Matschie as *Equus Burchelli Böhmii*, obtained by Capt. S. L. Hinde at Machakos.—Mr. L. W. Byrne read a paper »on the General Anatomy of the fishes of the Order *Holocephali*«. The paper contained a brief account of the anatomy of the soft parts of *Chimaera monstrosa* and *Callorhynchus antarcticus*, and a comparison of them with a typical Elasmobranch such as *Scyllium*. The alimentary canal was straight and without a continuous mesentery, and the liver very large indeed and fused dorsally as well as ventrally for some portion of its length, while the spleen and pancreas were closely approximated to one another and compact; the alimentary canal was darkly pigmented in *Chimaera*, but not so in *Callorhynchus*. The urogenital organs differed somewhat from the normal Selachian type, and a possible correspondence between the oviduct of the female and the sperm-sac of the male was considered. The nervous and vascular systems were briefly alluded to. The fins of the *Holocephali* were also remarked on, especially with regard to their correspondence with those of *Scyllium* and the possibility of the peculiar tail of *Chimaera* being really of a heterocercal nature, modified perhaps by the exigencies of a deep-water habitat.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood read a paper »on the Development of the Hyobranchial Skeleton of *Alytes*«, in which he showed that of the two axial cartilages present in the larval hyobranchial skeleton of this Batrachian the anterior one disappears completely, while the posterior, which is remarkable in extending back to the laryngeal sinus, persists as the central part of the hyoid. He also demonstrated that the

⁵ ὁ μυκτῆρ, Nase, Rüssel, Schnauze.

branchial bars or ceratobranchials form no part of the adult hyoid, but are entirely resorbed, and that the thyrohyal of the adult is developed from that part of the hypobranchial plate of the larva which forms the inner boundary of the thyroid foramen.—Mr. F. O. Pickard-Cambridge read a paper on the Cteniform Spiders of Africa, Arabia, and Syria, which contained a list of the species already described from these countries, with notes on their identities, and descriptions of nine new species.—Mr. L. A. Borradaile gave an account of the Crustaceans of the order Stomatopoda represented in the collections made by Messrs. J. S. Gardiner and Dr. A. Willey in several of the South Pacific Islands. Ten species were enumerated, of which three, viz. *Gonodactylus espinosus*, *Pseudosquilla oxyrhyncha*, and *Squilla multituberculata*, were described as new.—P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

1st February, 1897.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skull of a Giraffe from the Niger Region, which had been shot by the late Lieut. R. H. McCorquodale, and presented to the British Museum by his brother, Mr. W. Hume McCorquodale. No Giraffes had previously been received from this region, and as the skull proved to differ from that of the typical species in its greater size, longer muzzle, and more divergent horns, it was considered to represent a special subspecies, for which the name of *Giraffa camelopardalis peralta* was suggested.—Mr. Sclater exhibited some photographs of Giraffes in order to show the differences in markings between the two forms *Giraffa camelopardalis typica* and *G. c. capensis*.—A letter was read from Mr. J. Graham Kerr, F.Z.S., containing notes on the Paraguayan *Lepidosiren*, as observed by Mr. R. J. Hunt. It was shown that during the dry-season it retired into burrows like its African relative *Protopterus*.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., gave an account of the Fishes collected by Dr. J. Bach, in the Rio Jurua, Brazil. Fifty-one species were enumerated, of which nine were described as new.—Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a paper on the Anatomy of an Australian Cuckoo, *Scythrops novae-hollandiae*, which he was disposed to regard as being more nearly allied to *Eudynamys* than to any other form of the Cuculidae.—Dr. A. G. Butler, F.Z.S., read a paper "on a Collection of Lepidoptera made by Mr. F. V. Kirby, chiefly in Portuguese East Africa". Ninety-two species were enumerated, of which one (*Euralia Kirbyi*) was described as new. The paper also contained the description of a new species of *Cyclopides*, viz. *Cyclopides Carsoni*, from Fwambo, collected by Mr. A. Carson.—A communication from Dr. N. H. Alcock "on the Vascular System of the Chiroptera" was read by Prof. Howes. The anatomy of the vascular system of *Pteropus medius* was described and shown in its general plan to resemble in many respects that occurring in the Rodentia, and observations of a comparative nature were added on the pleurae, pericardium, and lungs. A summary of the literature upon the Chiroptera was also included in the paper.—P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. IV. Internationaler Zoologischer Congress.

Cambridge, August 1898.

Nach Beschluß des dritten, im September 1895 in Leiden abgehaltenen internationalen Congresses wird der vierte Congress in England abgehalten werden. Als Versammlungsort ist die Universitätsstadt

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1898

Band/Volume: [21](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Sclater Philip Lutley

Artikel/Article: [Zoological Society of London. 149-150](#)