

unbeantwortet blieb, so wandte ich mich an die Universität Edinburgh.

Von hier erhielt ich die Nachricht, daß Dr. Pražák sein Werk über Zebras im März vollendet, aber in London keinen Verleger gefunden habe und später nach dem Continent gereist sei, mit dem Versprechen, in wenigen Wochen nach Edinburgh zurückzukehren.

Dr. Pražák hat auch in Edinburgh sein Versprechen, zurückzukehren, nicht gehalten, angeblich soll er in Krakau und Prag gewesen sein, sein gegenwärtiger Aufenthalt ist unbekannt; irgend welche Zeichnungen und Papiere hat er nicht in Edinburgh zurückgelassen.

Der Bericht aus Edinburgh schließt mit den Worten:

»Ich fürchte, daß er auch hier diejenigen gründlich getäuscht hat, welche bereit waren ihn zu unterstützen.«

Da der Dr. J. P. Pražák sich also mir gegenüber eines schnöden Vertrauensbruches und der Unterschlagung schuldig gemacht hat, so nehme ich die ihm ertheilte Erlaubnis, irgend etwas von der mir unterschlagenen Collection von Original-Photographien und Zeichnungen zu veröffentlichen, zurück. Sollte derselbe irgendwo meine Collection von Zeichnungen und Photographien vorbringen, so bitte ich, ebenso wie über seinen Aufenthalt, mir gütigst Nachricht zu geben.

Braunschweig, den 12. Dec. 1898.

Prof. Dr. Th. Noack.

Hohethor-Promenade Ia.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

Zoological Society of London.

December 13th, 1898. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of November 1898. — An extract was read from a letter from Mr. Stanley S. Flower, stating that the locality from which the specimen of the Siamang, at present living in the Gardens, had been obtained was the native State of Negri Sembilan, Malay Peninsula, and giving particulars about the range of this animal. — Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks upon a remarkably abnormal pair of antlers of the Red Deer. — A communication was read from Mr. H. H. Brindley, on certain characters of the reproduced appendages in the Arthropoda, particularly in the Blattidae. It was a continuation of a paper published in the 'Proceedings' of the Society for 1897 (p. 903), and contained observations on the process of regeneration of the legs in the Blattidae. Some review of our knowledge of the regeneration of appendages in other Arthropods was attempted, from which it appeared that while certain appendages in certain groups when regenerated were always apparently exact replicas of the normal, in other cases, besides the legs of Blattidae, regenerated appendages invariably differed from the normal in such constant respects

that they should be regarded as alternate »normals« rather than as imperfect reproductions of the congenital normal structures. In the case investigated in detail there was evidence that the process of ecdysis involved reconstruction of the soft parts as well as of the cuticle of the appendage. — Mr. W. P. Pycraft read the second part of his »Contributions to the Osteology of Birds«, which dealt with the Penguins (Impennes). The author found it necessary to divide this order into six genera. Of these *Eudyptula* appeared to represent the least specialized form of the whole group, and probably came nearest to the ancestral stock. The Impennes, as a whole, appeared to be most nearly related to the Tubinares. It did not seem possible to distinguish the skeleton of *Catarractes pachyrhynchus* from that of *C. chrysocome*. — One of the most important features of this paper related to the »secto-ptyergoid«, which the author described at some length. It was the meso-ptyergoid of W. K. Parker, and represented the anterior end of the ptyergoid proper. It was found only in embryos and in very young nestlings, fusing later on with the palatines, at the posterior end of which a joint was formed by segmentation of the ptyergoid, the anterior segment forming the »secto-ptyergoid«. — Mr. W. L. H. Duckworth read a note, illustrated with lanternslides, on a specimen of a female anthropoid Ape which had been received from the Gaboon early in the present year, and as to which he was unable to decide whether it was a Gorilla or a Chimpanzee. — Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A., read a report on the Turbinolid and Oculinoid Corals collected during his recent expedition to the South Pacific. Nine species were treated of in the paper, of which four were described as new. — Mr. L. A. Borradaile, F.Z.S., read the third instalment of a paper on Crustaceans from the South Pacific. This part contained an account of the Macrura collected in the islands of Funafuti, Rotuma, and Viti Levu by Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner. Fourteen species from Funafuti, 15 from Rotuma, and 5 from Viti Levu were enumerated, and the new species (five in number) were described. — Dr. G. H. Fowler contributed the seventh of a series of papers on our knowledge of the Plankton of the Faeroe Channel. It dealt with the Station-data of depth, temperature, &c. of the hauls of H.M.S. 'Research' in 1896 and 1897, and with the chief Protozoa and Medusae of the collections. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 24. November starb in Ardmere, Parkstone, Dorset, Dr. George J. Allman, von 1855 bis 1870 Professor der Zoologie in Edinburg. Er war 1812 in Cork geboren. Bekannt sind seine vorzüglichen Untersuchungen über Hydroiden.

Am 22. December starb in Berlin Dr. Wilhelm Barnim Dames, ord. Professor der Geologie, nach schwerem Leiden im 56. Lebensjahre.

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