

Chilixalus n. g. *Ranidarum*.

Nächstverwandt *Phyllodromus* Espada, aber Schnauze wie bei der Cyprinoidengattung *Chondrostoma*, Zunge hinten deutlich zweihörnig, äußere Metatarsalia getrennt; Finger und Zehen mit sehr kleinen Saugscheiben, erstere frei, von den Zehen an der 1., 2., 5. die zwei, an der 3. und 4. die drei letzten Phalangen frei von der Schwimnhaut. Im Übrigen wie *Phyllodromus*. Für

Chilixalus Warszewiczii (Schmidt)

Schnauze schief abgestutzt, länger als der Augendurchmesser. Tympanum deutlich, $\frac{2}{5}$ Augendurchmesser; Interorbitalraum doppelt so breit wie ein oberes Augenlid. Tibiotarsalgelenk reicht nach vorn bis zur Augenmitte. — Oberseite rothbraun, Hinterbeine mit großen weißen Flecken. — Länge 27 mm.

Habitat: Neu Granada. — Das Originalexemplar (No. 1006 der Krakauer Universitätssammlung) von Schmidt als *Ixalus Warszewiczii* etikettiert, aber anscheinend niemals beschrieben, wurde von mir im vorigen Frühling, bei Neubestimmung der dortigen Reptilien- und Amphibiensammlung untersucht. Die Revision der übrigen Schmidt'schen Typen aus Neu-Granada, die z. Th. von Boulenger in die Synonymie verwiesen wurden, sowie die Bearbeitung der interessanten Batrachierausbeute von Herrn Prof. Otto Bürger aus den Anden Columbiens wird im Laufe des Jahres in den »Verh. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Ges. in Wien« folgen.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

17th January 1899. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of December 1898. — Dr. F. P. Moreno exhibited and made remarks upon the original specimen of the recently-described Mammal *Neomylodon Listai*, which he believed to be a portion of the skin of one of the old Pampean Mylodons now quite extinct. — Mr. Selater read some extracts from letters recently received from Mr. J. S. Budgett, F.Z.S., who had been sent by the Council on a scientific mission to the Gambia. — Mr. Alfr. H. Cocks, F.Z.S., exhibited some living specimens of supposed hybrids between the Stoat ♂ and Ferret ♀. — Mr. R. E. Holding exhibited and made remarks upon some deformed antlers of a Fallow Deer and of an Axis Deer. The abnormality in the former was thought to be due to imperfect formation of the "burr", and that of the latter to continued bad health. — Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton, F.Z.S., exhibited some skins of continental Squirrels which showed remarkable seasonal changes in coloration, and pointed out their differences from British specimens. — Dr. Arthur Willey, F.Z.S., gave an account of his itinerary,

in the years 1894 to 1897, while in search of the eggs of the Pearly Nautilus. His travels took him to New Britain, New Hanover, New Guinea, Sydney, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, and elsewhere. In addition to results connected with the main object of the journey, the author described a number of collateral results which were of special interest. These related largely to animals which occupy a low position in the scale of the animal kingdom, and represent vestiges of what were in all probability predominant types in former ages, such as *Balanoglossus*, *Amphioxus*, and *Peripatus*. These creatures were of great interest in respect of their geographical distribution, a subject which was dealt with in the paper. The paper was illustrated by lantern-slides portraying some of the author's captures and the methods employed in procuring his material.—Prof. D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, C.B., read a communication on "Characteristic Points in the Cranial Osteology of the Parrots". The orbital ring, the auditory region, the quadrate bone, and other minor characters were described in about forty genera. *Stringops*, in regard especially to its quadrate bone, seemed to be the most primitive form. *Nestor* was in several respects still more divergent from the rest, though its divergent characters were not necessarily primitive. The Australian Parrots, apart from the Cockatoos, formed a very homogeneous group, and *Aprosmictus*, *Polytelis*, and *Pyrrhulopsis* agreed in osteological characters with the Platycercinae, and deserved accordingly to be removed from the Palaeornithinae with which Salvadori had associated them. *Callopsittacus*, which in some respects was typically Cacatuine, resembled in others *Melopsittacus* and *Nymphicus*, and might form a link between the two Australian families. The forms grouped in the "Psittacinae" were not closely related: *Coracopsis* was more allied to *Eclectus* than to *Psittacus*, and *Dasyptilus* was a peculiar and isolated form. The true Lories formed a natural group, probably not far remote from the Platycercinae. *Chrysotis* and *Pionus* had distinctive characters, and *Pachynus*, *Caica*, and the African *Poeocephalus*, grouped with them by Salvadori, were osteologically very different. *Caica* resembled *Myopsittacus*, though the latter was usually grouped with the Conures. *Agapornis* was very different from the other Palaeornithinae, but *Pachynus*, *Brotagerys*, and *Poeocephalus* showed resemblances to the latter family.—A communication was read from Miss Isa L. Hiles, containing a report on the Gorgonacean Corals collected by Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner on Funafuti. The collection contained specimens of two new species, viz. *Acamptogorgia spinosa* and *Villegorgia rubra*, and of other species, some of which were of interest as having been described previously only from localities far removed geographically from Funafuti.—A communication was read from Mr. Arthur E. Shipley, F.Z.S., containing notes on a collection of Gephyrean Worms obtained on Christmas Island by Mr. C. W. Andrews. One species of Echiuroid and five of Sipunculoid Worms were treated of in this paper.—A communication was read from Mr. James Yate Johnson, C.M.Z.S., containing notes on the *Coralliidae* of Madeira and descriptions of two new species, viz. *Pleurocorallium tricolor* and *P. maderense*.—P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

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