

hintere Schleife des S zwischen hinterem Hoden und rechtem, die vordere zwischen vorderem Hoden und linkem Darmschenkel gelegen ist.

Eine ausführlichere Beschreibung werde ich unter Beifügung geeigneter Figuren an anderer Stelle folgen lassen.

Königsberg i./Pr., den 15. Februar 1899.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### Zoological Society of London.

7th February, 1899. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of January 1899, and called special attention to a young male example of the Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*) received on deposit on January 18th. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a paper on the cerebral convolutions of the Gorilla, in which he reviewed our previous knowledge of the subject, and recorded his own observations on five brains of this animal which he had in his possession. — A communication from Dr. R. O. Cunningham, C.M.Z.S., contained a note on the presence of supernumerary bones occupying the place of prefrontals in the skulls of certain Mammals. These bones had recently been observed by the author in skulls of *Macropus giganteus* and *Phascocomys platyrrhinus*. — Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton, F.Z.S., read a paper on the Mice of St. Kilda, of which he recognized two species — *Mus hirtensis*, sp. nov., a representative of *M. sylvaticus*, and *M. muralis*, sp. nov., representing *M. musculus*. Both of these species showed good distinctive characters from their well-known prototypes. — A communication was read from Prof. W. Blaxland Benham containing a detailed anatomical account of the structure of *Notornis*, based on the examination of a young female specimen of this bird recently received at the Otago Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand. — A communication was read from Mr. F. N. Buxton, F.Z.S., containing some notes on the herd of Bisons living in the Emperor of Russia's forest of Bielovege in Lithuania, which he had made during a visit to that place in the past autumn. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., described two new species of Lizards, under the names of *Lacerta Jacksoni* and *Chamaesaura annectens*, from specimens contained in a collection of Reptiles recently sent to the British Museum by Mr. F. J. Jackson, C.B., from the interior of British East Africa. — Mr. Boulenger read the second part of a memoir entitled "A Revision of the African and Syrian Fishes of the Family Cichlidae." Owing to the large amount of material contained in collections recently received from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo, the author had been obliged to make an alteration in the plan of arrangement proposed in Part I. of the paper, and instead of dividing the family into 9 genera, he had found it necessary to recognize 19 genera. The present Part contained a synopsis of all the known African and Syrian genera, an enumeration of all the species, and definitions of the genera *Tilapia*, *Steatocranus*, *Docimodus*, and *Paretroplus* and their species, several of which were described as new. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

21st February, 1899. — Mr. A. Smith Woodward, F.Z.S., read a

paper by Dr. F. P. Moreno and himself, on a piece of skin supposed to belong to the *Neomylodon Listai* of Ameghino, from a cavern near Consuelo Cove, Lost Hope Inlet, Patagonia. Dr. Moreno's contribution was an amplification of his remarks on the subject made at a previous meeting. He maintained that the specimen in question was of great antiquity, and belonged to the extinct Ground-Sloth, *Mylodon*. In reply to objections founded on its state of preservation, he supported his contention by mentioning that he had found a well-preserved mummified human body in another cavern in the same district, which certainly belonged to an extinct race of great antiquity, unknown even to the present Tehuelche Indians. Mr. Woodward gave a detailed description of the specimen, pointing out that the skin was unique, even for an Edentate, in having the armour of ossicles confined to the lower half of the dermis, while the covering of hair was implanted in every part of the upper half. He thought he could recognize in it the base of the left ear, and concluded that the piece of skin had probably belonged to the neck. It certainly represented an animal quite as large as *Mylodon*; but he noted discrepancies in the microscopical structure of the dermal ossicles, which inclined him to believe in its generic distinctness. The problem could not be solved, because the dermal armour of *Mylodon* had only been definitely described in the lumbar region, and it was quite possible that the ossicles in the flexible neck of the animal might not agree with those in the comparatively rigid back above the pelvis. If Dr. Moreno had not been able to give so circumstantial an account of the discovery, Mr. Woodward would have unhesitatingly pronounced the skin to belong to a recent animal killed quite lately. — A communication was read from Mr. P. W. Bassett-Smith, R.N., F.Z.S., containing observations on the formation of the Coral-reefs on the N.W. Coast of Australia. Special attention was called to the part played by massive *Polyzoa* in forming Coral-reefs. — A communication was read from Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., containing an account of a collection of Reptiles and Batrachians made by Mr. J. D. La Touche in N.W. Fokien, China. Eight species were described as new to science in the present paper, amongst which was a Snake belonging to a new genus, most nearly allied to *Opisthotropis* of Günther, proposed to be called *Tapinophis Latouchii*, after its discoverer. — A communication was read from Sir G. F. Hampson, Bart., F.Z.S., containing the second portion of his "Revision of the Moths of the subfamily *Pyraustinae* of the family *Pyralidae*". — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

### III. Personal-Notizen.

Sassari. Il Dr. Daniele Rosa sinora assistente al R. Museo zoologico di Torino è stato nominato professore straordinario di zoologia e di anatomia e fisiologia comparata nella R. Università di Sassari.

#### Necrologe.

Am 25. Januar starb in Clifton The Rev. Thomas Hincks. Er war am 15. Juli 1818 in Exeter geboren. Rühmlichst bekannt haben ihn seine Schriften über britische Coelenteraten, und Bryozoen gemacht.

Am 27. Februar starb in Zürich Prof. Dr. Gustav Schoch, Docent der Entomologie am eidgenössischen Polytechnikum.

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