

Schale in der Seitenansicht und die der beiden männlichen Greiforgane.

Das ♀ habe ich mit voller Sicherheit noch nicht feststellen können. Ich behalte mir daher die Beschreibung desselben für später vor. Mit ihm werde ich dann in dieser Zeitschrift auch das ♀ von meiner *Candona Protzi* (»Zoolog. Anzeiger« 1898. p. 476), welches ich im Spätherbst 1898 zahlreich erbeutete, beschreiben.

Ich fand *Candona Mülleri* in dem Material, welches Herr A. Protz schon im October 1889 bei Treptow (Berlin) sammelte, in etwa neun Stücken (♂). Im October 1898 erbeutete ich selbst diese Art bei Johannisthal (Berlin), doch nur ein einziges ♂. Nach diesen Befunden darf ich wohl mit höchster Wahrscheinlichkeit annehmen, daß diese Species eine Herbstform mit nur einer Generation ist; freilich wird davon eine Anzahl von Stücken, wie wohl bei allen Herbstformen, den Winter überdauern.

Berlin, 8. März 1899.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### Zoological Society of London.

17th March, 1899.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February 1899, and called special attention to the series of Cassowaries (which embraced examples of eight species) deposited by the Hon. Walther Rothschild, M.P., F.Z.S.—Mr. J. E. S. Moore exhibited and made remarks upon specimens of the Medusa (*Limnocyclus tunganicae*) of Lake Tanganyika, which he had obtained during his recent expedition to that lake.—A report was read, drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson, the Assistant-Superintendent of the Society's Gardens, on the insects exhibited in the Insect-house during the year 1898, and a series of the specimens was exhibited.—Mr. R. E. Holding exhibited and made remarks upon a large pair of horns belonging to a species of Muntjac (*Cervulus*) received from Singapore.—Mr. W. E. de Winton exhibited and made remarks upon the tail of a Common Fox (*Canis vulpes*), showing the gland on the upper surface covered with straight coarse hair, the existence of which appeared to be little known.—Dr. Arthur Keith read a paper on the "Relationship of the Chimpanzees to the Gorilla". He referred to the ape "Johanna", which is on exhibition, under the name of a Gorilla, at Messrs. Barnum and Bailey's menagerie, but which was undoubtedly a Chimpanzee. "Johanna" showed all the characters of "Mafuka", an ape which, when exhibited in the Zoological Gardens at Dresden, gave rise to a prolonged discussion as to her nature. Both evidently belonged to the variety or species of Chimpanzee to which Du Chaillu had given the name of "Koolookamba". "Johanna" was the first Chimpanzee, so far as Dr. Keith was aware, that had lived long enough in captivity to complete her dentition, which apparently finished, by the appearance of the canine teeth and last molars, about the 12th or 13th year. She was the second Chimpanzee in which the phenomena of menstruation had been observed. In her it occurred every 23rd

or 24th day, and lasted for three days; the discharge was profuse, and first appeared in about the 9th or 10th year. All the Chimpanzees, with the characters of "Johanna", appeared to come from the West Coast of Africa, south of the Equator. "Johanna" had the habits and mental temperament of the Chimpanzee; her teeth, hands, nose, and ears were also characteristic of that species. Evidence was produced to show that the Gorilla, in many of its characters, was the most primitive of the three great Anthropoid Apes, and probably retained more of the features of the common anthropoid parent than either the Chimpanzee or Orang-utan. The Chimpanzee was to be looked on as a Gorilline derivative in which the teeth had undergone very marked retrograde changes, accompanied by corresponding changes in the skull and muscles. The various races or species of Chimpanzee described differed in the degree to which they had lost their Gorilline characters. Most of the characters which had been ascribed to these species were really only characters of individuals, or were due to age or sex. The skulls of the Central-African Chimpanzee certainly showed distinctive features. It was probably a well-marked race. There was not enough material collected as yet to allow a definite statement to be made as to the distinctive features of other races. Du Chaillu was the best guide up to the present time, and the Central African form might be added to the three species described by him. It was possible, however, that it might be found of the Chimpanzees, what Selenka has shown to be true of the Orang-utans, that these species were of the nature of local forms.—Mr. W. L. H. Duckworth read a note on the specific differences in the Anthropoid Apes, dealing in the first place with a specimen in the Zoological Museum at Jena. The specimen in question was labelled "young female Gorilla", but Mr. Duckworth had come to the conclusion that it was not a young animal, and that it was a Chimpanzee and not a Gorilla. In the second place, the work of Professors Kükenthal and Ziehen on the 'Cerebral Hemispheres of the Primates' was dealt with, and the failure of these authors to recognize the identity of *Gorilla engena* and *Troglodytes Savagii* was commented on. Lastly, the reported occurrence of a Gorilla at Stanley Falls on the Congo was mentioned, though the specimen in question seemed to be rather a Chimpanzee than a Gorilla.—Prof. B. C. A. Windle and Mr. F. G. Parsons, F.Z.S. presented a paper on the "Muscles of the Head, and Forelimb of the Edentata". The results were obtained by comparing the already existing scattered literature with a series of recent dissections. In some cases five or six records of the same animal were present, and thus the risk of stating individual variations as the normal arrangement was lessened. This paper was a purely technical record, all generalizations and deductions being reserved for a second part.—Mr. Martin Jacoby, F.E.S., contributed a second part of a paper entitled "Additions to the Knowledge of the Phytophagous Coleoptera of Africa". It contained descriptions of 72 new species of the groups *Halticinae* and *Galerucinae*, 6 of which had been made the types of new genera.—P. L. Selater, Secretary.

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