over or among the upper hypodermal cells which at times, owing to the indistinctness of the cell outline of the latter, can with difficulty be distinguished from them. This is the case especially in sections where the glandular structures are not in abundance.

In sections through the posterior segments of these specimens the distinction between nerve and hypodermal tissue is again obscured and the condition there is not unlike that in specimens of *Autolytus* throughout the ventral region. In following successive sections back toward the posterior end of the animal the hypodermis and ventral cord are seen to gradually approach one another, the gland structures become less numerous and no longer afford a boundary line between the two tissues until in more posterior sections they disappear altogether and ganglion and hypodermal cells merge into a single, rather thick tissue. Back still farther the nerve cord sinks into this thickened tissue and the latter assumes the characters common to recently formed segments.

In the head of these specimens I have not been able to make any distinction whatever between the hypodermis and ganglion cells, and the outlines of the former cells appear abruptly wherever external appearances mark the beginning of structures that do not belong exclusively to the head proper.

The distinction between ganglion and hypodermal tissue in *Proceraea*, unlike *Autolytus*, seems possible therefore in such regions where a great development of gland structure is present as an aid to the differentiation.

Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., U. S. A. March 6, 1899.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

21st March, 1899.—Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks upon some fossil remains of a Mouse from Ightham, Kent. He pointed out that the name under which he had described the specimens in 1894, viz. *Mus Abbotti*, had been previously employed by Waterhouse for a Mouse from Trebizond, and that he proposed to substitute *Mus Lewisi* for that name.—A communication was read from Dr. G. Stewardson Brady, C.M.Z.S., containing an account of the Copepoda collected, chiefly by means of the surface-net, by Mr. G. M. Thomson, of Dunedin, and by Mr. H. Suter, on behalf of the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen. It was shown that several species were identical with well-known European forms, and others were closely allied, but many were entirely distinct and presented very interesting peculiarities.—Mr. W. P. Pycraft gave an account of the osteology of the Tubinares. He pointed out the Stork-like character of the group, which hat not been before emphasized, so far as regards osteological features. —Mr. F. E. Blaauw, C.M.Z.S., gave an account of the breeding of the Weka Rail (*Ocydromus australis*) and Snow-Goose (*Chen hyperboreus*) in his

park at Gooilust, North Holland. The Rails could not, on several occasions, be induced to complete the periods of incubation, always eating the eggs after sitting for a few days. One young one was eventually hatched by placing an egg under a Bantam-hen. The Snow-Goose (a female) paired with a male Cassin's Snow-Goose (*Chen caerulescens*), and laid and hatched three eggs. The young birds, it was stated, were apparently assuming the plumage of the male parent. — Mr. W. E. de Winton read a paper on two species of Hares from British East Africa, specimens of which had been collected by Mr. Richard Crawshay. One of them, from the plains of the Upper Attie, was referred to *Lepus somalensis*, Heugl.—a species which had not previously been recorded south of Somaliland. The other species from Kitwi, a short-eared form, which somewhat resembled the Nyasaland Hare (*L. Whytii*), but differed in its black-tipped fur and also in its dentition, was named *L. Crawshayi*, sp. nov. — A communication was read from Dr. A. G. Butler, F.Z.S., containing an account of the Butterflies collected by Mr. Crawshay in British East Africa in 1898. Specimens of 62 species (which were enumerated in the paper) were contained in the collections, three of which were made the types of new species, viz. *Acraea astrigera*, *Scolitantides Crawshayi*, and *Pyrgus machacosa*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Gesuch.

Der Gefertigte, mit einem umfassenden Werke über

„Vergleichende Anatomie und Physiologie der Sehorgane“

beschäftigt, bittet, ihm gefälligst Separatabdrücke von Arbeiten — eventuell im Austausch — zu senden, die irgendwie, sei es anatomisch, embryologisch, zoologisch, pathologisch oder litterarisch die Sehorgane der Thiere, das Auge des Menschen oder überhaupt Lichtreactionen betreffen, oder auch nur vereinzelte Angaben über solche Themen enthalten.

Dr. Theodor Beer,
Privatdocent für vergleichende Physiologie
an der Universität Wien XVIII,
Anastasius Grüngasse 62.

3. Bitte.

Da ich eben mit einer Synopsis der bis jetzt bekannten Chamaeleons beschäftigt bin, so richte ich an die Herren Vorstände der zoologischen Museen und Institutssammlungen die Bitte, mir die ihnen anvertrauten Exemplare von Chamaeleons aller Art zur Untersuchung gütigst einsenden zu wollen, da nur auf diese Weise eine gründliche Bearbeitung möglich ist. Sollte dies nicht vollständig möglich sein, so wären namentlich Arten aus Madagascar in erster, solche aus Ost- oder Südafrika in zweiter Linie erbeten. Die Exemplare werden unbeschädigt und in kürzester Zeit auf meine Kosten zurückgesandt.

Dr. Franz Werner,
Privatdocent für Zoologie a. d. Universität Wien,
I. Zoologisches Institut.

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