

Längswulst über den Rest der Kopfoberseite und die Außenränder dieses Bezirkes bilden 2 einfach gekrümmte Linien, welche nach hinten convergieren und am Ende der Occipitalia in einem spitzen Winkel an einander stoßen. Es sind 4 obere Lippenschilder vorhanden, welche vom ersten bis dritten rapid an Höhe gewinnen, dann folgt das vierte als ein ganz kleines Schild mit darüber liegendem großen Temporale. Beide zusammen etwas höher als das dritte Oberlippenschild. Alle anderen Kopfschilder fehlen und das Auge ist völlig verschwunden.

Das Mentale ist hinten abgerundet, dahinter je vier Unterlippenschilder; bis zum dritten an Größe rapid zunehmend, das vierte etwas kleiner. Hinter dem Mentale 2 große Submentalia, die an einander stoßen und in 2 neben einander liegende hintere Spitzen auslaufen, die sich zwischen die 2 Submentalia der zweiten Reihe schieben. Dann folgen 4 in einer Querreihe, dann 6 in einer Querreihe.

Praemaxillärzähne 7, von welchen der mittlere, voranstehende, sehr viel größer ist als die anderen, in Atrophie begriffenen. Folgen 4 ebenso kleine Maxillärzähne. In jedem Unterkiefer 7 Zähne, davon die beiden vorderen auffällig groß, die anderen in Atrophie. Die Anfangszähne der Unterkiefer sind dabei von einander durch ansehnlichen Zwischenraum und eine schwache Aushöhlung der Unterlippe getrennt.

Exemplar 1: 247 Bauchringe; Schwanzende abgebrochen; 31 Schuppen um den Körper.

Exemplar 2: 247 Bauchringe; Schwanz 20 Ringe; 30 Schuppen um den Körper.

Die Schuppen, welche die Bauchmittellinie einschließen, nicht 2mal so breit wie lang. 6 Praeanalporen. 10 Analschilder, nach der Mitte an Länge zunehmend; die mittleren viel länger als breit.

2 Exemplare. Fundort: Udjiji, Deutsch-Ost-Afrika. Sammler: Stabsarzt Dr. Hösemann.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

2nd May, 1899. — Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks upon a small collection of Mammals obtained by the collectors in the employment of the administration of British Central Africa on the Nyasa-Tanganyika plateau in 1898, which had been determined by Mr. deWinton. — Dr. C. I. Forsyth-Major, C.M.Z., exhibited specimens of *Prosimia rufipes* of Gray, a Lemur from Madagascar, which had been erroneously identified with the female of *Lemur nigerrimus* Sclater, and stated that in *P. rufipes*, of which he had himself collected many specimens, the sexes were nearly similar. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., exhibited a specimen of a fish (*Polypterus congicus*)

from the Congo, remarkable for the retention of the right opercular gill. The left opercular gill was absent, but there was no indication that its absence was due to injury.—Mr. R. Lydekker, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks upon a pale-coloured specimen of the Reedbuck (*Cervicapra arundinum*), from the Nyasa-Tanganyika plateau.—A communication was read from Dr. Florentino Ameghino, C.M.Z.S., on the primitive type of the Plexodont Molars of Mammalia. In it the author endeavoured to show that this dentition did not originate in the gradual complication of the simple and conical primitive teeth of the Reptilia, but was the result of the fusion of the dental germs and embryos of several simple teeth.—Mr. W. E. de Winton, F.Z.S., read a paper on the Mammals collected by Mr. F. W. Styan, principally in the Chinese province of Sechuen. The collection contained specimens of 22 species, four of which, viz. *Chimarrogale Styani*, *Soriculus hypsibius*, *Cricetus sinensis*, and *Lepus sechuenensis*, were made the types of new species and described in the paper.—Mr. Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S., read a paper on a collection of Land-Shells from British Central Africa, which had been presented to the British Museum by Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B. Of the 44 species represented in the collection and enumerated in the paper, 24 were found to be new to science.—Mr. Alfred Pease, M.P., F.Z.S., read a paper on the distribution of the Dorcas and Loder's Gazelles in Algeria, in which he pointed out that the former species was not confined to the country immediately south of the Atlas Range, but was to be found where suitable vegetation existed in almost all the districts of the Sahara. Mr. Pease had found it in the Mزاب Desert, in the neighbourhood of Ouargla, and along with Loder's Gazelle in the sand-dune country south and south-east of Ouargla, and here and there throughout in the Oued Rhir. Mr. Pease had observed the Rime (Loder's Gazelle) only in the sand-deserts. The Dorcas Gazelle was found in the Hoggar and in the neighbourhood of Ghadamis along with the Rime.—Messrs. C. Davies Sherborn, F.Z.S., and B. B. Woodward communicated an additional note on the dates of publication of the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique'.—P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

March 29th, 1899.—The President delivered the Annual Address, in which firstly, the more important events of the Session of 1898 were reviewed. It was gratifying to be able to report satisfactory progress in the usual field of the Society's operations, and important developments in the direction of an extended sphere of usefulness in the future. The Members' Roll remained in practically a stationary condition; five Members had been elected during the year, four had resigned, and the death of Lieutenant Beddome, of Hobart, had deprived the Society of an ardent conchologist, who was elected into the Society in 1880. Three Parts of the Proceedings for the year had been published and distributed. The concluding Part was almost ready. The volume comprised 833 pages, and 33 plates; and contained 40 papers read during the year. The first Macleay Bacteriologist, Mr. R. Greig Smith, M.Sc., whose appointment was announced a year ago, arrived from England to take up his work, in September last. In November a scheme of expenditure, involving an outlay of about £ 660, for fitting up and equipping the laboratory was approved of by the Council, and the work was commenced. One con-

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