

gleichzeitig aus der wagerechten Stellung in die lothrechte übergehen. Dies führt mich nun auf die weitere Eigenthümlichkeit der obigen Schaltmännchen im »engeren Sinne«. Diese besitzen nämlich bereits eine Gonopodentasche und ihre Gonopoden sind auch schon mehr in die lothrechte Richtung gerückt, ein Merkmal, das bei den letzten Entwicklungsstadien anderer Iuliden, welche ein normales 1. Beinpaar behalten haben, nicht vorkommt. Die letzteren sind in dieser Hinsicht also ein Schuppenstadium (letztes) und ich bezeichne sie auch so. Die Gonopodentasche der Schaltmännchen (im »engeren Sinne«) unterscheidet sich (im Allgemeinen wenigstens häufig und bei den betreffenden Arten immer) von der der Reifemännchen durch ihren abwechselnden Eingang. Derselbe ist, z. B. bei den Schaltmännchen von *Tachypodoiulus*, sehr eng, bei den Reifemännchen sehr weit. Die Gonopoden der Schaltmännchen selbst haben schon ganz oder annähernd die endgültige Lage und sind zwar in allen Einzelheiten und Größen noch nicht, aber in den Haupttheilen doch schon entwickelt. Die Penes der Schaltmännchen sind noch geschlossen und ziemlich kurz. Hiernach halte ich mich für berechtigt, meine ursprüngliche Fassung der Schaltmännchen beizubehalten, d. h. also nur die Schaltmännchen im »engeren Sinne« auch wirklich als solche zu bezeichnen. (Das Weitere wird das vollkommen bestätigen.) (Schluß folgt.)

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

November 28 th, 1899. — Mr. Lydekker exhibited (on behalf of Messrs. Rowland Ward, Ltd.) and remarked on an headless skin of a Kob-like Antelope from Lake Mweru, which he proposed to call *Cobus Smithemani*, after its discoverer, Mr. F. Smitheman. He likewise exhibited the skull and horns of another Kob, belonging to Sir E. G. Loder, for which the name *C. Vardonii Loderi* was suggested. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skull of a Baboon recently obtained at Aden by Messrs. Percival and Dodson. It appeared to represent a new species allied to *Papio hamadryas*, but distinguished by its small size, the row of upper cheek-teeth being only 41,5 mm in length. It was proposed to be named *Papio arabicus*. — Mr. W. Saville-Kent, F.Z.S., exhibited, with the aid of the lantern, a series of slides demonstrating the utility of trichromatic photography as applied to the correct colour-registration of biological subjects. Photographic transparencies representing various species of plants and animals were included in the series. — Mr. J. S. Budgett, F.Z.S., gave a general account, illustrated with lantern-slides, of his recent expedition to the Gambia Colony and Protectorate, undertaken primarily for the study of the habits of *Polypterus*. Some living and spirit specimens of this fish were exhibited, and remarks were made upon it, as also upon *Protopterus*, of which examples were likewise obtained. Special reference was made to the Antelopes met with during a trip

up the Gambia River to the end of its navigable waters, and specimens of the heads of those obtained were laid on the table. A collection of Gambian birds was also exhibited. — A communication was read from Mr. L. A. Borradaile, F.Z.S., in which it was shown that both genera (*Coenobita* and *Birgus*) of the Pagurine Land-Crabs (*Coenobitidae*) are hatched in the Zoëa-stage. — Dr. W. G. Ridewood read a paper on the relations of the efferent branchial blood-vessels to the circulus cephalicus in the Teleostean Fishes, based upon an examination of specimens of sixty-one species. He demonstrated the great variation that is met with in the arrangement of the efferent vessels, and discussed the possibility of utilizing the characters as a means of arriving at a natural classification of the group. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., read a paper on the Reptiles, Batrachians, and Fishes collected by the late Mr. John Whitehead in the interior of Hainan. The collection contained specimens of 15 species, embracing 4 species of Reptiles, 6 of Batrachians, and 5 of Fishes. Of these, 2 species of Reptiles, 3 of Batrachians, and 3 of Fishes were described as new. — A communication was read from Dr. A. G. Butler, F.Z.S., on a collection of Butterflies made by Mr. Richard Crawshay in British East Africa. Sixty-eight species were enumerated and remarked upon, of which four were described as new. — A second communication from Dr. Butler contained a list of a small collection of Butterflies made by Capt. Hobart, of the Grenadier Guards, in the Nandi District of the Uganda Protectorate. Of the 17 species represented in the collection, one (*Cymothoe Hobarti*) was described as new. — A communication was read from Mr. J. Y. Johnson, C.M.Z.S., containing a note on the habit and mode of growth of the Corals belonging to the genus *Pleurocorallium*. — Mr. W. E. de Winton, F.Z.S., made some supplementary remarks to those published in the 'Proceedings' for 1898 (p. 900), on the moulting of the King Penguin (*Aptenodytes Pennanti*) now living in the Society's Gardens. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.!

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

October 25th, 1899. — 1) Botanical. — 2) Studies in Australian Entomology. No. 9. New Species of *Carabidae* with Notes on previously described Species. By Thomas G. Sloane. — 3), 4), and 5) Botanical. — 6) Résumé of what is known of the Life-history of the Tick Fever Parasite. By R. Greig Smith, M.Sc., Macleay Bacteriologist. The youngest recognised form of *Apiosoma bigeminum* is a minute body which changes its shape as it moves about in the blood corpuscle or serum. This is succeeded by an amoeboid form which enlarges and ultimately becomes the mature pearshaped body. It is probable that the so-called vacuole of the mature form is in reality a capsule. The parasite is found in cattle, but it is possible that it may attack other animals, since in these a similar parasite has been found. The rôle of the tick as an infecting agent is discussed. — Mr. Stead exhibited some interesting specimens of a Phasmid from Tanna, New Hebrides; also a preparation of the crustacean, *Ibacus Peronii*, Leach, from Port Jackson, showing both ventral and dorsal aspects and the oral appendages. — Mr. H. S. Mort exhibited an unusually large emu egg measuring $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, obtained near Byrock.

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