

## 6. Eine Prioritätsfrage.

Von Dr. von Linstow, Göttingen.

eingeg. 19. December 1899.

Hofmann beschrieb in den Zoolog. Jahrb., Abth. System., Bd. XII. 1899. p. 174—204 den Cercarien-Zustand von *Distomum leptostomum* Olsson und sagt, *Distomum caudatum* v. Linstow sei identisch mit dieser Art. Da ich *Distomum caudatum* aus *Erinaceus* im Jahre 1873 beschrieben habe und Olsson derselben Art im Jahre 1876 den Namen *Distomum leptostomum* gab, so wird *Distomum leptostomum* Olsson ein Synonym meiner Art *D. caudatum* sein und nicht umgekehrt; ich beschrieb hier den auch beim Cercariaeum vorkommenden Schwanzanhang. Schon Blochmann berichtete 1892 über dieses in *Helix* gefundene Cercariaeum, das er auf *Distomum caudatum* v. Linstow zurückführt.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

December 19th, 1899. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of November 1899, and called special attention to two Snake-Fishes (*Polypterus senegalus*) from the River Gambia, obtained by Mr. J. S. Budgett, F.Z.S., during his recent expedition to the Gambia, and presented by him on Nov. 22nd. These were believed to be the first examples of this fish ever brought alive to Europe. — On behalf of Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, F.Z.S., a photograph was exhibited of two remarkably large tusks of the African Elephant. They each measured, on the outside curve, 10 feet 4 inches in length, and weighed respectively 235 lbs. and 225 lbs. — Mr. Sclater exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Alfred Sharpe, C.B., a portion of the skin of a Giraffe which had been shot on the east bank of the Great Loangwa River, British Central Africa, in latitude 13° South, and which, according to Mr. de Winton, who had examined it, was undoubtedly referable to the southern form of this Mammal. — Mr. Sclater also exhibited photographs of two young male Musk-Oxen (*Ovibos moschatus*), now living in the Duke of Bedford's Park at Woburn. The animals were stated to have been obtained in Eastern Greenland. They were believed to be the first examples of this species that had reached Europe alive. — Mr. W.E. de Winton, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks upon a specimen of a new Mouse of the genus *Dendromys*, obtained by Lord Lovat at Managasha in Southern Abyssinia, for which he proposed the name *Dendromys Lovati*. This species was of about the same size as *D. typicus*, but was striped to almost the same extent as the Barbary Mouse (*Arvicanthis barbarus*). The tail was barely as long as the head and body, and was thickly covered with short hairs. — Mr. R. E. Holding exhibited a series of the horns of the Siberian Roebuck (*Capreolus pygargus*) from the

Obb River, and made remarks upon the characteristic variation in the horns of this species. Mr. Holding also exhibited a pair of the horns of a stag, from the same district, probably *Cervus eustephanus*, in which the third tine was absent in both horns.—Dr. Forsyth Major exhibited the foetal skulls of various Malagasy Lemurs, showing the development of the osseous tympanic bulla, in which the tympanic ring did not participate. The tertiary *Adapis* in this and other features closely approached the Malagasy Lemurs.—He also exhibited an almost complete skull of a new species of *Nesopithecus* (*Globilemur*). In this subfossil Malagasy mammal, characters of the Malagasy Lemurs were associated with others characteristic of the Monkeys. The new species, *N. australis*, was distinguished from *N. Roberti* by its smaller size, less steep facial profile, by the position of the lacrymal foramen on the margin of the orbit, and by the slightly outward direction of the orbit.—A huge new species of *Megaladapis*, *M. insignis*, was revealed by fragments of the jaw and beautifully preserved cheek-teeth. The length of the skull was approximately 330 millim.—Mr. W. L. Sclater, F.Z.S., made some remarks on a forthcoming series of volumes which he proposed to issue under the title of 'The Fauna of South Africa'. The first volume, which was now nearly ready, and would deal with the first half of the Passerine Birds, had been undertaken by the late Dr. A. C. Stark. The volume on the Mammals, by Mr. Sclater himself, was now in the printer's hands, and would also shortly be issued. Mr. Sclater then proceeded to make some general observations on the Mammals of Africa south of the Zambesi, and concluded with some remarks on the older travellers and naturalists who had contributed to our knowledge of this subject in past times.—Mr. W. P. Pycraft read the fourth part of his "Contributions to the Osteology of Birds", which dealt with the Grebes and Divers (*Pygopodes*). The author considered that the Grebes and Divers were closely related inter se, that they could not be associated with the Auks, as had been done by some ornithologists, but were more nearly allied to the Tubinares, Impennes, and Steganopodes. The author also stated that he was of opinion that *Hesperornis* undoubtedly belonged to the suborder Pygopodes.—Mr. F. G. Parsons, F.Z.S., read a second portion of a paper "On the Myology of the Edentata", prepared by Prof. B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S., and himself. It dealt with the muscles of the hind limb, and also contained a summary of the conclusions that the authors had arrived at respecting the musculature of the Order.—P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

November 29th, 1899. — 1) and 2) Botanical. — 3) Contributions to a Knowledge of the Australian Crustacean Fauna. No. 2. On *Sacculina* parasitic upon *Pilumnopus serratifrons*. By David G. Stead. The parasitised crabs examined were found to represent both sexes in about equal proportions, and neither the pleon nor the abdominal appendages were affected in either sex — a different state of things from that recorded by Prof. Giard in the case of certain European crabs attacked in a similar manner, and by Prof. Haswell in that of two Australian species. — 4) and 5) Botanical. — 6) Observations on the Reproductive System of *Digaster* (*Didymogaster*) *sylvaticus*, Fl. By Sarah O. Brennan, M.A., B.Sc. From the Biological Laboratory, Sydney University.

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