

Analfeld klein, am abgestutzten Hinterrande. Apicalfeld etwas excentrisch nach vorn gerückt; Peristom weit nach vorn gerückt, halbkreisförmig, nicht eingesunken. Plastron kielförmig vorragend, schmal, weit vom Peristom getrennt, von sehr breiten, nackten Ambulacalfeldern umgeben. Diese Gattung steht *Eupatagus* nahe.

*Gymnopatagus valdiviae* nov. sp.

Länge 69 mm.

Breite 56 mm.

Entfernung der Unterlippe des Peristoms vom vorderen Schalenrand (Grund der Furche) 16 mm.

Desgl. vom Plastron 16 mm.

Breite des Plastron 14 mm.

Breite der subanal Fasciole 19 mm.

Breite des Peristoms 8,5 mm.

Breite des Analfeldes 6 mm.

Länge des vorderen Ambulacrums 18 mm.

Länge des hinteren Ambulacrums 20 mm.

St. 256, 258, 266, nahe der Küste von Ost-Afrika, 741—1362 m Tiefe.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

December 4th, 1900. — The Secretary read an extract from a letter which had been addressed to the Colonial Office by the West India Committee, concerning the proposed introduction of the English Starling or the Indian Mynah into St. Kitts, West Indies, to check the increase of Grasshoppers, which were causing great damage to the growing crops in that island. — Mr. R. Lydekker exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Rowland Ward, F.Z.S., and made remarks upon the mounted skin of a female Musk-Ox which had been obtained from East Greenland. — Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major exhibited and made remarks on some remains of *Cyon* from Sardinia, and of a Monkey (*Macacus*, sp. inc.) from Mauritius. — Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.Z.S., made some remarks on the period of gestation of the Pine-Marten (*Mustela martes*), which he had ascertained could not be less than 94 days and might possibly be as much as 106 days. — Mr. J. S. Budgett, F.Z.S., read a paper on "The Breeding-habits of *Protopterus*, *Gymnarchus* and some other West-African Fishes," in which an account was given of a collecting-trip made during last summer to the swamps of the Gambia River in search of the eggs of *Polypterus*. The eggs of *Polypterus* were not discovered, though a very young specimen measuring only one inch and a quarter in length was found. In this small specimen the dermal bones were not developed, and the external gills were of very great size, the base of the shaft being situated immediately behind the spiracle. The dorsal finlets formed a continuous dorsal fin. While Mr. Budgett was in search of the eggs of *Polypterus* the underground nests of *Protopterus annectens* were found in abundance, and complete series of eggs and larvae were preserved. The male *Protopterus* was found to live in the nest until the

larvae were fit to leave it. Nests were also found of the curious fish *Gymnarchus niloticus*. These were made in about three feet of water and floated on the surface. The nest was two feet long and a foot wide; the walls of the nest stood several inches out of the water around two sides and one end. The opposite wall was low, and here was the entrance to the nest. Nests of *Heterotis niloticus*, *Hyperopisus bebe*, and *Sarcodaces odoï* were also described. The paper was illustrated with lantern-slides, and specimens of some of the larvae were exhibited. — A series of papers on the collections made during the "Skeat Expedition" to the Malay Peninsula in 1899—1900 was read. Mr. J. Lewis Bonhote reported on the Mammals, and enumerated the fifty-four species of which specimens had been obtained. One new species was described as *Mus ciliata*. Mr. A. Annandale gave a short description, illustrated with lantern-slides, of the country traversed, and read the notes he had made on the habits and natural surroundings of the insects he had observed. Mr. F. F. Laidlaw gave an account of the Frogs collected by himself and Mr. Annandale: they embraced examples of twenty-nine species, of which four, viz. *Rana signata*, *R. lateralis*, *Bufo jerboa*, and *Microhyla inornata*, had not previously been recorded from the Malay Peninsula. The Earthworms collected during the Expedition were reported upon by Mr. F. E. Beddard, who described from amongst them ten new species belonging to the genus *Amyntas*. A communication was read from Dr. Arthur G. Butler, F.Z.S., containing an account of the Butterflies collected by Mr. Richard Crawshay in the Kikuyu Country of British East Africa in the years 1899 and 1900. The species represented in the collection were 116 in number, six of which were described as new in the paper. — Mr. R. Newstead, F.E.S., contributed a paper on a new Scale-Insect (*Walkeriana pertinax*), collected by H.B.M. Commissioner Alfred Sharpe, C.B., at Zomba, British Central Africa, which was stated to be probably the largest species of Coccid yet discovered, the maximum measurements being 20—50 mm long and 10 mm high. As in the genus *Callipappus* the abdomen was intus-suscepted, forming a pouch for the reception of the ova and the hatching of the larvae. 6258 of the latter were taken from the body of a single female. — P. L. Selater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

October 31st, 1900. — 1) Tasmanian Land Planarians: Descriptions of new Species, etc. By Thos. Steel, F.L.S., F.C.S. A number of land planarians from Tasmania sent by Mr. H. Stuart Dove, of Launceston, have been studied, and the author has been enabled to give a critical review of some previously described forms. Two new species and one new variety are described, and observations on, and descriptions of, the young of several species are given. Two Australian species not hitherto found in Tasmania are recorded. The total number of known Tasmanian forms is thus brought up to twelve species and two varieties, of which six species and two varieties are peculiar to Tasmania. — 2) Botanical. — 3) Studies in Australian Entomology. No. x. Description of a new Tiger-beetle from Western Australia. By Thomas G. Sloane. *Tetracha greyanus*, n. sp., from the Carnarvon District (Shark Bay), W. A., is described. The author dissents from M. Fleutieux's views as to the identity of *T. (Megacephala) Howitti*, Casteln., and *T. Frenchi*, Sl. (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1895. p. 205). — 4)—6) not zoological. —

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1901

Band/Volume: [24](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Sclater Philip Lutley

Artikel/Article: [Zoological Society of London. 23-24](#)