It should be observed too that they projected not at right angles to the surface of the axis but in a curved direction, precisely as in *Tubifex*. In reviewing the characteristics of the spermatophores in the group Oligochaeta it is clear that they may be arranged in two classes: 1) shorter spermatophores consisting of a chitinous case enclosing a mass of spermatozoa, immobile, attached to body externally. Lumbricidae, *Criodrilus*, *Alma*, *Bothrioneuron*.

2) Long spermatophores, of more complicated structure, motile owing to projection of tails of spermatozoa, found in the spermathecae. Tubificidae, *Polytoreutus*.

It appears from the above list that the two formerly accepted divisions of the Oligochaeta, viz. Limicolae and Terricolae cannot be distinguished by their spermatophores, both types occurring in both divisions.

My discovery of the spermatophores in *Alma* lends fresh support to the view now generally adopted that the spermatophores are a product of the spermiducal glands or to the glandular tissue surrounding the orifice of the sperm ducts. *Alma*, it will be recollected, is a genus without spermathecae.

It does not necessarily follow however that the long spermatophores of the Tubificidae and *Polytoreutus* are not formed in the spermathecae. I have no facts in addition to those known to urge in favour of the formation of the spermatophores in the interior of the spermathecae in the Tubificidae; with regard to *Polytoreutus*, the length of the spermatophores is in accord with the long and glandular spermiducal glands. The lumen of the latter would just about contain a spermatophore, while the enormous spermathecae could hardly be responsible for the moulding of the relatively small spermatophores which crowd its interior.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

Zoological Society of London.

March 5th, 1901. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February 1901, and called special attention to an example of the August Amazon (*Chrysotis augusta*) acquired by purchase on Feb. 11th, and to a specimen of the Guinea-fowl from Rabat in Morocco (*Numida meleagris*), presented to the Society by Mr. G. E. Neroutsos on Feb. 15th. — The report also contained a list of the specimens of the Quagga (*Equus quagga*), three in number, that had lived in the Society's Gardens since their establishment. — A report was read, drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson, the Assistant-Superintendent of the Society's Gardens, on the insects exhibited in the Insect-house during

the year 1900; and a series of the specimens was laid upon the table. — Mr. Sclater exhibited, on behalf of Capt. Stanley Flower, F.Z.S., photographs of a young female Giraffe, a young male White Oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*), and a male Ostrich, with the vocal sac extended, which had been taken from examples living in the Zoological Garden at Ghizeh, Egypt. — There were exhibited, on behalf of Dr. Einar Lönnberg, two photographs of a skull of the Musk-Ox from East Greenland. — Dr. Smith Woodward read a paper on some remains of extinct Reptiles obtained from Patagonia by the La Plata Museum. They included the skull and other remains of a remarkably armoured Chelonian, *Miolania*, which had previously been discovered only in superficial deposits in Queensland and in Lord Howe's Island, off the Australian coast. The genus was now proved to be Pleurodiran. There was also a considerable portion of the skeleton of a large extinct Snake, apparently of the primitive genus of the S. American family Ilysiidae. Along with these remains were found the well-preserved jaws of a large carnivorous Dinosaur, allied to *Megalosaurus*. Either the Dinosaurian Reptiles must have survived to a later period in S. America than elsewhere, or geologists must have been mistaken as to the age of the formation in which the other reptiles and extinct mammals occurred. The discovery of *Miolania* in S. America seemed to favour the theory of a former antarctic continent; but it should be remembered that in late Secondary and early Tertiary times the Pleurodiran Chelonians were almost cosmopolitan. Future discovery might thus perhaps explain the occurrence of *Miolania* in S. America and Australia, in the same manner as the occurrence of *Ceratodus* in these two regions was already explained. — Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.Z.S., read a paper containing descriptions of six new species of Trap-door Spiders from China. One of these, *Haloproctus Ricketti*, was remarkable as constituting a new genus of a specialized group of Ctenizidae, hitherto known only from the Sonoran area of North America. Another, *Latouchia fossoria*, also a new genus, was a more typical Ctenizoid. — Mr. R. H. Burne, F.Z.S., read a paper on the innervation of the supraorbital canal in the Sea-Cat (*Chimaera monstrosa*), in which he showed that the two lateral line sense-organs of the supraorbital canal (stated by Cole to be innervated in this fish by a branch of the *ophthalmicus profundus* V., and which would thus form an exception to the otherwise universal innervation of the supraorbital canal by the VIIth nerve) received their nerve-filaments from a compound nerve formed by the union of a branch of the *profundus* V. with two twigs derived from the *ophthalmicus superficialis* VII. The nerve-fibres derived from the *superficialis* VII. in all probability were distributed to the two lateral line organs, which brought them, as regards their innervation, into harmony with the other organs of the supraorbital canal, while the fibres belonging to the *profundus* probably formed the small branches that innervated the skin in this region. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read descriptions of certain new or little-known Earthworms belonging to the genera *Polytoreutus* and *Typhoeus*. — Mr. Beddard also described the clitellum and spermatophores in the Annelid *Alma Stuhlmanni*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

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