

Cauda mit schwachen Knötchenreihen, gegen den Truncus nicht abgesetzt. Telson spitz, Seiten deutlich eingebuchtet, die Oberfläche etwas eingedrückt, die Spitze ragt über die letzten Epimeren etwas hinaus, mehr noch über den Hinterrand der Uropodenpropodite. Exopodite lang und spitz, wenig abgeplattet, die Endopodite reichen fast bis zu ihrer halben Länge.

Endopodite des 2. Caudalsegmentes des ♂ am Ende ein wenig nach außen umgebogen.

Es giebt bei dieser interessanten Art zweierlei Männchenformen,

1) solche, welche schlanke Antennen und einfache Uropodenexopodite haben wie die ♀♀,

2) andere, deren Antennen mehr oder weniger, bisweilen aber ganz kolossal verdickt sind, so daß namentlich das 5. Schaftglied mehr als das Doppelte der gewöhnlichen Breite erreicht. Zugleich sind die Uropodenexopodite länger, stärker abgeplattet und etwas nach oben geschwungen.

Gleichwohl gehören beide zu derselben Art, denn sie haben

a) übereinstimmende Genitalanhänge,

b) keine sonstigen Unterschiede und

c) sind beide Formen (bei gleicher Größe!) durch Übergänge verbunden.

Vorkommen: In der Umgegend von Coimbra nicht selten (Moller).

Anmerkung: Der nahe verwandte *P. marmoratus* Dollf. unterscheidet sich schon sofort durch die deutlich gefurchten und gezahnten Antennen.

(Schluß folgt.)

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

June 4th, 1901. — A communication by Dr. R. Broom, "on the Structure and Affinities of the Anomodont Genus *Udenodon*", was read. It contained an account of a number of specimens from the Lower Karoo beds of Pearston, S. Africa, which the author referred to the Dicynodont genus *Udenodon* [*Oudenodon*]. One of these, a small skull, was shortly described as the type of a new species (*U. gracilis*). A second specimen, which included a large part of a skeleton, but with a very imperfect skull, was believed to belong to the same species, and was likewise briefly noticed. The author also described the structure of the skeleton of *Udenodon* as deduced from his own specimens, the particulars of the skull being taken from several specimens, while the account of the rest of the skeleton was largely based upon

the one small specimen above alluded to. — In considering the affinities of *Udenodon* the author supported the opinion hitherto held, that it was only a slightly modified *Dicynodon*, in which the teeth had failed to be developed. The bones of *Udenodon* and *Dicynodon*, taken together, were said to show marked affinities with the Theriodonts and the Mammals, and less marked affinities with the primitive forms (*Pareiosaurus*, Rhynchocephalians, Plesiosaurs, and Chelonians), but only remote affinities with the higher reptiles. — A communication was read from Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., in which he gave the history of the specimen of *Rhinoceros lasiotis* Sclater (which had lived for 32 years in the Society's Gardens), and stated that he was of opinion that it was not deserving of specific rank, but should be considered rather as a subspecies of *R. sumatrensis*. The generic nomenclature of the Rhinoceros was also examined, and it was proposed that the existing species of this family should be divided into three generic divisions—*Rhinoceros* (to include *R. unicornis* and *R. sondaicus*), *Dicerorhinus* (to include *R. sumatrensis* and *R. sumatrensis lasiotis*), and *Diceros* (to include *R. simus* and *R. bicornis*). It was shown that, if it were found necessary to divide the species *R. simus* and *R. bicornis*, the former, with its fossil allies, should bear the name *Coelodonta* — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., read a paper on a small collection of Fishes from the Victoria Nyanza which had been made by the order of Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B. Six species were enumerated and remarked upon, two of which (*Labeo victorianus* and *Discognathus Johnstoni*) were described as new. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., described six new species of Earthworms of the genus *Benhamia* from Tropical Africa. — A communication was read from Mr. J. G. Millais, F.Z.S., containing some notes on the capture of a specimen of Bechstein's Bat (*Vespertilio Bechsteini*) in the neighbourhood of Henley-on-Thames. So far as was known, this was only the second occurrence of this species recorded in Great Britain. — Mr. H. R. Hogg, F.Z.S., read a paper on the Australian and New-Zealandian Spiders of the suborder *Mygalomorphae*. The author adopted the nomenclature of M. Simon, and stated that of the seven subfamilies of this suborder into which M. Simon had divided it, six were represented in Australia and New Zealand, the only absentee being the *Paratropidinae* of South America. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Naturvetenskapliga Studentsällskapet, Upsala.

### Zoologische Section.

Sitzung den 26. April 1901:

Gust. Swenander, Cand. Phil., demonstrierte mehrere Typen von Vogelmagen und hob den Zusammenhang zwischen den Magentypen und den verschiedenen Nahrungsmitteln der Vögel hervor. Besonders wurde die Bedeutung von einem ausdehnbaren Drüsen- oder Muskelmagen und vom Auftreten oder Fehlen eines »Schaltstückes« und eines Pylorus-Magens aus einander gesetzt. Der Vortrag machte einen Theil der ausführlichen Untersuchungen des Verf. über Vogelmagen aus, welche binnen kurzer Zeit veröffentlicht werden.

Sitzung den 10. Mai 1901:

Prof. Dr. T. Tullberg sprach über den Bau des Gehörorgans

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