

Rudiment darstellte, und der Psalter war auch in rudimentärem Zustande nur $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Der Darmcanal war verhältnismäßig kurz, 12 mal der Körperlänge. Der Autor stellte diese Erscheinungen mit der Diät und den Lebensverhältnissen des Thieres zusammen. Die Leber war wenig getheilt, mit der Gallenblase dicht neben der Fissura umbilicalis. Die Milz war dreieckig, aber mehr länglich als beim Schaf. Die Nieren waren einfach mit einer Mammilla. Männliche Geschlechtsorgane denjenigen von *Saiga* ähnlich. Die Urethra schnurförmig ausgezogen, aber nicht so viel wie beim Schaf. Die Penis Spitze von *Cobus defassa* (von Jägerskiöld aus dem Sudan mitgebracht) war vollständig nach dem ovinen Typus gebildet. Der Penis von einer Gazelle bildete in seiner äußeren Form eine Zwischenstufe von demjenigen von *Antilope* und Schaf.

Dr. Einar Lönnberg,
Vorsitzender.

2. Zoological Society of London.

December 3rd, 1901. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of November 1901, and called special attention to the young male Zebra which had been sent from Abyssinia by the Emperor Menelek as a present to the King, and had been deposited by His Majesty in the Society's Gardens. — Mr. Sclater gave a short account of the fine herd of Prjevalsky's Horse (*Equus Prjevalskii*) which had recently been received at Woburn by His Grace the Duke of Bedford. — Mr. W. E. de Winton, F.Z.S., exhibited a remarkably large specimen of the Grey Mullet (*Mugil chelo*), said to have been taken in the North Sea. — A series of papers on the collections made during the „Skeat Expedition“ to the Malay Peninsula in 1899—1900 was read. Mr. F. G. Sinclair reported on the Myriapoda, and enumerated the forty species of which specimens had been obtained. Of these, nine were described as new to science. Mr. W. F. Lanchester contributed an account of a part of the Crustacea, viz., the Brachyura, Stomatopoda, and Macrura, collected during the Expedition, and described six new forms. Mr. F. F. Laidlaw enumerated the Snakes, Crocodiles, and Chelonians which had been obtained, and described two new species based on specimens in the collection. An appendix to these papers, drawn up by Mr. W. W. Skeat, contained a list of names of the places visited by the members of the „Skeat Expedition“. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a paper „On the Anatomy and Systematic Position of the Painted Snipe (*Rhynchoaea*)“, based on an examination of specimens of this bird which had lately died in the Society's Menagerie. The author was of opinion that *Rhynchoaea* was more nearly allied to the Parridae than to Scolopacinae. In a second paper Mr. Beddard pointed out the structural differences between the Common Snipe (*Gallinago coelestis*) and the Jack Snipe (*G. gallinula*). — A communication from Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe contained an account of the Birds collected by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith during his last expedition to Lake Rudolf and the Nile. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., described two new fishes under the names *Phractura Ansorgii* and *Fundulus gularis*, recently discovered by Dr. W. J. Ansorge in Southern Nigeria. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

December 17th, 1901. A communication was read from Mr. G. Metcalfe, M.A., of New South Wales, concerning the reproduction of the Duck-

bill (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*). The author stated that he was of opinion, after many year's observation of the animal, that the Duckbill was viviparous and that the young were not, as was generally supposed, hatched from the eggs after they had been deposited. — Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major, F.Z.S., exhibited the skull of a fossil aquatic musteline animal, *Enhydrietus galictodes*, gen. et sp. nov., from the Pleistocene ossiferous breccia of the Island of Sardinia, which he stated had affinities with both the Neotropical *Galictis* and with the genus *Trochictis* from the Middle Miocene of European deposits. — Mr. J. S. Budgett, F.Z.S., read a paper (illustrated with lanternslides) on the structure of the larval *Polypterus*. His observations confirmed the belief that the Crossopterygians were a very generalized group of Vertebrata, and he concluded that the particulars of structure in which other more recent groups agreed with these ancient types were probably of a primitive rather than of a secondary nature. In the course of the paper the structure and development of the skeleton and the urinogenital organs of *Polypterus* were discussed. — Mr. L. A. Borradaile, F.Z.S., read a paper on the spawn and young of a Polychaete Worm of the genus *Marphysa* from Ceylon, allied to, or identical with, *Marphysa teretiuscula* Schmarda. — Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.Z.S., read a paper "on the Anatomy of Gruiform Birds, with special reference to the Correlation of Anatomical Characters". The communication was based on dissections of birds belonging to the Rallidae, Gruinae, Araminae, Psophiinae, Dicholophidae, Otidae, Rhinocetidae, Eurypygidae, and Heliornithidae, the material consisting chiefly of birds that had lived in the Society's Gardens. In memoirs already published, Dr. Mitchell had shown that in the case of Pigeons and of Kingfishers there was a general correlation between arche-centric conditions of the wing (diastataxy) and arche-centric conditions of other structures, and between apocentric conditions of the wing (eutaxy) and apocentric conditions of other structures. The Gruiformes contained members exhibiting both conditions of the wing, and the present communication described these conditions in detail, and then proceeded to an exposition and discussion of the distribution and nature of the anatomical modifications displayed by the soft parts of the various birds. Dr. Mitchell reserved detailed conclusions at present, as he hoped in later communications to extend similar observations to a number of allied forms, but pointed out that there was no exact correlation of apocentricities in the case of the Gruiform assemblage. — Prof. F. G. Parsons, F.Z.S., read the first portion of a paper, prepared by himself and Prof. B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S., on the muscles of the Ungulata. This part dealt with the muscles of the head, neck, and fore-limbs of these Mammals. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., gave an account of the minute structures in the Spermatophores of the Earthworms of the genus *Benhamia*. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., read some further notes on the African Batrachians which he had recently described under the names *Trichobatrachus robustus* and *Gampsosteonyx Batesi*. From additional material received since the descriptions of these Batrachians were given, the author stated that the villose dermal papillae of *Trichobatrachus robustus* were also strongly developed in the males, and were apparently seasonal peculiarities, as he had previously supposed. The additional specimens of *Gampsosteonyx Batesi* substantiated the comparison which Mr. Boulenger had made between this Batrachian and the Pleurodeles, and a similar condition of the terminal phalanx in *Trichobatrachus* was also pointed out. — A

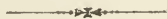
communication was read from Dr. A. G. Butler, F.Z.S., consisting of a list of thirty species of Butterflies of which specimens were contained in a collection sent home by Major A. H. Cowie, R.E., from St. Lucia, West Indies. One of the species was new to science, and was described under the name of *Cystineura cowiana*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

3. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

October 30th, 1901. — Mr. Hedley exhibited a specimen of the shell usually known as *Ranella leucostoma*, Lamarck; and he explained the circumstances under which it becomes necessary to abandon this name in favour of *Gyrineum australasica*, Perry (sp.). On behalf of Mr. R. L. Cherry he exhibited also specimens of *Conus capitaneus*, L., collected on a beach immediately north of the entrance to Lake Macquarie and *Vexilla vexillum* L., found three miles south of Lake Macquarie Heads. Mr. Cherry is the first to bring to notice either of these tropical forms in New South Wales. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited very fine samples of lac recently collected by him near Bundaberg, Q. The lac is formed abundantly on *Melaleuca leucadendron* by an undetermined species of *Tochardia*, specimens of which were also shown. — Mr. North communicated a Note on the nomenclature of the Tasmanian and a S.E. Australian species of Superb Warbler, the former of which in future should be designated *Malurus cyaneus* Ellis, and the latter *M. superbis* Shaw. He also offered some observations on the unusual abundance of several species of Cuckoos in the neighbourhood of Sydney of late.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Halle a. S. Privatdocent Dr. Brandes übernimmt am 1. April die technische Leitung des Zoologischen Gartens zu Halle. Von seiner Stellung als Assistent am zoologischen Institute tritt er in Folge dessen zurück.



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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1901

Band/Volume: [25](#)

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

Artikel/Article: [Zoological Society of London. 86-88](#)