

worden, so daß ich in der Lage bin, die früher gegebene Beschreibung desselben in mehreren Puncten zu ergänzen. Im ersten Augenblicke der Besichtigung glaubt man das allbekannte *Microstoma lineare* vor sich zu haben, weil die neue Species den gleichen bräunlichen Farbenton besitzt wie dieses und auch in ihren Bewegungen demselben ähnelt. Bei genauerem Zusehen treten aber die Unterschiede sogleich hervor. So ist vor Allem eine beträchtliche Größendifferenz vorhanden, insofern die Exemplare von *Microstoma inerme* viel kleiner sind, als diejenigen der zum Vergleich herangezogenen Art. Solitäre Individuen sind nur 1 mm lang und die stets bloß aus 2 Zooiden bestehenden Stöcke haben höchstens eine Länge von 2 mm. Dabei ist das hintere Körperende immer abgerundet und nicht spitz zulaufend wie bei *Microstoma lineare*. Auch sind die Wimpergrübchen zu beiden Seiten des Kopftheiles etwas flacher als bei letzterem; hinsichtlich der strichförmig verlängerten rothen Augenflecke stimmen beide Formen mit einander überein. Es kommen aber auch Individuen von *Microstoma inerme* vor, bei denen die Augen so schlecht entwickelt sind, daß man sie leicht übersehen kann. Ein Hauptcharacteristicum der neuen Art ist übrigens das Fehlen der Nesselkapseln in der Haut, die bei *Microstoma lineare* in großer Anzahl vorhanden sind. Wegen dieses Mangels und wegen der Abwesenheit sonstiger schützender Gebilde, wie die Rhabditen es sind, habe ich der vorliegenden Species die Bezeichnung »*inerme*« beigelegt.

Dieses »unbewaffnete« *Microstoma* ist möglicherweise ein Bewohner vieler deutscher Binnenseen; für's Erste ist es aber nur aus dem Gr. Plöner See bekannt. Es lebt hier ausschließlich in der Nähe des Grundes und erscheint lediglich in Material, welches durch Tiefenfänge (mit dem Gazenetz) heraufbefördert wird. Es nährt sich, wie man am Darminhalt lebender Exemplare constatieren kann, von Räderthieren (*Triarthra*, *Polyarthra*) und kleinen Krebsen (Bosminen, Copepoden). Freilich sind 2—3 Räderthiere, 1—2 Bosminen oder ein einziger erwachsener *Cyclops* schon hinreichend, um den verdauenden Hohlraum des winzigen Wurmes anzufüllen.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

Zoological Society of London.

January 14th, 1902. — A report was read on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of December 1901. — Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S., exhibited a newly-discovered upper molar tooth of *Onohippidium* from the cavern near Consuelo Cove, in Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia. This new specimen was fixed in the bone and bore traces of the soft parts. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks upon the skin

of a female Yellow-backed Duiker (*Cephalophus sylvicultrix*) which had been obtained in the Awemba district of North-eastern Rhodesia, and presented to the British Museum by Mr. Robert Codrington. This species had previously been known only from West Africa. — Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited the skin of an animal which it had been suggested was a hybrid between a Hare and a Rabbit, but which proved to be merely a variety of a Hare. Mr. Tegetmeier also exhibited a skull of a Rabbit showing overgrown incisors in both jaws. — Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., read a paper (illustrated with lantern-slides) by Mr. R. Shelford, Curator of the Sarawak Museum, on cases of mimicry amongst Bornean Insects and Spiders. The author, who had carefully studied this subject in the Malay Archipelago, had made some striking discoveries, and among them were: 1) the well-marked mimetic resemblance of the *Mantispidæ* to the Hymenoptera; 2) the wonderfully large and complex group of insects of all kinds which mimicked the common Dammar Bee (*Trigona apicalis*); 3) the large amount of mimicry in Longicorn Beetles, some resembling Hymenoptera, others Phytophaga, others *Lycidae*, and others Rhynchophora; 4) the fact that Longicorns of the genus *Chloridolum* and also of some genera of *Clytinae* were mimicked by other Longicorns; and 5) the re-discovery of the Locustid *Condylodera tricondyloides*, formerly described by Westwood from Java, being a splendid mimic of the Cicindelid *Tricandyla*. — A communication was read from Mr. F. H. A. Marshall, describing the variation in the number and arrangement of the male genital apertures in the Norway Lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), as observed on an examination of a series of 1080 specimens of this Crustacean. — A paper was read by Dr. Einar Lönnberg chiefly dealing with the alimentary canal of *Trichosurus*, *Pseudochirus*, *Phalanger*, and *Petaurus*. The varying length of the different sections of the gut and their structure were correlated with the varied food of these Marsupials. — A communication from Dr. L. von Lorenz, C.M.Z.S., gave an account of the Quagga (*Equus quagga*) in the Imperial Museum of Natural History at Vienna, and pointed out its differences from other known specimens of this animal. — Mr. J. Lewis Bonhote contributed a paper on a small collection of Mammals made by Mr. Th. H. Lyle in Siam. Of the eight species enumerated in the paper, a Hare was described as new under the name of *Lepus siamensis*. — A communication from Dr. A. G. Butler contained an account of two collections of Lepidoptera made by Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B., in the Uganda Protectorate during the year 1900. The species, of which specimens were contained in the collection, were enumerated, and three of them, viz. *Harma Johnstonei*, *Pseudathyma plutonica*, and *Aphnaeus Hollandi*, were described as new. — Mr. W. L. Distant communicated a paper on the Insects of the Order Rhynchota collected by Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B., in the Uganda Protectorate, in which it was pointed out that the species, of which specimens were contained in the collection, showed marked affinities with the West-African forms of these Insects. —

February 4th, 1902. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of January 1902, and called special attention to a female White-tailed Gnu (*Connochaetes gnu*) and three Red-River Hogs (*Potamochoerus penicillatus*) born in the Menagerie, and to nine Pheasant-tailed Jacanas (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), from India, presented by Mr. Frank Finn, F.Z.S. No examples of the Pheasant-tailed Jacana had been previously received by the Society. — A communi-

cation from the Prosector contained some remarks on the recent death of the young male Giraffe in the Society's Gardens, in the course of which it was stated that an examination of the neck of the animal had revealed an injury to the 4th and 5th cervical vertebrae. This injury had caused the two bones to ankylose, and the bend in the neck, so noticeable in the living animal, was due to the epiphyses having grown only on one side of the bones. — Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, F.Z.S., read, on behalf of Mr. E. Degen, a paper entitled "Ecdysis, as Morphological Evidence of the original Tetractyle Feathering of the Bird's Fore-limb, based specially on the perennial moult of *Gymnorhina tibicen*." The material on which the paper was based consisted of a large series of specimens of the *Gymnorhina* obtained at regular intervals throughout the moulting-period, and the author had thus been able to give a very complete account of the perennial replacement of the feathers, avoiding the errors due to observations on the altered habits as produced by captivity. The author showed that the moulting of the wing-feathers took place in definite groups, and indicated a composite origin of the modern feathering. He suggested that the new facts brought forward strengthened his already published theory of the wing-feathers being derived from the digital feathers of a four-fingered manus. Incidentally he suggested that the eutaxy of the Passeres was essentially different from that of such primitive birds as the Gallinae. — A communication from Prof. W. Blaxland Benham, F.Z.S., contained some notes on the osteology of the Short-nosed Sperm-Whale (*Cogia breviceps*), based on an examination of a specimen which had been washed ashore on the coast of Otago, New Zealand. The soft parts of the same specimen had formed the subject of a paper presented to the Society by the same author in May of last year. — Two additional papers on the results of the "Skeat Expedition" to the Malay Peninsula were read. The first, by Mr. F. F. Laidlaw, gave an account of the Dragon-flies (with the exception of *Agrioninae*) collected, and a list of all other species that had previously been known from the Peninsula. One new genus, *Climacobasis*, and twelve new species were described. The second paper, by Mr. W. E. Collinge, contained an account of the collection of non-operculate Land and Freshwater Mollusca made by the Expedition, and included descriptions of three new genera (*Apoparmarion*, *Paraparmarion*, and *Cryptosemelus*) and eight new species, besides contributions to the anatomy of certain species. Descriptions of three species of *Prisma* in the British Museum collection, one of which, *P. Smithi*, was new, were also in the paper. — A communication from Mr. W. F. Kirby contained a list of twenty-three species of Orthoptera, of which specimens were contained in a collection made by Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B., in the Uganda Protectorate. — P. L. Selater, Secretary.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 15. Januar starb in Cambridge, Mass., Alpheus Hyatt, der vor-
treffliche Zoolog und Paläontolog. Er war am 15. April 1838 in Washington,
D.C., geboren.

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