

I refer to the matter now, merely to point out that the same determining cause which in the *Eutheria* calls the "corpus callosum" into being is probably functional in bringing into existence the "aberrant bundle" in the *Diprotodontia*.

When the relations of these commissural bundles in the four divergent mammalian groups—*Monotremata*, *Polyprotodontia*, *Diprotodontia*, and *Eutheria*—are carefully studied we are able to appreciate one—and by no means the least—of the reasons why the *Eutheria* have attained such a pronounced ascendancy over the other three groups.

Their brain is that which has retained that particular modification of the commissural arrangement which not only furnishes the shortest and most direct path of communication (*c*) between the two hemispheres, but also permits of an unimpeded expansion (which is so freely exercised by the corpus callosum). In the other three groups, in which all the neopallial commissural fibres pass through the ventral commissure, the undue expansion of the latter would produce considerable disturbance in the surrounding structures, which in turn would exercise a restraining influence upon any marked increase in size in the commissure itself.

The development of any such commissural mass as the corpus callosum of the more highly organised Mammalia in the position occupied by its homologous fibres (fig. 3, *a* and *b*) in the Monotremes and Marsupials would cause the most profound disruptions of the corpus striatum, optic thalamus, and the basal region of the brain, and the complete disorganisation of its whole.

For these various reasons the development of the corpus callosum gives the Eutherian brain a great advantage in the struggle for supremacy, which must have exercised a considerable if not predominant influence in making the *Eutheria* the highest Mammals.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

74. Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte in Karlsbad 21.—27. Sept. 1902.

10. Abtheilung: Zoologie, einschl. Entomologie.

Einführende: Dr. Nagl (Karlsbad). Prof. Dr. v. Lendenfeld (Prag).
Prof. Dr. Cori (Triest).

Schriftführer: Assist. Freund, Demonstrator Mascha (Prag).

Sitzungslocal: Gymnasium, I. Stock, Tertia.

Frühstücks- und Mittagslocal: » Bayrischer Hof «.

- 1) Botezat (Czernowitz): Die Tastapparate in der Säugethierhaut mit besonderer Berücksichtigung derselben für die Phylogenie der Haare.
- 2) Botezat (Czernowitz): Über Tardigraden.
- 3) Cori (Triest): Über das Schutzgefäßsystem der *Ammocoetes*.
- 4) Cori (Triest): Anregung und Vorschlag für einen Zusammenschluß der zoologischen und biologischen Meerestationsen, insbesondere zum Zwecke gemeinsamer Erforschung des Meeres.
- 5) Freund (Prag): Bemerkungen über den Bau der Mittelhand.
- 6) Grobben (Wien): Über die systematische Gruppierung der Amoebinen und Foraminiferen.
- 7) Landois (Münster i. W.): Vorlage seines neuen Werkes: »Das Studium der Zoologie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung auf das Zeichnen der Thierformen.«
- 8) Landois (Münster i. W.): Demonstration eines Edelhirschgeweihes mit einer überzähligen dritten Stange auf der Mitte des Scheitelbeines.
- 9) Landois (Münster i. W.): Über Mischlinge zwischen Haus- und Wildschwein (mit Demonstration).
- 10) v. Lendenfeld (Prag): Demonstration von Plankton aus dem Großteiche bei Hirschberg in Böhmen.
- 11) Mascha (Prag): Über den Bau der Vogelflügelfeder.
- 12) v. Pausinger (Czernowitz): Thema vorbehalten.
- 13) Przibram (Wien): Die neue Anstalt für experimentelle Biologie in Wien.
- 14) Urban (Prag): Über die Histologie der Kalkschwämme.

Die Abtheilung ladet ein:

die Abtheilung 9 (Botanik) zu:

Przibram (Wien): Die neue Anstalt für experimentelle Biologie in Wien,

die Abtheilung 27 (Thierheilkunde) zu:

Landois (Münster in W.): Über Mischlinge zwischen Haus- und Wildschwein (mit Demonstration).

Die Abtheilung ist eingeladen:

von Abtheilung 11 (Anthropologie) zu:

Mayer (Bad Sulz): Über die Entstehung des Menschen, der verschiedenen Menschen- und Thierarten,

von Abtheilung 26 (Hygiene) zu:

Langer (Prag): Übertragung pathogener Bakterien durch niedere Thiere, bedingt durch deren Entwicklungsgeschichte.

2. Zoological Society of London.

June 17th, 1902. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's menagerie during the month of May 1902, and called special attention to an example of the Southern Anaconda (*Eunectes notaeus*) from Paraguay, deposited by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, F.Z.S., to a female Hartebeest from Angola (apparently *Bubalis caama*), and to three American Bisons (*Bison americanus*), from the Woburn Herd, presented by the President. — Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks upon the nest of a Gregarious Spider (*Stegodyphus dumicola*) sent home by Capt. Barrett-Hamilton, F.Z.S., from Vredefort Road, Orange River Colony, South Africa. — Mr. Oscar Neumann exhibited specimens of some new and interesting Mammals which he had discovered during his recent journey through Eastern Africa, and called special attention to some Monkeys of the genus *Cercopithecus*, and to various species of Hyraxes (*Procavia*). — Dr. Walter Kidd, F.Z.S., read a paper on certain habits of animals as traced in the arrangement of their hair. It was an attempt to interpret, in terms of certain characteristic habits, the departures from a primitive type of hair-arrangement. Shorthaired mammals, chiefly Ungulates and Carnivores, were considered. The habits referred to were divided into Passive (those of sitting and recumbent postures) and Active (chiefly those of locomotion), and these were shown to match closely the variations observed in the direction of hair in the animals concerned. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., described the carpal organ which he had observed in a female specimen of *Hapalemur griseus* that had lately died in the Society's Gardens. He pointed out that this organ in the female differed in some details from that in the male. — Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.Z.S., read a paper on some points in the Anatomy of the Alimentary and Nervous Systems of the False Scorpions of the Order Pedipalpi. — A communication from Mr. H. J. Elwes, F.R.S., called attention to Mr. Lydekker's recently published description of a new Elk, *Alces bedfordiae*, based on some unpalmated antlers and a skull of an Elk from Siberia, and offered a remark that he thought it inadvisable to found a new species, or even a subspecies, on such scanty material. — Mr. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a paper, prepared by himself and Miss Fedarb, descriptive of a new Coelomic Organ in the Earthworm, *Pheretima (Perichaeta) postuma*, which consisted of a series of sac-like structures on the floor of certain segments in the middle of the body. The nature of these cavities was not quite apparent, but they were considered to furnish another example of the commencing subdivision of the coelom in the Oligochaete Worms. — Mr. Beddard also described some new species of Earthworms belonging to the genus *Polytoreutes*, and made some remarks on the spermatophores of that genus. — A communication from Miss Igerna B. J. Sollas contained an account of the Sponges obtained during the „Skeat Expedition“ to the Malay Peninsula in 1899—1900. The collection contained examples of 29 species, eleven of which had proved to be

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1901

Band/Volume: [25](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonym

Artikel/Article: [Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte in Karlsbad 21.—27. Sept. 1902. 589-591](#)