

### 13. Berichtigung.

Da ich von meinem Aufsatz: »Bemerkungen etc.« in No. 693 des Zool. Anz. keine Correctur lesen konnte, so ist zu berichtigen:

p. 256 Zeile 1 v. u.: »vervollständigenden« statt »vollständigen«.

p. 257 Zeile 6 v. u. lies »bedeuten« statt »annehmen«.

Prof. Dr. Bergendal, Lund.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

January 20th, 1903. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made the Society's Menagerie during the month of December 1902, and called special attention to two very fine specimens of the One-wattled Cassowary (*Casuarus uniappendiculatus*), from New Guinea, deposited by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, M.P., F.Z.S. — Mr. Sclater read an extract from a letter from Major W. H. Birkbeck, of the Remount Department, Johannesburg, containing the information that the hybrid Zebra now in the Society's Menagerie was the offspring of a male Zebra and a pony mare. — Mr. Budgett read a report on his recent expedition to Uganda, illustrated by lantern-slides. — The original intention of visiting the Semliki Valley to study the life-history of *Polypterus* in the Semliki River, and also the Okapi in the Semliki forest, was not adhered to, as this locality seemed, from local information, to be unsuitable for the study of both these creatures. The Nile route homewards was chosen as being more suitable for the study of *Polypterus* than the Congo route, and therefore the search after the Okapi was abandoned. The first halt, after leaving Uganda, was made on July 30th at Butyaba, on the east shore of Lake Albert. Here *Polypterus senegalus* and *Protopterus aethiopicus* were both abundant, and collections were made of the Fishes of the Lake and of the higher Vertebrates. Mr. Budgett then proceeded through the Budonga forest, where very large herds of Elephant were frequently seen, to the Victoria Nile below the Murchison Falls. Here ten days were occupied in endeavouring to obtain the early stages of *Polypterus*, which was fairly abundant and was found to be spawning. The fertilization of over a hundred ova obtained, however, was not successful, and the most promising attempt yet made to breed *Polypterus* artificially again failed. On August 29th Mr. Budgett proceeded to Wadelai overland, staying there a week, but was not very successful here in obtaining material of *Polypterus*; but some collections of fishes and birds were made. The next stage of the journey was made by the steel boat of the Uganda Marines to Nimule. A few fishes were collected at the riverside villages, though little material of *Polypterus* was obtained. Mr. Budgett then proceeded overland to Gondokoro, and, after a short stay there, started for Fashoda on Sept. 27th on board the Sudan Government steamer. At Fashoda several weeks were spent and a good deal of information concerning *Polypterus senegalus*, *P. bichir*, and *P. Endlicheri* was obtained. Many anatomical preparations of fishes were also made here. Throughout the journey many observations were made upon the birds and mammals, and the striking parallelism of the country of the Nile Province of Uganda in its flora and avifauna to that of the Gambia Colony on the west coast was especially noticed. Though some new light was shed upon the problem of the life-history of *Polypterus*, earlier

stages than those previously observed were not obtained. In the course of his journey through Uganda and the Sudan, Mr. Budgett received the most liberal assistance from all the officials that he met with. — Mr. J. S. Budgett also read a paper on the spiracles of *Polypterus*, in which he stated his opinion that the spiracles of this fish were used to take in and to give out air from the swim-bladder. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a communication dealing with the surface anatomy of the cerebral convolutions in *Nasalis*, *Colobus*, and *Cynopithecus*. The wide differences which the brain of *Cynopithecus* shows from that of the Baboons and its many points of resemblance to the brain of *Semnopithecus* were pointed out. *Colobus* was shown to closely resemble *Macacus* in the structure of its brain. Three brains of *Nasalis* were reported on, two of which the Author owed to the kindness of Dr. Charles Hose, of Borneo. It was stated to be practically impossible to distinguish the brain of this genus from that of *Semnopithecus*. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., read a paper on the Fishes collected by Mr. G. L. Bates in Southern Cameroon. Examples of thirty-five species were contained in the collection; these were enumerated and the new species, nine in number, were described. One of the Species was made the type of a new genus—*Microsynodontis*. — A communication from Mr. W. K. Hutton, M.A., contained an account of the anatomy of a Gephyrean Worm from the Firth of Clyde. As the worm appeared to be hitherto undescribed, Mr. Hutton proposed to name it *Phascalosoma teres*. — A communication from Dr. J. G. de Man contained the description of a new species of Freshwater Crab from Upper Guinea, under the name *Potamon (Potamonautes) latidactylum*. — Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.Z.S., read a paper, prepared by himself and the Hon. N. C. Rothschild, containing a description of a new species of Spider of the genus *Phrynarachne*, discovered by Messrs. Rothschild and E. E. Green in Ceylon. The members of this genus were noteworthy on account of the perfection of their imitation of a patch of bird's dung, which acted as a lure to butterflies. — A communication received from Dr. H. J. Hansen, of Copenhagen, contained a monograph on the Crustacean genera *Sergestes* and *Petalidium*, with an excursus on the luminous organs of *Sergestes Challengeri* n. sp. During a visit to England last summer Dr. Hansen had been empowered by the authorities of the British Museum (Natural History) to examine all the specimens of reputed species of these genera preserved under their care in the extensive 'Challenger' Collection. A minute investigation of all the specimens called for some systematic changes, but on the whole confirmed the view which he had expounded to this Society in 1896, namely, that many specific names had been needlessly applied to larval forms of species already known in the adult condition. On the other hand, Dr. Hansen found one single specific name covering specimens of four distinct species, two of these being new to science, and one of the new ones being exceptionally remarkable for the possession of luminous organs. These, which were not known to occur in any other species of the genus, were great distributed in numbers over the whole fabric of *Sergestes Challengeri*.

## 2. Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft.

### Angekündigte Vorträge:

5) E. Wasmann (Luxemburg): Die Thoracalanhänge von *Termitoxenia*, ihr Bau, ihre imaginale Entwicklung und ihre phylogenetische Bedeutung.

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