

ters, oben von 2—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m, unten von 1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m Durchmesser, ist mit mehreren Schichten von Thonerde ganz ausgekleidet. Diese mantelartige Auskleidung soll das Eindringen von Meerwasser verhindern. Den Boden der trichterförmigen Höhlung bildet ein dichter Kalk- oder Sandstein. Auf diesem erhebt sich ein aus Sandsteinringen oder Quadern ohne Mörtel und Kitt erbauter Hohlzylinder oder Brunnen von 1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m Durchmesser, welcher $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ m über die Erdbodenoberfläche emporragt. Der Raum zwischen diesem Brunnen und dem trichterförmigen Mantel ist mit sorgfältig gereinigtem Meersande ausgefüllt. Oberhalb des Erdbodens ist Alles dicht vermauert und mittelst einer Steindecke geschlossen, in welcher die gut verschliessbare Brunnenöffnung bemerkbar ist. Auf dem Sande, unter der Steindecke, befindet sich der siebförmige Boden eines Wasserbehälters, in welchen das in den Dachrinnen zusammenfliessende Regenwasser durch Röhren hineinfließt. Durch die Löcher im Boden dieses Sammelkastens gelangt dasselbe in den Sand. Aus diesem sickert es, doppelt filtrirt, durch die Sandsteinwand des Brunnens und die in derselben befindlichen Ritze in den Hohlraum des Brunnens und bildet das Trink- und Kochwasser der Einwohner der Inselstadt. Die in manchen dieser Pozzi (auf dem Campo di Santa Margherita, di S. Polo, S. Stephano, S. Zaccaria, Sa. Maria gloriosa, Campo Marte, den giardini pubblici und an der Riva sulle Zattere) hausenden blinden Brunnenkrebse können nach Vorstehendem weder aus dem Grundwasser kommen, noch auf dem Wege durch die Luft in den Hohlraum der Pozzi gelangt sein. Die Art der Einwanderung war eine weit einfachere. In regenarmer Zeit wurde früher Wasser vom Festlande herbeigeschafft und damit die Brunnen gefüllt. Da ich den blinden Brunnenkrebse in den Brunnen des nahe gelegenen Oertchen Mestre beobachtet habe und jenes Füllungswasser zum Theil von dort geholt worden war, so beruht das Vorkommen des blinden Brunnenkrebse in manchen Pozzi von Venedig auf dem Transport von Wasser vom Festlande her.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Gesellschaften etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

17th June, 1879. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of May, 1879, and called special attention to several novelties, amongst which were: — two Horned Parrakeets (*Nymphicus cornutus*) obtained by purchase: — a Hornbill, received in exchange May 8th, which appeared to be a second example of the species described in 1870 as *Buceros subcylindricus*: — a young male Patagonian Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*), presented by F. E. Cobb, Esq., Manager of the Falkland Islands Company at Stanley, Falkland Islands, and a Saki Monkey (*Brachyurus rubicundus*), purchased May 24th,

new to the Society's Collection. — Mr. Sclater exhibited a skin of *Ara glauca*, from Mr. Boucard's collection, obtained at Corrientes, and stated that having compared it with the *Ara* now in the Gardens, purchased in June, 1860, and hitherto named *A. glauca*, he had come to the conclusion that the living bird belonged to the allied form *Ara leari*. — Prof. Flower called attention to the skull of the female Sealion, which had lately died at the Southport Aquarium, and pointed out that it belonged to *Otaria gillespii*, and not, as had been supposed, to *Otaria stelleri*. — Mr. C. G. Danford exhibited and made remarks on some remarkable antlers of Deer, which he had obtained during his recent journey in Asia Minor. — Prof. Newton exhibited skins of some rare species of birds obtained by Mr. Edward Newton, C.M.Z.S., in Jamaica. — Mr. F. D. Godman exhibited and made remarks on a drawing of the Manatee by Mr. Wolf, taken from the specimen lately living in the Westminster Aquarium. — Hans, Graf von Berlepsch, exhibited and made remarks on the skins of two varieties of the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Mecistura caudata*), which occurred near Cassel, in Germany, one of which appeared to be the same as the British form of this bird. — Dr. J. Murie read a paper on the Manatee, containing the results of his examination of the specimen which was lately living in the Westminster Aquarium. The peculiar attitudes assumed by the animal in life, the great mobility of the upper lip, and the occasional use of the limbs in feeding were noted. As regards the anatomy, the chief points dwelt on were the shape of the brain and its suppressed convolutions. The vexed question of the number of the cervical nerves and their distribution was also discussed. — A communication was read from Mr. A. H. Garrod, on the brain and on other points in the structure of the adult male Hippopotamus, which was presented to the Society by the late Viceroy of Egypt in 1850, and which died in the Society's gardens in March, 1878. — A second communication from Mr. Garrod contained a note on the mechanism of respiration, as well as of the retraction of the head and limbs in certain Chelonia. — Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys communicated the second part of his work on the Mollusca of the «Lightning» and «Porcupine» Expeditions, embracing the families from *Anomidae* to *Arcidae*. The number of species noticed was 100, of which 4 were new to science, and 15 were hitherto unfigured. Particulars were given of the geographical and geological distribution of all the species, and their synonymy was discussed. Some species of *Leda* and *Malletia* were Sicilian fossils of the Pliocene formation, and had not been previously known as recent or living. These species occurred at great depths, a fact which showed that the sea-bed in that part of the Mediterranean had been considerably raised since the Tertiary epoch. — Mr. Edward R. Alston read a note on the *Acanthomys leucopus* of Gray, showing that it does not belong to the genus *Acanthomys* but to *Mus* proper. As the name *leucopus* is pre-occupied in the latter genus, he proposed to call the species *Mus terrae reginae*. — Mr. W. L. Distant read a paper on the African species of Lepidoptera of the genus *Papilio*. A new species from Magila, East Africa, was described, and the name of *Papilio hornimani* was proposed for it. — A communication was read from the Count T. Salvadori, C.M.Z.S., containing further particulars of the new Pheasant from Western Sumatra which he had recently described as *Acomus inornatus*. — Messrs. Godman and Salvin gave an account of some hitherto unrecorded diurnal Lepidoptera, obtained by the Rev. George Brown in Duke of York Island and New Ireland, to-

gether with descriptions of some apparently new species. — A communication was read from Mr. F. Jeffrey Bell, being the second of the series of his observations on the characters of *Echinoidea*. The present paper contained an account of the species of the genus *Tripneustes*. — Messrs. Sclater and Salvin read a paper on the birds of Bolivia, based principally upon an examination of the specimens obtained by Mr. Buckley during two expeditions into that country.

This Meeting closes the present Session. There will be no more Scientific Meetings until the commencement of the next Session 1879/80 in November next. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

United States of North America. 27. Providence, R. J.

Brown University.

Professor of Agricultural Zoology: John W. P. Jenks, A. M., Curator of the Museum.

Professor of Zoology and Geology: Alpheus S. Packard jr., M. D.

Professor of Physiology: C. W. Parsons, M. D.

28. Rochester, N. Y.

University of Rochester.

Curator of the Cabinets: Samuel A. Lattimore, Ph. D., LLD.

29. Saint Louis, Mo.

Washington University.

Professor of Botany and Natural History: George Engelmann, M. D.

30. State College, Centre County, Pa.

Pennsylvania State College.

Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany: William A. Buckhout, S. M.

31. Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

Swarthmore College.

Non-resident Professor of Natural History: Joseph Leidy, M. D., LLD.

32. Syracuse, N. Y.

Syracuse University.

Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany: Alexander Winchell, LLD.

33. Upper Alton, Ill.

Shurtleff College.

Instructor in Botany, Zoology and Physiology: John D. Hodge, A. M., M. D.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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