

An der linken Lunge befinden sich verschiedene bemerkenswerthe Besonderheiten. Gleich oberhalb der Abgabe des linken Luftröhrenastes geht vom unteren Ende der Trachea ein dünner (5 mm Durchm., 20 mm Länge messender) Zweig ab, der sich in die linke Lungenspitze einsenkt. In ihrem Verlaufe zur Vena cava sup. legt sich die Vena azygos über diesen Ast um. Vom linken Stammbronchus zweigt sich dann oberhalb der Kreuzung mit dem Hauptaste der Art. pulm. sin. der normale eparterielle Bronchus ab. Der obere Lappen der linken Lunge, welcher beide Bronchien empfängt, bleibt ungetheilt. Zu den beiden übrigen Lappen verhält sich der hyperarterielle Bezirk genau nach der von A e b y festgesetzten Norm. Der mittlere, den ersten Ventralzweig erhaltende Lungenlappen ist verhältnismäßig klein. Der erste ventralwärts ziehende hyperarterielle Nebenbronchus (A e b y's Herzbronchus) ist deutlich zugegen und verzweigt sich in ein zungenförmiges durch einen Einschnitt isolirtes und medialwärts von der Lungenbasis gelegenes Lappchen. Es ist das in der Serie vorhandene, beim Menschen gewöhnlich nur durch seinen Bronchialzweig angedeutete Herzlappchen (Lobus infracardiacus).

Es bringt also gegenwärtiger Fall eine neue Bekräftigung des von A e b y formulirten Gesetzes der Bronchialarchitectur. Nicht ohne Interesse ist daneben noch das Vorhandensein des seltenen Trachealbronchus. Die wenigen in der Litteratur aufgezeichneten Beobachtungen von Cruveilhier¹, Leudet², Hasse³ und Luschka⁴ deuten auf einen rechts gelegenen überzähligen Luftröhrenzweig. Dem vollständig umgekehrten Plane getreu finden wir diesen natürlich links. Nur in Cruveilhier's und Luschka's Fällen bildete die Vena azygos unterhalb, anstatt wie im meinigen oberhalb des abnormen Astes ihren Bogen. Endlich sei noch hervorgehoben das Vorhandensein des doppelten eparteriellen Bronchus derselben Seite, welcher Anordnung in der Serie der Säugethiere nach A e b y nirgends begegnet wird.

Gent, 20. März 1881.

III. Mittheilungen aus Instituten, Gesellschaften etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

5th April, 1881. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March,

¹ Anatom. descr. T. II. 4. éd. p. 270.

² Gaz. médic. de Paris, 1856. No. 27.

³ In Henle's Eingeweidelehre, 1866. p. 268.

⁴ Anatom. I, 2. p. 304.

and called special attention to a young male Gooral Antelope (*Nemorhoedus gooral*) from the Himalayas, being the first example of this fine species that had been received, and to three Birds of Paradise belonging to the following species — the twelve wired Bird of Paradise (*Seleucides alba*), the Red Bird of Paradise (*Paradisaea sanguinea*), and the Green Manucode (*Manucodia chalybeia*) — deposited on approval. The Secretary added a record of the weights and measurements of the four Indian Elephants now in the Society's Gardens. — Mr. Sclater exhibited five bird's skins obtained by the Rev. G. Brown, C.M.Z.S., on the island of Rotumeh, and presented by him to the Challenger Expedition. Mr. Sclater also exhibited specimens of two new species of Birds from New Britain, belonging to the Museum Godeffroi, which he proposed to call *Trichoglossus rufifularis* and *Ortygocichla rubiginosa*. — Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited and made remarks on a specimen of *Saxicola deserti* killed in Scotland, and a specimen of *Picus pubescens* believed to have been killed in Normandy. — Mr. W. A. Forbes, F.Z.S., read some notes on the external characters and anatomy of the Californian Sea Lion (*Otaria Gillespii*), and exhibited some coloured drawings of this animal. — Prof. Flower, F.R.S., read a note upon the habits of the Manatee, chiefly in reference to the question as to whether this animal had the power of voluntarily leaving the water for the purpose of feeding on the herbage of the banks, as stated by many authors, and as supported by a communication from the late Mr. R. B. Doree, notwithstanding which Professor Flower considered the evidence upon which the statement was based to be very unsatisfactory. — A paper was read upon the same animal by Miss Agnes Crane, consisting of observations upon the Manatees lately living in the Brighton Aquarium. — Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S., read an account of the Amphisbaenians and Ophidians collected by Professor Bayley Balfour in the Island of Socotra. A new form of Snakes allied to *Tachymenis* was named *Dityophis vivax*, a new species of *Zamenis* was named *Z. socotrae*, and a new form of Amphisbaenian *Pachycalamus brevis*. — Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., gave an account of six species of Lizards which had been collected by Professor Bayley Balfour in Socotra; of these the three following appeared to be undescribed: — *Hemidactylus homaeolepis*, *Pristurus insignis*, and *Eremias balfouri*. — Mr. Charles O. Waterhouse read a paper on the Coleopterous Insects which had been collected by Professor Bayley Balfour in Socotra. The number of species of which examples were collected was twenty-four, and showed that the fauna of Socotra, judging from this collection, was distinctly African. Twelve of the species appeared to be new. — A communication was read from Professor J. O. Westwood containing observations on two species of Indian Butterflies, *Papilio castor* and *P. polhux*. — A communication was read from Mr. Edgar A. Smith, containing some observations on the shells belonging to the genus *Gouldia* of C. B. Adams. — Mr. Sclater read the fifth of his series of notes on the Birds of the vicinity of Lima, Peru, with remarks on their habits by Professor Nation, C.M.Z.S. A new species of *Buarremon*, of which an example was in the collection, was proposed to be dedicated to its discoverer as *B. Nationi*. — Mr. G. E. Dobson read some notes on certain points in the muscular anatomy of the Green Monkey *Cercopithecus callithrix*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

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