

roptera, but from all other mammals. Pharyngeal air-sacs were also described in the males of *Epomophori monstrosus*, *Franqueti*, and *comptus*. — Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., read the third of the series of his memoirs on the Mollusca procured during the »Lightning« and »Porcupine« expeditions 1868—70. The present paper contained an account of the families from *Kelliidae* to *Tellinidae*. Eleven new or hitherto unfigured species were described. The geographical, hydrographical, and geological distribution of the species enumerated were fully given. — Mr. F. C. Selous read a paper on the South African Rhinoceroses, based upon specimens collected and observations made during nine year's hunting in Southern and South-central Africa. Mr. Selous had come to the conclusion that in these countries only two well-marked species of *Rhinoceros* existed — namely the square-mouthed *Rhinoceros simus*, and the prehensile-lipped *R. bicornis*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

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May 5th, 1881. — Mr. C. Stewart exhibited and described an ovum of *Helix haemastoma*, remarkable for its great size as compared with that of the animal. The generative organs are also peculiar. — Mr. George Busk gave an abstract of a »Descriptive Catalogue of *Cellepore* collected on the »Challenger« Expedition«, in which some thirty-one species of this Polyzoan genus are referred to. Of these the North-Atlantic yields three from depths ranging from 51 to 450 fathoms. The South Atlantic furnishes five species from 500 to 600 fathoms. Of seven species from the immediate neighbourhood of Kerguelen Land (or so-called South Indian Region) three were got from depths ranging from 20 to 150 fathoms. From the Australian Region eleven species, with one exception (*C. solida*), obtained from two to four fathoms. Only two species obtain from the North Pacific Region, respectively 18 to 310 fathoms. From the South Pacific 304 species have been derived, 45 to 150 fathoms being the extremes of depths, save in the case of *C. magellensis* from 1325 fathoms. Mr. Busk arranges the »Challenger« *Celleporae* into five sections distinguished by the general habit of the Zoarium, viz.: 1. Encrusting or foliaceous expanded; 2. Hollow or more or less cylindrical; 3. Branched, solid; 4. Of massive irregular growth; 5. Fusiform. He describes among others some thirty new species, and observes that as a whole the genus *Cellepore* of this Expedition appear to belong to comparatively shallow water.

Anniversary Meeting, May, 24. — Prof. Allman delivered his anniversary address, his subject being »Recent Advances in our knowledge of the Development of the Ctenophora«.

3. Gesuch

lebender Scorpione und in Spiritus gut conservirter
Arachniden.

Der Unterzeichnete wird für Zusendung lebender Scorpione durch die Post zum Kauf oder Tausch sehr dankbar sein und wendet sich deshalb an die Gefälligkeit seiner Collegen. Eben so wird er sehr gern

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