

und Ordnungen etc.« wiedergegebenen Souleyet'schen Zeichnung entstandene Ansicht fand ich bestätigt, als ich zwei mir von Herrn Professor Hertwig gütigst zur Verfügung gestellte Exemplare von *Turbo rugosus* darauf hin untersuchte.

So scheint es mir berechtigt, das Verhalten des Herzens zum Rectum bei *Fissurella* und *Haliotis* als ein ganz andersartiges zu erklären als bei *Turbo* und *Neritina*. Was *Nerita* anlangt, so muss ich gestehen, dass die offenbar schematisirte Quoy'sche Zeichnung mich nicht überzeugt.

Königsberg, den 29. September 1882.

### III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

#### 1. Zoological Society of London.

14th November 1882. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the months of June, July, August, September, and October 1882, and called attention to certain interesting accessions which had been received during that period. Amongst these were specially noted examples of the New-Caledonian Parakeet (*Nymphicus uvaensis*), presented by Mr. E. L. Layard, F.Z.S.; a Heloderma Lizard (*Heloderma horridum*), presented by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.Z.S.; a pair of young River-Hogs (*Potamochoerus africanus*), presented by Mr. John Dunn and Col. Bowker, F.Z.S.; and an example of an apparently new species of Dog, supposed to have been received from the Upper Amazons, and proposed to be called *Canis microtis*, obtained by purchase. — A letter was read from Mr. E. L. Layard respecting a specimen of *Schoenicola platyura* received by the British Museum from the late Mr. Cuming. — Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell exhibited some examples of *Lamnacus truncatulus*, lately discovered to be the chief host of the larvae of the Sheep-fluke. — Prof. Flower exhibited and made remarks upon the skull of a young Chimpanzee from Lado, in the Soudan, sent to him by Dr. Emin Bey, which exhibited the deformity called »Acrocephaly«, associated with the premature closure of the fronto-parietal suture. — Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited and made remarks on specimens of *Melittophagus Boelmi*, Reichenow, and *Merops Dresseri*, Shelley, which he showed to be identical. — A communication was read from Mr. W. A. Forbes containing some supplementary notes on the anatomy of the Chinese Water Deer (*Hydropotes inermis*). — A communication was read from the Rev. L. Baron containing notes on the habits of the Aye-Aye of Madagascar in its native state. — Mr. G. E. Dobson read a paper on the natural position of the family Dipodidae, which he maintained to be with Hystricine, and not, as generally supposed, with the Murine Rodents, and to be most nearly allied to the Chinchillidae. — Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell read a paper on the genus *Psolus*, relating its literary history, and giving an enumeration of the described species. Attention was directed to the extensive distribution of *P. Fabricii*, and to the variations during growth. After the description of other known forms, two new species (*P. Peronii* and *P. ambulata*)

were described; for the latter a new subgenus was suggested, and the genus itself was divided into three subgeneric groups. — A second paper from Prof. Bell contained an account of a Crinoid from the Straits of Magellan, obtained by Dr. Coppinger during the voyage of H.M.S. 'Alert', which was referred to a new variety of *Antedon Eschrichti* of the Arctic Seas. — Mr. W. H. Neale read some notes on the natural history of Franz-Josef Land, as observed in 1881—1882 during the stay of the 'Eira' expedition in that land. — Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys read the fifth part of his list of the Mollusca procured during the expeditions of H.M.S. 'Lightning' and 'Porcupine'. This part, which embraced the species from the Solenoconchia to the Calyptraeidae, comprised 69 species, of which 22 were now for the first time described or figured. The geographical, hydrographical, and geological range of all these species was given, as in his former papers; and the author especially noticed the points of agreement between the deep-water Mollusca from the American and European expeditions. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of London.

16th November. — Mr. F. P. Balkwill exhibited a series of British Foraminifera under the microscope and said a few words on the special mode of mounting the same. — A note was read on the type specimen of *Carpophaga Finschii* by E. P. Ramsay. The total length of the bird when alive is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches, it had been obtained from Irish Cove in the Island of New Ireland. — On Cerebral Homologies in Vertebrates and Invertebrates was a Contribution from Prof. Owen. Referring to the sense centres in Vertebrates he remarks they are not in contact in all, long communication cords existing in some e.g. certain fishes. He then illustrates homologies in Insects by the Locust; observing that as the oral nerve centres in Invertebrates are so far removed from the narial nerve centres, so the ear organs and their centres may be correspondingly remote from the oral ones. The so-called brain of the Locust answers only to a part of the brain of a fish and is not a supraoesophageal but a subhaemoesophageal ganglion. The next neural mass in the Locust's brain answers to the epencephalon of the fish; it is not a sub-, but a supra- or neur-oesophageal ganglion. The Cephalopodic brain retains the Invertebrate condition of giving passage to the gullet along the part answering to the third ventricle of the higher forms. Still it is plain that the nervous mass on one side of the gullet answers to the superoesophageal ganglion and that on the opposite side to the suboesophageal ganglion of Invertebrates. He refers to other forms and summarizes as follows: — that the homologies of the primary divisions of the brain in Mollusks are the parts known in Articulates as the supra- and suboesophageal ganglions with their commissural or annectant cords or crura; that the topical relations of these parts to the gullet are the same in both great divisions of Invertebrates; and that the homologies of the afore said parts with the primary divisions of the Vertebrate brain are affected solely by the altered relation thereto of the gullet and mouth. — Thereafter was read the 16th communication on the Mollusca of the Challenger Expedition by the Rev. R. Boog Watson. This treats of the family *Fissurellidae*, viz. genus *Zeidora*, 1 species, and *Puncturella*, 10 species, and of the family *Cocculinidae*, genus *Cocculina*, one species. All are forms new to Science. — J. Murie.

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