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 $14^1/_2$ 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.