

enthält derartig hergestellte Präparate von Fischen, in denen Rückenmark, Gehirn, Riechnerv, Schwimmblase u. A. sehr schön zu sehen sind. In einem Längsschnitt von *Turdus merula* ist u. A. die Form der Luftsäcke innerhalb des Brustbeins ausgezeichnet erhalten.

Um mir kleinere Thiere für microscopische Untersuchungen lebend an ihren Wohnplätzen zu verschaffen, stecke ich Objectträger einige Millimeter tief in einen Holzklotz, in welchen Einschnitte mit einer Säge von der Dicke der Objectträger gemacht worden sind. Dieser Holzklotz ist auf eine Stange genagelt, welche an einer Landungsbrücke im Kieler Hafen so befestigt wird, daß der Holzklotz mit den Objectträgern einige Fuß über dem Meeresgrunde steht. Für die Untersuchungen des Besatzes der Glasplatten werden diese aus dem Klotz herausgezogen, sofort in einen eingesägten Kork gesteckt und in einen Glashafen mit Seewasser eingesetzt, in welchem sie schwimmend nach dem zoologischen Institute gebracht werden.

Auf solchen Objectträgern siedeln sich Hydroidpolypen, Anneliden, Gymnobranchien, Bryozoen, Infusorien, Rhizopoden, Diatomeen u. A. an.

In Aquarien hänge ich Objectträger an eingesägten Korken auf, um Infusorien, Rhizopoden etc. zur unmittelbaren Beobachtung zu sammeln.

### 3. Zoological Society of London.

19th December 1882. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of November, and called special attention to a collection of Reptiles from the Western States of North America, presented by Samuel Garman, Esq., and to a young Lynx, from Ballistan, presented by Capt. Baldock, R.A., which was apparently referable to *Felis isabellina* Blyth. — Mr. Slater exhibited some photographs of a new Zebra, from Shoa, lately named *Equus Grevyi*, by M. A. Milne-Edwards, F.M.Z.S., which had been sent to him by that gentleman, and pointed out the differences which separated this animal from the nearly allied *E. zebra*. — The Rev. H. H. Slater, F.Z.S., exhibited and made remarks on the skin of a Shrike (*Lanius* sp. inc.) which had been obtained near Spurn Point, Yorkshire. — The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Lord Lilford, the skin of a young male *Emberiza rustica*, which had been taken at Elstree Reservoir on the 19th November last. Only one other example of this bird had hitherto been recorded as having been met with in Great Britain. — Dr. Günther exhibited, on behalf of Sir Campbell Orde, Bart., a specimen of a Charr (*Salmo alpinus*), obtained in a loch in North Uist, being the first example ever obtained in this loch. — Mr. P. H. Carpenter exhibited and made remarks on some microscopical preparations of *Antedon Eschrichtii*, in which a nervous plexus derived from the fibrillar envelope of the chambered organ was visible at the sides of the

ambulacra of the disk. — Prof. Flower exhibited a photograph (presented to the Society by Mr. James Farmer, F.Z.S.) of Seal Point, Farallone Islands, off the coast of California, showing the immense number of Seals (*Otaria Gillespii* M'Bain) frequenting that locality. — Prof. Flower read a paper on the Whales of the genus *Hyperoodon*, in which he pointed out that one of the most important points in the history of these animals yet unsolved was whether the largeheaded form, with great development of the maxillary crests, called by Dr. J. E. Gray *Lagenocetus latifrons*, was a distinct species, or whether, as suspected by Eschricht, it was the adult male of the common form known as *Hyperoodon rostratus*. The author had asked Capt. David Gray to avail himself of his exceptionally favourable opportunities of observing these animals in their native haunts, to solve this question, with the result shown in the next communication. — A communication was read from Capt. David Gray, SS., 'Eclipse', called »Notes on the Characters and Habits of the Bottlenose Whale (*Hyperoodon*)«, in which it was stated that he had killed 203 of these animals last season, and had traced in the males every gradation of development between the two forms, and had therefore conclusively proved that *Hyperoodon* or *Lagenocetus latifrons* had no existence as a distinct species. The communication was illustrated by sketches and photographs, showing the external characters and cranium in various stages of growth. — Mr. P. H. Carpenter read a paper on the classification of the *Comatulæ*. He criticized the method of formulation recently proposed by Prof. F. J. Bell, and pointed out its disadvantages for the purposes of classification, owing to its being inapplicable to those *Comatulæ* which have irregular arm-divisions. He explained his own system of formulation and classification, and stated that he believed it to be capable of dealing with all possible variations of *Comatula* structure. — Mr. F. Day read a paper on the identity of *Arnoglossus lophotes* Gthr., with *Pleuronectes Grohmanni* Bonap. A second paper by Mr. Day contained remarks on some hybrids between Salmon and Trout. — A paper by Messrs. Godman and Salvin was read, describing some Butterflies from New Ireland, received from the Rev. G. Brown and Mr. E. L. Layard. Among these were examples of two new species, named respectively *Prothoe Layardi* and *Danaüs adustus*. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper containing descriptions of two new species of Fruit-Bats of the genus *Pteropus* from the Caroline Islands. The author proposed to call them *Pteropus phaeocephalus* and *Pt. breviceps*. — A communication was read from Major G. F. L. Marshall, F.Z.S., containing some notes on Asiatic Butterflies. A species of *Amecera* was mentioned as new to the Beluchistan fauna, and three species were described as new to science. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger read the description of a new species of Lizard from Dacotah, based upon some specimens lately presented to the Society's collection by Mr. S. Garman, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., and proposed to name it *Sceloporus Garmani*. — Mr. Arthur G. Butler read a paper in which he gave an account of a collection of Spiders made by the Rev. Deans Cowan in Madagascar. In addition to many interesting and singular forms, were specimens of the curious tailed species *Arachnoura scorpionoides* from Central Madagascar. Six new species were described. — Mr. W. N. Parker read a paper on some points in the anatomy of the Indian Tapir. — Mr. Herbert Druce read a paper descriptive of new species of Moths chiefly from Western Africa and New Guinea.

Fifteen new species were described, as was also a new genus of *Chalcosiidæ* from New Guinea. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

#### 4. Linnean Society of London.

21 December 1882. — Prof. T. S. Cobbold exhibited specimens of *Ligula abdominalis* from the Bream, of *L. leucisci* from the Minnow, and of *L. monogramma* from the Grebe to compare with the *L. Mansonii* from man, in illustration of his paper, *infra*. The *L. abdominalis* is the same worm which is called *L. edulis* by Briganti, and is eaten under the name of »Macaroni piattic«. — Dr. Francis Day read a paper »Observations on the marine Fauna of the East Coast of Scotland.« This contribution was the result of accompanying H.M.S. »Triton« sent to survey certain parts of the coast of Aberdeenshire, Kincardine and Forfar in July 1882. He remarks that the migrations of the Herring have given rise to many speculations, but still require elucidation. The two main objects of migration would appear to be for the purpose of seeking some locality where spawn may be safely deposited and the species continued, or else their endeavour to search for food to maintain their existence. But occasionally it would seem the fish migrate from ground where incessant netting and capture render them uneasy or frightened. If going more seaward it is not unlikely their progeny would locate themselves where reared; but again the new location might be found unsuited and the shoal return to their first habitat. Dr. Day mentions facts connected with the Wick, Moray Firth and Aberdeenshire fisheries showing that at Wick a large race arrives about the beginning of the year and dissappears about March, a small sized lot again appears in May and June, while a larger fatter sort come in great shoals and spawn in August and September. As the Wick fisheries declined those of Fraserburgh increased in yield. It is evident that the fishing is now carried further out to sea, forty or fifty miles being the usual limit. As to the mesh of the nets employed, opinions are very different. The same may be said of the nature of the food of the Herring: but Dr. Day's observations point out to this being minute entomostraca, various ova and small fishes. — Whatever may be said by the fisher folks of decrease in certain localities, the records of the fishery returns denote a steady annual increase in the capture of the Herring from the commencement of this century until the present time. Dr. Day recounts the results of his various dredgings and particularly describes the Crustaceans and the Molluscans all of more or less well known forms. The nature of the ground traversed and the bottom temperatures duly recorded. — A Report on the Echinodermata collected by Dr. Day formed a separate communication by Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell. *Spatangus purpureus*, *Asterias violacea* and *Echinus elegans* were abundantly represented, of the last mentioned there were a very large number of small sized, though not one large specimen. Entangled in the spines of many of them were small egg cases with unfertilized ova within. The Ophiurids were only six in number and but a single Holothurian not in a condition for determination. There were 18 different species of Echinoderms taken in all. — Further notes on the Zoophytes and Sponges obtained in the »Triton's« cruise were embodied in a paper by S. O. Ridley, F.L.S. These groups though relatively few in numbers of species, on the other hand were rich in individual specimens. The Sponge, *Amphilectus (Isodictya)*

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