

Hat demungeachtet der Weingeist sich eine Bahn durch das Cement gemacht, so wische man die betreffenden Stellen trocken ab und bestreiche sie rasch mit etwas Cement. Zuweilen genügt ein einmaliges Bestreichen nicht, folglich ist es rathsam, die Gläser im Laufe der ersten Tage (nach geschehenem Verschlusse) zu untersuchen und die Mängel des Verschlusses zu beseitigen.

Der Verschuß mit dem Hofmann'schen Kitt hat, meiner Ansicht nach, nur zwei Mängel. Erstens wird er bei hoher Temperatur weich; zweitens können die damit bestrichenen Deckelplatten stellenweise sich heben. Bedenkt man aber, daß sämtliche bis jetzt angewandten Kittmassen bei hoher Temperatur flüssig werden und daß ein eventuelles Abspringen des Deckels durch einen zweiten Blasenverschuß verhindert werden kann, so wird man keinen Grund haben zu klagen.

Will man eine Büchse oder ein Cylinderglas, das mit einem Glasstöpsel versehen ist, mittels des Cements verschließen, so ist die Operation insofern leichter als man bei gut passenden Stöpseln nur oben die Ritze mit etwas Kitt zu bestreichen hat. Paßt aber der Stöpsel schlecht, so bestreicht man seitlich denselben, erwärmt ihn und verschließt das Glas indem man nachträglich oben die Ritze mit Cement bestreicht. — Öfters ist es mir auf meinen Reisen gelungen — wenn mein Vorrath an Cylindern ausgegangen war, einfache Conserven- und Senfgläser mittels des Cements mit einem Deckel zu verschließen. Öfters aber auch hat dieses Cement insofern gute Dienste geleistet, als ich die auf Reisen zersprungenen Gläser wieder in Stand setzen konnte, indem ich den Sprung mit Kitt bestrich. Kurz, ich gebrauche den erwähnten »Universal-Kitt« schon seit vier Jahren mit Erfolg und kann denselben als vorzüglich meinen Fachgenossen empfehlen. — Der Verschuß eines jeden Gefäßes kommt mir je nach der Größe auf 3 bis 15 Pf. zu stehen.

Nizza, den 19. Februar 1883.\*

### 1. Zoological Society of London.

6th March, 1883. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February, and called attention to a female Panolia Deer (*Cervus Eldi*) from Siam, received in exchange from the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris; a young male Thar (*Capra jemlaica*), presented by Lieut -Col. Alex. A. A. Kinloch, C.M.Z.S.; and a male Blyth's Tragopan (*Cerionis Blythi*), presented by Capt. W. Brydon, and received through the kind mediation of the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta. — The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of the Rev. F. O. Morris, the drawing of a bird shot in Hampshire in November 1882, which it was suggested represented a Tinamou of some species that had escaped from

captivity. — Mr. J. E. A dy exhibited some microscopical preparations of bone, in one case showing the growth of blood-vessels into cartilage previous to ossification, and in another case presenting a hard section in which the lacunae and canaliculi were extremely well shown. — Dr. Hans Gadow read a paper on the laryngeal muscles of birds, and pointed out first that the muscles of the syrinx are developed from the sterno-hyoid muscles, and, secondly, that the cutaneous muscles are derived from superficial layers of the common muscular stratum. Thirdly, the author considered the connexion between muscle and nerve-supply, illustrating his remarks by diagrams. — A communication was read from the Rev. H. S. Gorham, F.Z.S., containing the descriptions of some new species of Coleoptera belonging to the family Erotylidae. Twenty-nine new species of this family were described, of which ten were from the Philippine Islands, three were from the Andaman Islands, two from Assam, two from the Malay district, six from Africa, and six from Peru. The species treated of belonged chiefly to the subfamilies *Encaustini* and *Dacnini*, the author reserving the remaining subfamilies for a future communication. — Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys read the sixth part of his communications on the Mollusca procured during the 'Lightning' and 'Porcupine' Expeditions. This included an account of the specimens of the groups of *Scissurella*, *Trochus*, *Turbo*, and part of *Littorina*, referable altogether to seventy species. Four genera and twenty species were for the first time described as new. — A communication was read from Mr. H. O. Forbes, F.Z.S., describing a species of scarlet *Myzomela* obtained in the Island of Boeroe, one of the Ceram group. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper on the Geckos of New Caledonia. The object of the author in preparing this paper was that it might serve as a guide to the identification of the Geckotidae of New Caledonia, and at the same time to bring the synonymy into order. To this end the author had compared the typical specimens in the Museums of Brest, Lisbon, Paris, and Brussels with those in the British Museum, and had given short descriptions of every species taken from typical or well-authenticated specimens. The number of species of Geckotidae actually known from New Caledonia was fourteen: of these two were recorded for the first time, one being new to science.

20th March, 1883. — Mr. Sclater called attention to the fact that a living specimen of *Macropus erubescens* (a species originally described from a single specimen living in the Society's Gardens) was in the Gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Melbourne. — Mr. Sclater laid before the meeting a set of the sheets of a new List of British Birds, which had been prepared by a Committee of the 'British Ornithologists' Union', and would shortly be published, and explained the principles upon which it had been constructed. — Prof. Huxley read a paper on the oviduct of the Common Smelt (*Osmèrus eperlanus*), and took occasion to remark on the relations of the Teleostean with the Ganoid Fishes. Prof. Huxley came to the conclusion that the proposal to separate the Elasmobranchs, Ganoids, and Dipnoans into a group, apart from and equivalent to the Teleosteans, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical relations of these fishes. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper containing the description of a new species of Batrachian of the genus *Bufo* obtained at Yokohama, Japan, during the Expedition of H.M.S. 'Challenger'. The author proposed to describe it as *Bufo formosus*. — A communication was read from Mr. W. N. Parker

containing some notes on the respiratory organs of *Rea macrorhyncha*, and comparing these organs with those of the Apteryx and Duck. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of London.

15th March, 1883. — Prof. T. S. Cobbold read a paper on *Simondsia paradoxa* and on its probable affinity with *Sphaerularia bombi*. Thirty years ago Prof. Simonds discovered a remarkable parasite within cysts in the stomach of a wild Boar which died in the Zool. Gartens London. Prof. Simonds regarded the worm as a species of *Strongylus*, but Dr. Cobbold in 1864 suggested its affinities might probably be nearer the genus *Spiroptera*, then naming it *Simondsia*. The original drawings unfortunately were lost and only quite lately along with the specimens they have turned up and have enabled Dr. Cobbold to investigate them more closely. He arrives at the conclusion, that *Simondsia* is a genus of Endoparasitic Nematodes, in which the female is encysted and furnished with an external and much enlarged uterus, whose walls expand into branches terminating in Caeca. The male is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and the female  $\frac{6}{10}$  inch long. Moreover it is now found that what was at first regarded as the head turns out to be the tail so that the supposed Strongyloid character is incorrect. Taking into account what is known of *Sphaerularia bombi* as interpreted by Schneider and whose views are universally accepted, it appears that *Simondsia* though unique, yet approaches towards *Sphaerularia* in respect of the enormously developed female reproductive organ which in both lies outside the body proper. Until Sir J. Lubbock's memoir on *Sphaerularia* appeared, the so-called male had never been indicated; but judged by Schneider's interpretation of that genus, the male is still unknown. Dr. Cobbold points out, that the so called rosette in *Simondsia* is morphologically a prolapsed uterus furnished with two egg containing branches, he regards the external branched processes as homologous with the sphaerules of *Sphaerularia*, whilst the ultimate caecal capsules have nothing comparable to them in nature. Dr. Cobbold describes all the peculiarities of the strange worm in detail and gives a diagnosis of the genus and species. — A paper was read on the Moths of the family *Urapteridae* in the British Museum, by Arthur G. Butler. The author basing distinctions on wing neuration and other characters redistributes the family and indicates the following new genera; *Iristrophus*, *Gonorthus*, *Sermopteris*, *Nepheloleuca*, *Thinopteryx*, *Xeropteryx* and *Aeschropteryx*. The »18th Contribution to the Mollusca of the Challenger Expedition«, by the Rev. R. Boog Watson was read, in which the Author treats of the family *Tornatellidae*, therein describing 6 new species of the genus *Actaeon*.

5th April, 1883. — There was exhibited for R. Morton Middleton a well marked example of wood showing the extensive ravages of the Isopod *Limnoria lignorum*. The wood was from the pier piles of West Hartlepool, where the said Crustacean's depredations are very destructive. — Mr. F. W. Phillips read a communication in which he described a new species of fresh water Infusorian, allied to the genus *Gerda*, and which provisionally is named *G. caudata*. — Other papers read were on botanical subjects. — J. Murie.

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