

morphism of the males, while the females remained very similar. The males were stated to exhibit four very distinct phases of the development in their mandibles, which the author proposed to term »priodont«, »amphiodont«, »mesodont«, and »telodont«. These forms were strongly marked in some species; but in others were connected by insensible gradations, and had been treated by the earlier authors as distinct species. The second part of the memoir contained a monograph of the three known genera which constitute the group Odontolabini. — Mr. E. B. Poulton, F.Z.S., read a memoir on the structure of the tongue in the Marsupialia. The tongues of species of nearly all the important groups of this subclass were described in detail. It was found possible to classify the tongues in three divisions. Of these, *Halmaturus* was the type of the lowest, *Phalangista* of the intermediate, and *Perameles* of the most advanced division. — Mr. J. Wood-Mason, F.Z.S., read a paper on the Embiidae, a little-known family of Insects, on the structure and habits of which he had succeeded in making some investigations during his recent residence in India. He came to the conclusion that the Embiidae undoubtedly belong to the true Orthoptera, and are one of the lowest terms of a series formed by the families Acridioideae, Locustidae, Gryllidae, and Phasmatidae. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.Z.S., read an account of a collection of Frogs made at Yurimaguas, Huallaga River, Northern Peru, by Dr. Hahnel. The collection contained examples of eighteen species, eight of which were regarded as new to science. — Mr. W. F. R. Weldon read a paper on some points in the anatomy of *Phoenicopterus* and its allies. An account was given of the air-cells of the Flamingo, which were shown to differ from those of Lamellirostres, and to agree with those of Storks 1) in having the praebronchial air-cell much divided, 2) in the feeble development of the posterior intermediate cell, and 3) in the great size of the abdominal cell. The pseudopneumon was also shown to differ from that of Lamellirostres, and to agree with that of Storks, in extending back to the cloaca. A detailed comparison between the muscles, especially those of the hind limb, gave the same results. The larynx, however, being Anserine, and the skull intermediate, the position expressed by Huxley's term Amphimorphae was considered fully justifiable. — Mr. Sclater read a paper, in which he gave the description of six apparently new species of South-American Passeres. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

28th Nov., 1883. — 1. Some fishes of New Britain and the adjoining islands. By Charles W. De Vis, B.A. The names of the new specimens [?species] described are — *Serranus perguttatus* and *cruentus*, *Mesoprius flavirosea*, *Tetraroge vestita*, *Acanthurus Zebra*, *Rhynchichthys Novae-Britanniae*, *Harpage rosea* (a new genus of the Berycidae), *Salarias aequipinnis*, *Amphiprion Arion*, *Pomacentrus onyx* and *notatus*, *Nesiotis purpurascens* (a new genus of the Labridae), *Exocoetus longibarba*, *Arius armiger*, *Herpetichthys cobra* (a new genus of the Muraenidae), *Tetrodon insularium* and *laevis*. — 2. Some results of Trawl fishing outside Port Jackson. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. In this Paper are given. — 1) an account of two trials of a large Beam Trawl in 40 to 50 fathoms water by the order of the Commissioner of Fisheries; 2) a list of the fishes captured, and 3rd, descriptions of two new species — a skate — *Raia australis*, and a Gurnard — *Lepidotrigla Mulhali*.

Mr. Macleay considers the result promising on the whole. — Mr. Macleay stated that he had been informed by Professor McCoy, that the large shark captured at Portland, Victoria, and which had been spoken of at last month's meeting of the Society, was the *Selache maxima*, or Basking Shark of the Arctic Seas, and that the dimensions had been correctly reported. — Dr. Cox exhibited the skull of a common rabbit which had been sent to him by the rabbit inspector of the district on the Darling River, between Hay and Wilcannia. In this skull the incisor teeth of both jaws were enormously elongate; the upper pair being over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, curving downwards and outwards; the lower, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, in the normal direction. Professor Stephens pointed out that similar overgrowths were common in all rodents, when one or more incisors had been lost; but that in this case the abnormal divarication of the upper pair, had led to the continued growth of all four teeth, since they could not meet so as to wear each other down. — Dr. Cox also exhibited some portions of large Encrinite stems from Camboon, Dawson River, Queensland; and two numbers of the Forest Flora of South Australia, by J. E. Brown, F.L.S. — Mr. Morton exhibited a fine collection of Australian Annelids and Soft Mollusks beautifully mounted on white and blue glass slides. — Mr. Brazier exhibited on behalf of Mr. J. F. Bailey, a beautiful specimen of *Cypraea contusa*, McCoy, from Eocene limestone, Victoria. — Mr. Whitelegge exhibited under the microscope a Plumatella-like form, which he considered to be new, from a pond in Moore Park.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Amsterdam. Dr. C. Kerbert, der die wissenschaftliche Abtheilung des Aquariums der Königl. Zoologischen Gesellschaft »Natura Artis Magistra« leitet, ist zum Privatdocent der Zoologie an der Universität ernannt.

Tübingen. Der Prosector und Privatdocent Dr. Aug. Froriep ist zum außerordentlichen Professor ernannt worden.

Necrolog.

Am 1. Juli 1883 starb in Albany, N. Y., seinem Geburtsorte, der bekannte Lepidopterolog Dr. James Spencer Bailey. Er war am 25. Februar 1830 geboren.

Am 7. August 1883 starb in Covington, Kenton Co, Kentucky, Mr. Vactor Tousey Chambers, einer der bekanntesten und anerkanntesten Microlepidopterologen Nord-Americas.

Am 15. November 1883 starb in Philadelphia Dr. John Lawrence Le Conte, bekannt als ausgezeichneter Entomolog. Er war als Sohn des gleichfalls als Zoolog bekannten Major John E. Le Conte am 18. Mai 1825 in New York geboren.

Am 30. November 1883 starb in Lund Dr. Sven Nilsson, emer. Professor der Zoologie an der dortigen Universität, bekannt durch zahlreiche, besonders faunistische Arbeiten; im Jahre 1787 geb., Nestor der Zoologen.

Berichtigung.

In No. 159 p. 62 muß es in der Anmerkung 12, Zeile 10 v. o. heißen: »und nicht als wesentlich anerkannte«, statt »und einst etc.«

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