

Nervensystem und Wassergefäße konnte ich bis jetzt bei unserer Turbellarie nicht mit Sicherheit nachweisen und eben so bin ich über die Zahl der Geschlechtsöffnungen nicht ganz im Klaren.

Diese und einige andere Beobachtungen wurden von mir ange- stellt, indem ich in der K. K. zoologischen Station zu Triest arbeitete, und fühle ich mich verpflichtet bei dieser Gelegenheit dem hohen österreichischen Ministerium für Cultus und Unterricht, so wie dem Director der Station — Herrn Professor Dr. Claus in Wien — für die mir gestattete Benutzung eines Arbeitsplatzes und dem Stationsin- spector, Herrn Dr. Graeffe, für die lebenswürdige Beschaffung des Untersuchungsmaterials meinen innigsten Dank auszusprechen.

Triest, am 30. October 1884.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

2nd Dec. 1884. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of Nov. 1884, and called attention to a pair of Tasmanian Wolves (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), obtained by purchase, being the first examples of this animal received since the pair presented in 1863. — Colonel Biddulph exhibited a stuffed specimen of the Wild Sheep of Cyprus (*Ovis ophion*), sent for presentation to the British Museum by Sir Robert Biddulph, the High Commissioner of Cyprus. Colonel Biddulph also exhibited three heads of the Wild Sheep of Beluchistan, named (*Ovis Blanfordi* by Mr. Hume, and drew attention to their similarity to *Ovis cycloceros* from the Salt Range, which led him to express doubts as to the distinctness of *Ovis Blanfordi* as a species. — The Secretary called the attention of the Meeting to the death, on the 5th July last, of the Greater Vasa Parrot (*Coracopsis vasa*), presented to the Society by the late C. Telfair, Esq., in July 1830, which had thus passed 54 years in the Society's Gardens, and made some observations on a peculiar habit of this species. — A communication was read from the Rev. A. M. Norman and the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, containing an account of the first portion of the Crustacea Isopoda dredged during the expedition of the 'Porcupine', 'Lightning', and 'Valorous'. The memoir contained descriptions of the representatives of the three families Tanaidae, Apsseudidae, and Anthuridae obtained during the several expeditions. A great number of new forms, chiefly from deep water, including several new genera (*Sphyraphus*, *Alsotannis*, and *Tanaella* among the Tanaidae, and *Anthelura*, *Hyssura*, *Cyathura*, and *Calathura* among the Anthuridae), were described. — Mr. G. E. Dobson, F.R.S., exhibited a diagram designed to illustrate the evolution of the Mammalia, after Huxley. — Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell read the fifth of his series of Studies in Holothuroidea. The present paper gave some further information on the characters of the Cotton-Spinner (*Holothuria nigra*). — Mr. J. Bland Sutton read a paper on the parasphenoid, the vomer, and the palato-pterygoid arcade of the vertebrated skeleton. Mr. Sutton came to the conclusion that the parasphenoid of Fishes was the homologue of the

vomer of Mammals. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.Z.S., read some notes on the Edible Frogs introduced into England, which he referred to two forms — *Rana esculenta typica* of France and Belgium, and *Rana esculenta Lessonae* of Italy. — A communication was read from the Count T. Salvadori containing remarks on certain species of Birds from Timor Laut. — A communication was read from Mr. E. P. Ramsay, C.M.Z.S., containing the description of a supposed new species of Flycatcher from New Guinea, proposed to be called *Rhipidura fallax*. — Mr. F. Day read the third of his papers on races and hybrids among the Salmonidae. The author gave an account of how the Salmon, which had been raised in freshwater at Howietown had been artificially obtained; and pointed out that all the hybrids between the Salmon and the Trouts had proved sterile, while the hybrids between the Trouts and the Chars had proved fertile. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

4th December, 1884. — A paper was read by Dr. Francis Day on the »Relationship of Indian and African Fresh-water Fish-Fauna.« In this Communication the author refers to certain papers of his read before the Society on previous occasions, but he more particularly deals with the differences shown between his own statements therein and those subsequently given by Dr. Günther in his »Introduction to the study of Fishes«. Dr. Day is inclined to believe that in the consideration of Indian fish distribution there seems a possibility that certain marine forms, for example the Acanthopterygian *Lates*, the siluroid family *Arinae* and others have been included among the fresh water fauna by Dr. Günther, whereas fresh water forms such as *Ambassis*, several genera of the Gobies, as *Sicydium*, *Gobius*, *Eleotris*, etc., have been omitted from the fresh water fauna of India by Dr. Günther. Thus Dr. Day attempts to show that there may be less affinity between the African and Indian regions so far as fresh-water fishes are concerned than there is between his restricted Indian region and that of the Malay Archipelago. He adds that of 87 genera found in India, Ceylon and Burmah 14 extend to Africa, but 44 to the Malay Archipelago; whereas out of 369 species, only 4 extend to Africa and 29 to the Malay Archipelago. — On *Heterolepidotus grandis*, a fossil fish from the Lias, was the title of a paper by Mr. James W. Davis. The author describes the specialities of this form and remarks that the genus had been instituted by Sir Philip Egerton for certain fish closely related to *Lepidotus* but differing in their dentition and scaly armature. The *H. grandis* has interest among other things, in the attachment of the dorsal and anal fins with the series of well developed interspinous bones, in the peculiar arrangement of the articular apparatus of the pectoral fins and in the heterocercal form of the tail. — J. Murie.

Bemerkung der Verlagshandlung.

Der Preis des »Zoologischen Anzeigers« muß wegen erheblicher Vermehrung des Textes und sonstiger größerer Herstellungskosten von 1885 an auf **Mark 15**, — jährlich erhöht werden.

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