

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.

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