

Das Agassiz'sche Experiment ist der einfachste und klarste Ausdruck dieser Verhältnisse. Wenn der Fuß ausgestreckt wird, verlieren die im Schalenraum gelegenen Organe an Volumen, der Schalenraum selbst wird durch das weitere Auseinanderklaffen der Schalenhälften vergrößert und das vom turgescenten Fuße verdrängte Wasser läuft in den Schalenraum. Ein Steigen des Wasserniveaus kann daher unter keinen Umständen stattfinden.

Eben so einfach ist die Erklärung des von Carrière beschriebenen Versuches. Bezüglich der näheren Details verweise ich auf meine größere Arbeit.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

3rd March, 1885. — Dr. E. Hamilton made some remarks on the supposed existence of the Wild Cat (*Felis catus*) in Ireland, as stated at a former meeting, observing that there was no record of the Wild Cat being indigenous to that country. Dr. Hamilton believed that the Cat shown at the meeting in question was only the offspring of domestic Cats born and bred in the woods of that district. — A letter was read from Mr. J. H. Thomson, C.M.Z.S., giving the locality of *Helix* (*Hemitrochus*) *flicosta*, which had been previously unknown. — Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks on the skin of a singular variety of the Leopard which had been obtained in South Africa. The back in this specimen was black and the tail reddish grey, while the usual characteristic spots of the ordinary Leopard were nearly altogether absent. — Mr. H. H. Johnston, F.Z.S., gave a general account of the principal animals observed by him during his recent journey to Kilimanjaro and his stay on that mountain. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a report on the Mammals obtained and observed by Mr. Johnston during his expedition. — Capt. G. E. Shelley read a report on the birds collected by Mr. H. H. Johnston in the Kilimanjaro district. The collection contained examples of fifty species, six of which were believed to be new to science. — Mr. Charles O. Waterhouse read a paper on the insects collected on Kilimanjaro by Mr. H. H. Johnston, and gave the descriptions of six new species of Coleoptera, of which examples occurred in the collection. — Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell read a description of a Nematoid Worm (*Gordius vermicosus*) obtained by Mr. Johnston on Kilimanjaro, which was found to be parasitic on a species of *Mantis*. — Mr. E. J. Miers communicated the description of a new variety of River-crab of the genus *Thelphusa* (*T. depressa* Krauss, var. *Johnstoni*) which had been obtained by Mr. H. H. Johnston in the streams of Kilimanjaro. — Mr. Francis Day read the fourth of the series of his papers on races and hybrids among the Salmonidae, continuing the account of the Howietown experiments from November 1884 to the present time. — Prof. Ray Lankester read some notes on the heart described by Sir Richard Owen in 1841 as that of *Apteryx*, and came to the conclusion that the heart in question was that of an *Ornithorhynchus*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

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