

Ruderreihen eine röthlich-gelbe oder röthlich-violette Farbe und auch sonst alle Merkmale der Mertens'schen Species angenommen¹⁰.

Ein neuer Gattungsname erscheint durchaus gerechtfertigt, der frühere Speciesname sollte aber unbedingt beibehalten werden und schlage ich daher vor, das Thier fortan als: *Lampetia cucumis* (Fol) zu benennen mit folgenden Synonymen: *Pancerina singularis* (Chun), *Lampetia pancerina* (Chun), *Beroe cucumis* (Mertens).

6. Berichtigung.

In Bezug auf die Haller'sche Angabe in: »Über das blaue Hochzeitskleid des Grasfrosches«, Zool. Anzeiger No. 207 p. 611, daß in der neueren Litteratur dieser Thatsache anscheinend keine Erwähnung geschieht, möchte ich die Aufmerksamkeit der Leser auf Leydig's »Die Anuren Batrachier der deutschen Fauna«, Bonn, 1877 p. 121—123, wo derselbe diese längst bekannte Erscheinung zu erklären versucht und von früheren Beobachtern bereits Steenstrup, Collin, v. Siebold, Thomas und Fatio zu citiren in der Lage ist.

Frankfurt a/M., den 29. October 1885.

Dr. O. Boettger.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

3rd Nov. 1885. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the months of June, July, August, and September 1885. and called attention to certain interesting accessions which had been received during that period. Amongst these were specially noted a Spurred Chameleon (*Chamaeleon calcarifer*) from Aden, presented by Major J. W. Yerbury, R. A.; and a fine series of Australian Reptiles, received in exchange from the Zoological Society of New South Wales. — Mr. Selater exhibited the skull of a Tapir received by the Society in May 1878, which was then described as *Tapirus Roulini*, but which had since been found, upon anatomical examination, to be merely a dark variety of *Tapirus americanus*. — A letter was read from Mr. J. Caldwell, C.M.Z.S., of Port Louis, Mauritius, announcing the finding of a new deposit of Dodo-bones in a small cavern in the south-west part of the island. — An extract was read from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Dr. F. H. Bauer, C.M.Z.S., of Buitenzorg, Java, containing some notes on the Flying Lizard (*Ptychozoon homalcephalum*) of that island. — Prof. Bell exhibited and made remarks on a fine

¹⁰ In seiner ersten Schrift hatte Chun gar keine Kenntniss von der Mertens'schen Beschreibung seiner vermeintlich neuen Qualle. Seitdem hat nun Chun diese Mertens'sche Angabe gefunden, hilft sich aber darüber hinweg indem er seine Art für verschieden von der Mertens'schen erklärt. Es hat dieser Irrthum, wie oben gesagt, seinen Grund darin, daß Mertens und ich erwachsene Exemplare sahen, Chun dagegen nur jugendliche Individuen beobachtete.

specimen of the Decapod Crustacean *Alpheus megacheles*, obtained by Mr. Spencer at Herm, Channel Islands. — Mr. Martin Jacoby communicated the second portion of his paper on the Phytophagous Coleoptera of Japan obtained by Mr. George Lewis during his second journey, 1880—1881. The present part treated of the Halticinae and Galerucinae of Mr. Lewis's collection. — Mr. A. G. Butler read a paper containing an account of two collections of Lepidoptera recently received from Somali-land. Mr. Butler considered that the Lepidopterous fauna of Somali-land was essentially Arabian in character. — Mr. L. R. Lydekker, F.Z.S., described a last upper molar of a Mastodon, which had been obtained by Mr. A. H. Everett, C.M.Z.S., in Borneo, and referred it to a small race of *M. latidens*, previously known only from the Pliocene Siwaliks of India and Burma. The specimen was of much interest, as increasing our knowledge of the eastern range of the Siwalik mammals. — Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., read a monograph of the genus *Paradoxurus*. After a critical examination of a large series of specimens, Mr. Blanford came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to reduce the numerous so-called species of this genus to about ten well-marked forms. — Mr. W. T. Blanford, on behalf of Mr. J. A. Murray, read a paper containing the description of a new species of *Mus* from Sind, proposed to be called *Mus Gleadowi*. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.Z.S., read an account of the specific characters and structure of some New-Zealand Earthworms of the genus *Acanthodrilus*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

5th November 1885. — Sir J. Lubbock, Pres. in the Chair. — Mr. A. E. Heath showed a Golden Eagle in its characteristic plumage of the 2nd year. — The first part of an exhaustive Monograph on Recent Brachiopoda, accompanied by illustrations, by the late Dr. Thomas Davidson was read by the Secretary. In this part of his Contribution, the author reviews the labours of his predecessors in the field, both with regard to the shell, to the anatomy of the adult, and to the embryology. As regards the perplexing question of affinities he remarks: — »Now although I do not admit the Brachiopoda to be Worms, they may as well as the Mollusca and some other groups of invertebrates, have originally diverged from an ancestral vermiform stem, such as the remarkable worm-like mollusk *Neomenia* would denote. He lays stress on the Brachiopodous individual being the product of a single ovum and not giving rise to others by gemmation. He considers that the shell, the pallial lobes, the intestine, the nerves, and the atrial system, afford characters amply sufficient to define the Class. The greatest depth at which a living species has been found alive, has been 2990 fathoms. As to Classification he groups the recent species into two great divisions: — I. Anthropomata (Owen = Clisterata (King), II. Lypomata (Owen) = Tretenterata (King). The Anthropomata he groups in 3 families: — 1st Fam. Terebratulacea with 7 subfamilies and 13 genera and subgenera, 70 species, and 21 uncertain species: — 2nd Fam. Thecideidæ with 1 genus and 2 species: 3rd Fam. Rhynchonellidæ, 1 genus, 1 subgenus and 8 species. The Lypomata he also groups into 3 families, 1st Fam. Craniidæ with 1 genus and 4 species, 5 genera and subgenera, 23 species and 7 uncertain species: — 2nd Fam. Discinidæ with 1 genus, 1 subgenus und 8 species: —