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 = Clistenterata (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: —

3rd Fam. Lingulidæ with 1 genus, 1 subgenus and 11 species. He does not concur with Mr. Deslongchamps' scheme (1884) of classifying the Terebratulina, bringing forward Mr. Dall's observations on *Waldheimia floridana*, of delicate spiculæ in the floor of the great sinuses as telling evidence against the arrangement. Dr. Davidson then proceeds to treat of the various genera and species adding remarks in detail of the Terebratulaceæ from his standpoint and throughout giving copious descriptions and observations on each. — J. Murie.

3. Anzeige.

Die unterzeichnete von der Königlichen Academie dei Lincei in Rom auf Antrag Sr. Excellenz des Königlich Italienischen Marine-Ministers ernannte Commission bringt hierdurch zur allgemeinen Kenntnis, daß ein reichhaltiges Material an Seethieren fast aller Classen so wie auch marinen Pflanzen in der Zoologischen Station zu Neapel deponirt ist. Dieses Material ist von der italienischen Corvette »Vettor Pisani« auf einer mehrjährigen Erdumschiffung, ferner in dem Rothen und im Aegaeischen Meere gesammelt und mit modernen Hilfsmitteln conservirt worden, so daß es sich sowohl für anatomische und histologische, wie auch für systematisch-faunistische Studien eignet.

Die Commission stellt dieses Material zur Verfügung der Gelehrten aller Nationen, welche begonnene Monographien vervollständigen oder neue in Arbeit nehmen, oder aber mit Bearbeitung specieller organologischer und histologischer Probleme beschäftigt sind, und um Überlassung des betreffenden sie interessirenden Materials bei der Commission einkommen. Die bezüglichen schriftlichen Eingaben, über deren Berücksichtigung die Commission zu befinden hat, sind an Herrn Prof. Trinchese, Università di Napoli, zu richten.

Prof. Trinchese, Neapel. Prof. Todaro, Rom.
Prof. Passerini, Parma.
Prof. Giglioli, Florenz. Linienschiffs-Lieutenant Chierchia, Neapel.
Prof. Dohrn, Neapel.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Königsberg. Dr. Karl Brandt, ehemals Assistent an der Zoologischen Station zu Neapel, hat sich an der Universität Königsberg für Zoologie habilitirt.

Staßburg i/Els. Dr. Justus Carrière ist zum außerordentlichen Professor ernannt worden.

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