

heut zu Tage habe ich 14 verschiedene Arten beobachtet. Die Mollusken sind durch die bekannte *Helix cellaria* vertreten.

Interessanter sind natürlich die Troglobien und Trogliphilen, welche meistens der Sehorgane entbehren. Es sind hier Vertreter der Thysanuren, Myriapoden und Arachniden.

Thysanura. Alle Familien der Thysanuren sind vertreten.

a) Fam. *Smythuridae* findet hier ihren Vertreter durch die winzige *Dicyrtoma pigmaea* Wankel; kommt sehr selten in der Slouper- und Katharinenhöhle vor, und ist nach der Angabe Wankel's sehr schwer zu erlangen, da sie bei der geringsten Berührung mit unglaublicher Schnelligkeit verschwindet. Ich selbst habe sie bis heut zu Tage nur zweimal beobachtet, aber nie ist es mir gelungen ihrer habhaft zu werden.

b) Fam. *Templetoniidae*. Aus dieser Familie ist *Heteromurus margaritarius* Wankel der interessanteste. Lebt sehr zahlreich in allen Räumen unserer größeren Grotten und dient hauptsächlich den Aca-riden als willkommene Beute. Von ihm unterscheidet sich wesentlich der von mir gefundene *Heteromurus hirsutus* sp. nov. Diese Art ist perlmutterglänzend, fast ohne braune Pigmentzellen, mit zierlichen Schuppen und eigenartigen Borsten bedeckt. Sehr selten findet man den eigenthümlichen *Tritomurus macrocephalus* Kolenati, der in der Slouperhöhle an feuchten Travertinwänden und am Wasser der Tropfbrunnen herumspringt. Ein Gen. nov. bildet eine winzige, schneeweiße, augenlose Thysanure, eine der kleinsten, die ich überhaupt kenne, welche sehr zahlreich in den Fledermaus excrementen der Slouperhöhle lebt. Sowohl im Eingange, als auch sehr tief in der Slouperhöhle finden wir zwei Vertreter der Gattung *Macrotoma* Bourl. *M. plumbea* Templ. und *M. viridiscens* Wankel. Ich kenne sie auch aus der Ochozer- und Katharinenhöhle. Die Fam. *Templetoniidae* ist hier noch durch eine eigenthümliche Art vertreten, deren Diagnose ich bisher mit Sicherheit nicht stellen konnte.

(Schluß folgt.)

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

June 20th 1899. — Mr. W. E. de Winton, F.Z.S., made some remarks on a small collection of mammal-skins from British Central Africa, which had been transmitted to Mr. Selater by Mr. Alfred Sharpe, C.B. — Mr. de Winton also exhibited the mounted heads of a male and female Red-flanked Duiker (*Cephalophus rufilatus* Gray), collected by Mr. J. F. Abadie in the Borgu country of the Niger District; and the skull of a male of the same

species obtained by Capt. W. Giffard near Gambaga, in the back country of the Gold Coast. — The Hon. Walter Rothschild, F.Z.S., read a memoir on the Cassowaries, which contained notes on and an enumeration of the species and geographical races of these birds. He also exhibited the originals of the plates which are to illustrate the paper when published in the Society's 'Transactions'. — Mr. C. W. Andrews, F.Z.S., gave a description of a new type of bird, the skull and pelvis of which had lately been discovered by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, enclosed in a nodule in the London Clay of Sheppey. The specimen indicated the existence in the Lower Eocene of a bird nearly related to the Tropic-birds (*Phaethon*), but which, in some respects, approached the other Steganopods (e. g. *Sula*) more closely than *Phaethon* did. This was particularly noticeable in the pelvis and hind limb, which, in *Phaethon* and *Fregata*, had undergone great reduction through partial disuse; while in the fossil they resembled the pelvis and hind limbs of the more normal Steganopods in their relative size. The author regarded the specimen as belonging to a new form, for which the name *Prophaethon Shrubsolei* (gen. et sp. nov.) was suggested. — A communication from Mr. J. Y. Johnson, C.M.Z.S., treated of the Antipatharian Corals of Madeira, and of a specimen from the West Indies in the British Museum. The eight species of these Corals found in Madeira, one of which (*Leiopathes expansa*) was described as new, were dealt with in the paper. A new variety of *Aphanipathes Wollastoni*, viz. *A. Wollastoni pilosa*, was defined, and the name of *Antipathella Brooki* was given to a West-Indian specimen in the collection of the British Museum. — A communication was read from Mr. Stanley S. Flower, F.Z.S., containing notes on the Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) made on a young male example of this animal which had lived for a short time in the Egyptian Zoological Gardens at Ghizeh, Cairo. — A communication from Mr. Alexander Sutherland on the temperature of the Ratite Birds was based on observations made on specimens of birds of this family in the Society's Gardens. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., read a paper on the American Spadefoot (*Scaphiopus solitarius* Holbrook), in which he pointed out that this frog had affinities with both *Pelobates* and *Pelodytes*, and that these three genera together formed one natural family, viz. the *Pelobatidae*. — Mr. W. L. H. Duckworth read a paper containing an account of the female Chimpanzee, known as "Johanna", living in the Menagerie of Messrs. Barnum and Bailey. The history and habits, diet in captivity, intellectual attainments, physical proportions, and appearance of this Ape were dealt with in the paper, as also was the question of species, the author regarding the specimen as allied to the Chimpanzees rather than to the Gorilla. — A communication from Mr. R. Lydekker gave an account of a new species of Kob Antelope (specimens of which had recently been received in a collection from Sierra Leone), under the name of *Cobus nigricans*. Mr. Lydekker also drew attention to skins of a Kob from Barotseland, recently received at the British Museum, which he had identified with *C. senganus*. The specimens of the latter form he stated differed so slightly from the type of *C. Vardonii* that he was inclined to regard them as not worthy of specific rank, and to refer them to a subspecies which he proposed to call *C. Vardonii senganus*. — Mr. Lydekker also sent a description of a specimen of a Leopard from the Caucasus, belonging to the collection of Prince Demidoff, which differed in several respects from the Common Leopard, and which he proposed to regard as a subspecies under

the name of *Felis pardus tulliana*. — A third communication from Mr. R. Lydekker related to the former existence of a Sirenian of some kind in St. Helena, which had been noticed by former observers in that island, but to which no reference had been made by recent authors. — Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., read a paper on the brain of the Capybara (*Hydrochoerus capybara*) based on examination of specimens in the Society's Gardens. — Mr. Beddard also read a paper, prepared by himself and Miss Sophie M. Fedarb, containing notes on the anatomy of the Worms *Perichaeta biserialis* and its variations and *Trichochaeta hesperidum*. — Dr. Woods Hutchinson read a paper on the Zoological Distribution of tuberculosis from observations made mainly in the Society's Gardens. Of 215 autopsies made in the Prosector's Room during the past six months, 49 presented the lesions of tuberculosis, i.e. 25.3 per cent. of the Mammals and Birds. This mortality fell most heavily upon the Ruminants and Gallinae, and least so upon the Carnivores and Raptors. Race or family appeared to exert little influence upon susceptibility, mode of housing only a small amount, and food and food-habits much more. A close correspondence appeared to exist between immunity and the relative size of the heart in both Birds and Mammals. — A communication was read from Dr. A. G. Butler containing an account of a small collection — consisting of 19 specimens — of Butterflies sent home from Muscat by Lt.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar. — Dr. J. W. Gregory, F.Z.S., read a paper containing an account of the West-Indian species of Corals of the genus *Madrepora*. — A communication was read from Marquis Ivera on the Black Roe-deer of Hanover. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

May 31st, 1889. — 1) Revision of the Australian *Curculionidae* belonging to the Subfamily *Cryptorhynchides*. Part iii. By Arthur M. Lea. A natural group of genera associated with *Melanterius* are dealt with in this paper. Eight genera and fifty-five species are described, of which four genera and forty-one species are new. Three genera and six species belonging to the group are unknown to the writer. — 2) Anthropological. — 3) Description of a supposed new Pardalote, its Nest and Eggs. By Robert Hall. (Communicated by the Secretary.) The bird described as *P. gracilis* turns out to be *P. assimilis*, Ramsay, not previously recorded from Victoria, and with less white on the primaries than might be expected from Sharpe's remarks in Cat. Brit. Mus. Birds X. Also no detailed description of *P. assimilis* has yet been published, and moreover it varies in the amount of white on the primaries. I wish therefore to prevent the name *P. gracilis* from going any further. The matter will be referred to in the next abstract. — Mr. Percy E. Williams exhibited the stalked and ribbed cocoon of Lewin's Case-Moth (*Clania Lewinii*, Westw., fam. *Psychidae*) found on an Angophora, to the ribbed capsules of which the cocoon bears in many respects a striking resemblance. — Mr. Rainbow exhibited a small quantity of silk spun by spiders of the genus *Nephila*, Leach, and drew attention to its great strength. Native birds, like *Zosterops*, are often caught in the webs of these spiders, and hang there until the wind and weather have reduced them to absolute skeletons. — Mr. Edgar R. Waite communicated Notes on the reported occurrence of *Crocodylus porosus* in Fiji, and of the lizard *Brachylophus* in the Friendly Islands.

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