belonging to the Sub-class Branchiopoda, was found in various parts of the world, living in salt lakes and in the shallow ponds in which sea-water is exposed to evaporation for the manufacture of salt. It formerly occurred in England, but had probably long been extinct in this country. An accidental observation recently made at the Natural History Museum showed, however, that it was a very easy matter to obtain a supply of living specimens. "Tidman's Sea Salt," as sold in the shops, frequently, if not always, contained living eggs of *Artemia*, and an 8 °/₀ solution, allowed to stand for a few days, was found to contain a swarm of nauplius larvæ. The first attempt at rearing these failed owing probably to lack of food-material in the water. The juice of green leaves pounded in a mortar and strained through muslin was found to be a suitable food, and the addition of a few drops of this at intervals of about a week enabled the specimens exhibited to be raised to maturity. All of them were females, and swarms of larvæ of the second (parthenogenetic) generation had appeared.

The Secretary remarked that on a recent visit to the Ostrich Farm of Mr. Carl Hagenbeck at Stellingen, near Hamburg, he had seen in the incubator fertile eggs of *Struthio massaicus* from German East Africa, *S. australis* from South Africa, and *S. molybdophanes* from Somaliland, the eggs all having been laid at Stellingen. A. Reichenow ('Die Vögel Afrikas,' vol. i. p. 7) had already described and figured certain specific differences in the number and arrangement of the pits on the eggs of these species. He himself had been interested to notice that the eggs of the Masai Ostrich were much larger than those of the others, more spherical in shape, and very smooth and porcelanous in texture. Those of the Cape Ostrich were somewhat similar in shape and texture, but were much smaller; Mr. Hagenbeck had informed him that a pair of the Masai Ostrich bred by himself and sent out to the Cape were regarded by expert ostrich farmers there as unusually large birds. The eggs of the Somali Ostrich were larger than those of the Cape Ostrich, but smaller than those of the Masai species, and were markedly oval in shape with a rougher, less polished surface.

The Secretary also remarked that on his recent visit to Mr. Hagenbeck's Zoological Park at Stellingen, near Hamburg, he had the pleasure of seeing a fine young pair of the common African Rhinoceros, obtained from British East Africa, the exact locality being unknown. The male closely resembled the ordinary figures and mounted examples of the species, in that the skin appeared to be smoothly stretched over the sides of the body, but the ears were fringed with long tufts of hair. The female, on the other hand, had no hair on the margin of the ears, and the general external appearance was very different. At first sight it seemed

as if it were in very poor condition, the ribs standing out through the skin, but closer inspection showed that in reality the skin of the flanks was disposed in thick, permanent folds, arranged roughly like ribs. Thinking it possible that these differences might indicate the existence of distinct races of the Rhinoceros, on returning to London he had at once examined the Society's own pair of examples of this species, both of which had come from British East Africa, probably somewhere near Nairobi. The female, purchased in 1906, had the ears unfringed with hair, like those of Mr. Hagenbeck's female, but the rib-folds on the skin were no more than indicated, although there were very heavy permanent folds round the neck. In the male, obtained in the current year from Nairobi as part of the King's African Collection, the ears were fringed with hair as in Mr. Hagenbeck's male, whilst the rib-like folds on the skin were extremely strongly marked, as in the case of Mr. Hagenbeck's female. The presence or absence of the marginal fringe on the ears was therefore probably either an individual or a sexual character. In the absence of knowledge of the exact provenance of all the four examples, nothing could be said as to whether or no the presence of the rib-like permanent folds on the body were racial. Their existence, however, as well as the presence of the heavy fold round the neck, showed that it was not correct to distinguish the Asiatic Rhinoceroses from those of Africa by the presence in the former of permanent skin-folds. The neck-fold was almost identical ir both, whilst, although they were differently arranged, deep body-folds occurred in both.

Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.R.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent of the Society's Gardens, exhibited a photograph (text-fig. 201) of a foal born in the Gardens on June 21st and bred between a male Somaliland Wild Ass (*Equus asinus somaliensis*) and a female Mountain Zebra (*Equus zebra*) and made the following remarks:—

"The period of gestation, dating from the day of service to the birth, was $12\frac{3}{4}$ months. The general colour of the foal is sandy fawn, the ground tint of the legs being markedly whiter. The ears are long, as in both parents, and have a large apical black patch, fading inferiorly in front to brown, and a brown transverse basal stripe, running upwards mesially: a corresponding basal stripe is present on the ear in the dam but not in the sire. There is no white tip to the ear such as is seen in all Zebras. The lips and area round the nostrils are black, and there is no white on the muzzle, such as is seen in all typical Asses. Halfway between the forehead and the muzzle there is an area covered with many close-set narrow brown stripes and some very faint stripes are traceable on the lower edges of the under jaw. The mane is like that of the sire (text-fig. 202), black in the centre and sandy fawn externally, the pale external portion showing no trace of breaking up into evenly spaced tufts, such as are seen in