

ontstond daarop zoo'n groot aantal stengelgroei-punten, dat deze elkaar gingen verdringen. (Fig. 7). Hierop nemen wij waar een stuk bast met 64 jonge stengels. In het geheel telden wij er 395, over den ring verdeeld. Alleen op 1/10 deel van den ring ontplooiden zich maar enkele jonge stengels. Dezelfde verschijnselen deden zich ook bij andere voor en de conclusie, die hieruit te trekken valt, is de volgende: In een niet geringde plant of plantendeel zijn de regeneratiestoffen in kleine hoeveelheden aanwezig; pas onder invloed van den een of anderen prikkel worden zij bijgevormd, althans sterk vermeerderd, waarna dan de regeneratie flink tot uiting komt.

Derde groep: De regeneratiestoffen zijn aanwezig, maar komen niet tot uiting, wanneer er nog bladeren aanwezig zijn, die het leven van 't individu nog trachten in stand te houden. Intuschen heeft de regeneratiestof haar levenskracht verloren en als de bladeren zijn afgestorven, is de plant dood, b.v. *Sparmania africana*.

Beschouwen wij verder even die houtgewassen, die wel regeneratie vertoonden. In de internodiën blijkt, dat er een verschil bestaat tusschen den tijdsduur, dat de stengelgroei-punten optreden, iets, dat te verwachten was, maar zelfs voor planten van dezelfde moederplant afkomstig, treedt dit nog op. In den tijd, die er noodig is van den eersten dag der ringwond tot op den dag, dat de eerste groei-punten zichtbaar worden, moet er dus een groote verandering optreden. Reeds vroeger merkten wij op,

dat eerst een callusing optreedt en daaruit de wortel- of stengelgroei-punten in dit weefsel. Nu moet een opklimmende ontwikkeling reeds aanwezig zijn tot aan de vorming van nieuwe meristemen.

In een hierop volgende publicatie hopen wij een overzicht te kunnen geven van deze reeks, verduidelijkt door microphoto's.

Samenvatting van de eerste en tweede publicatie.

1°. In de internodiën treedt regeneratie van stengelmeristemen op. Daar, waar ze niet optreden, kennen wij de voorwaarden niet, waaronder zij zich zullen ontwikkelen.

2°. In een niet geringden boom is de regeneratiestof in kleine hoeveelheden aanwezig, vermoedelijk in de bewaarplaatsen van het voedsel, maar in beperkte hoeveelheden beweegt het zich met den sapstroom.

3°. De regeneratiestof heeft maar een beperkten tijd het vermogen tot regeneratie. Ze sterft af.

4°. Deze verschijnselen treden pas op, als 't leven van de betreffende planten wordt bedreigd.

Aan 't slot danken wij opnieuw collega Koeltjes voor het maken der mooie foto's.

Tevens zijn wij zeer erkentelijk voor de belangstelling bij dit onderzoek ondervonden van Hoogleraren en Collega's, meer speciaal van Prof. Ir. Sprenger te Wageningen, die ons verschillende nieuwe gezichtspunten opende.

(Duitsche samenvatting volgt).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW INDO-MALAYAN ACRIDIDAE (Orthoptera)

by

C. WILLEMSE

PART III.

Subfam. Pyrgomorphae. *Mestraoides* nov. gen.

♀. Size moderately large, body robust, subfusiform, finely rugosely punctured. Antennae triquetral, apical joints more elongate, inserted near the apex of fastigium of vertex, at a large distance from the lateral ocelli, not reaching the hind margin of pronotum.

Head conical, about as long as the pronotum, elongate and strongly reclinate; front in profile subconcave, not protruding between the antennae; frontal ridge between the antennae compressed, very narrow and sulcated, margins subparallel, slightly dilated towards the clypeus, near the clypeus less distinct. Lateral facial keels developed, low, or dissolved in a row of small, low tubercles.

Cheeks with an oblique row of granules, continuing on the lower margin of lateral lobes of pronotum.

Lateral ocelli placed just above the eye.

Fastigium of vertex about one and a half time as long as an eye; its surface forming a sharp angle with frontal ridge, seen from above much longer than broad, margins slightly convergent apically;

apex obtusely pointed, with a low median keel, running on to the anterior margin of pronotum.

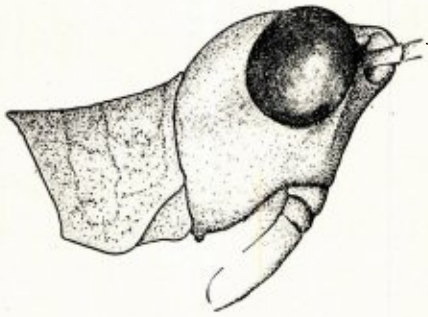
Pronotum narrowed anteriorly, rugosely punctate, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin obtusely rounded, median and lateral keels low, straight, sulci indistinct, third sulcus far behind the middle; in the prozona with four black tubercles, two placed near the anterior margin, and two a little before or nearly in the second sulcus; lateral lobes longer than high, lower margin straight, ascendant with a row of granules; anterior angle obtusely rounded, posterior angle acutely rounded, posterior margin arcuately excised.

Prosternum with anterior margin provided with a broad, transverse, lamellate tubercle, with the apex trilobate or excised.

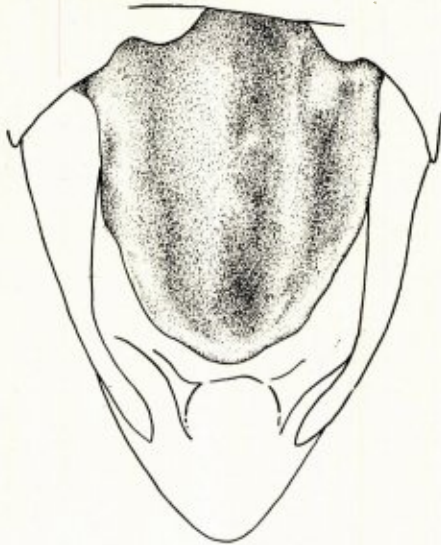
Sternum with a few rugosities, anterior margin feebly convex and marginated, mesosternal lobes subquadrate, their interspace broader than long, narrowing posteriorly, inner margin rounded.

Metasternal foveolae small, broadly separated, their interspace transverse.

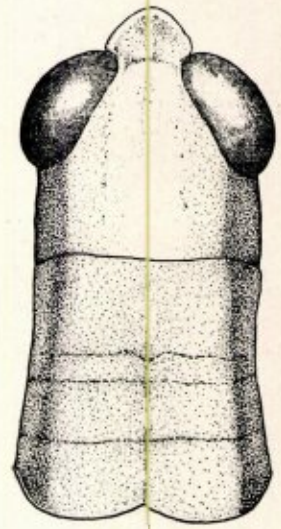
Elytra and wings present; elytra reaching a little beyond the apex of abdomen, anterior and posterior margin gradually narrowing apically, apex more or less pointed, along the hind ulnar vein



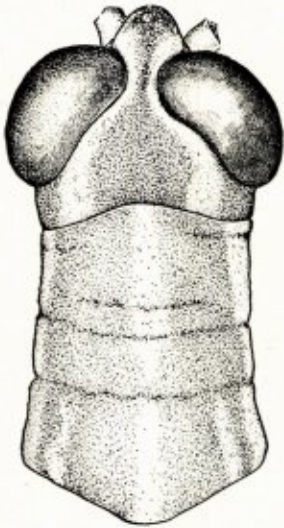
1



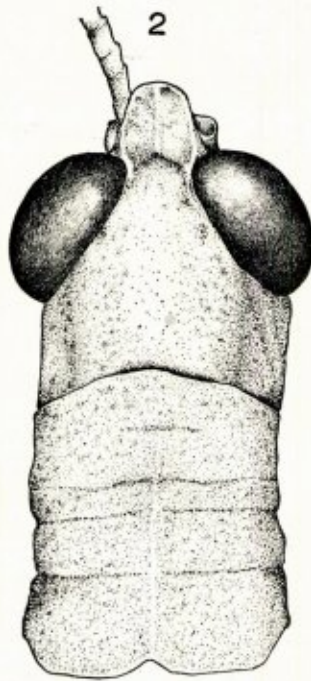
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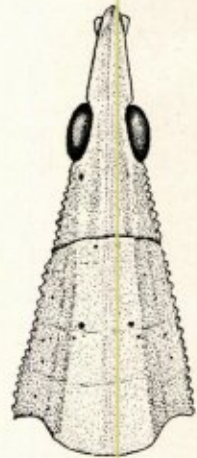
3



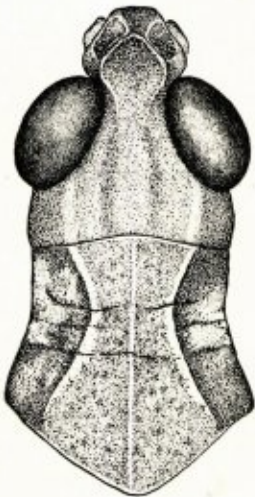
4



5



6



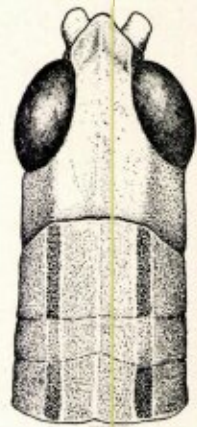
8



7



9



10

with a row of 6—7 black, small round tubercels.

Wings rudimentar, not reaching beyond the hind margin of the second abdominal tergite.

Anterior- and median legs normal.

Hind femora relatively short, area infero-externa about as broad as the area externo-media, area infero-externa distinctly narrowed towards the apex of femora.

Kneelobes with a small teeth.

Hind tibiae nearly straight, with the upper margins subacute, with 13 inner and 11 outer spines, with outer apical spine. Hind tarsi short, third joint a little shorter than the two others together.

♀. Supra-analplate long, triangular, apex obtuse.

Cerci very short, broad, conical, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor long, upper valves with the margins crenulated, apex recurved and hooked; lower valves somewhat shorter than the upper ones, with a blunt teeth on the lower margin near the apex, apex hooked.

Subgenitalplate somewhat longer than broad, hind margin truncate, with a shallow, median sulcus on the disc. ♂ unknown.

Genotype: *Mestraoides javana* nov. sp.

This new genus resembles very much the genus *Atractomorpha* on the one and the genus *Tagasta* on the other hand. It is characterized by its small round, black tubercels on the elytra and the rudimentar wings, while the upper margins of hind tibiae are not so sharp as in *Atractomorpha* and not so obtuse as in *Tagasta*. Furthermore it is characterized by the development of its prosternal spine, that is well developed and strong. This genus is something midway between the above named genera.

Mestraoides javana nov. sp.

♀. General coloration yellowish green. Antennae yellowish with the apex brown. Head yellowish green, face more yellowish, granules on the cheek and lateral lobes of pronotum white or somewhat reddish-white. Pronotum greenish.

Elytra greenish, with a row of black tubercels, the extreme apex brown or blackish-brown.

Wings rudimentar, very small, hyalinous.

Anterior and median legs yellowish green.

Hind femora yellowish-brown or green, kneelobes with the apex black.

Hind tibiae yellowish-red, spines with dark tips. Hind tarsi yellowish-green. Sternum and abdomen brownish-yellow from beneath.

	♀	
Length of body	30	mm
" " pronotum	7.5	"
" " elytra	22	"
" " wings	6	"
" " hind femora	16	"

Locality: Java, 2 ♀♀, type (mus. Dresden).

Subfam. Acridinae.

Phlaeoba Henflingi nov. sp. 1)

Body slender, rugosely punctate. Antennae in the male reaching behind the posterior margin of pronotum, in the female shorter, joints flattened,

ensiform, especially in the female in the basal half, apical joint pointed.

Fastigium of vertex long, seen from above, about as long as the eye, in profile somewhat shorter, anterior margin triangularly produced, apex rounded, with a fine median carinula, continuing on the vertex. Temporal foveolae small, triangular, not visible from above. Frontal ridge distinct, narrow in the upper half, in the lower one strongly widened. Lateral facial keels curved.

Pronotum in the male as long as the head, in the female somewhat longer, lateral keels parallel or nearly so, anterior margin rounded truncate, posterior margin triangularly excised in the middle; sulci indistinct, principal sulcus far behind the middle; its surface with irregular longitudinal ridges; lateral lobes a little higher than long, lower margin from its middle to the anterior margin concave, anterior angle a little produced, posterior angle obtuse, posterior margin concave.

Elytra and wings rudimentar, lateral. Elytra reaching the hind margin of the second tergite, narrow, spatulate, a little widened apically, apex rounded. Abdomen with a median keel from above.

Inner spurs of hind tibiae of equal length.

♂. Supra-analplate triangular, apex obtuse, with a median sulcus from the base to the apex. Cercus cylindrical, slightly rounded, apex obtuse.

Subgenital plate short, apex subacute.

♀. Supra-analplate long, margins nearly parallel, apex obtuse, with a median sulcus from the base to the apex.

Cerci short, substraight, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor with the margins smooth, apex hooked.

Subgenitalplate longer as broad, posterior margin rounded.

General coloration brown. Antennae brown, apical joint brown, from the same coloration.

Body from above brown or yellowish brown, sometimes with longitudinal stripes along the pronotum and abdomen, sides of the body, mostly beginning behind the eye with or without a dark longitudinal stripe or band, terminating in the sides of the last tergites.

Elytra brown. Anterior- and median legs brown.

Hind femora brown or reddish brown, inner lower area more red or yellowish-red.

Hind tibiae brown.

	♂	♀
Length of body	17 mm	25 mm
" " pronotum	3 "	5 "
" " elytra	2 "	2.5-3 "
" " hind femora	10-11 "	14 "

Locality: Central Java, Karang-nongko, Nov. 1931, 4 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀ (leg. Ch. Henfling) type coll. mea; East Java, Pasoeroean, 4 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀ (coll. Mus. Genève).

¹⁾ Dedicated to my friend Mr. Charles Henfling, who had the kindness to make some collections in Central Java and who discovered this new species.

Phlaeoba lombokensis nov. sp.

Body slender, finely punctate. Antennae reaching behind the posterior margin of pronotum in the male, in the female reaching the posterior margin,

basal joints slightly ensiform, apical joints somewhat flattened, apical joint acute.

Fastigium of vertex relatively short, of about half the length of the eye seen from above, anterior margin triangularly produced with the margins nearly straight, with a fine median carinula, continuing on the vertex. Temporal foveolae subobsolete, triangular, not visible from above.

Frontal ridge distinct, narrow, in the basal third widened.

Lateral facial keels slightly curved.

Pronotum somewhat longer than the head, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin triangularly excised; lateral keels parallel, in the metazone subparallel, sulci indistinct, third sulcus far behind the middle; lateral lobes about as long as high, lower margin from its middle ascendant, concave, anterior angle acutely obtuse, posterior angle nearly 90°, posterior margin concave.

Elytra and wings rudimentary, lateral. Elytra reaching the hind margin of the second tergite, narrow, spatulate, a little widened apically, apex rounded.

Abdomen with a median keel from above.

Inner spurs of hind tibiae of equal length.

♂. Supra-analplate triangular, apex obtuse, with a median sulcus from the base to the apex.

Cercus straight, cylindrical, apex obtuse, as long as the supra-analplate.

Subgenitalplate short, apex obtuse.

♀. Supra-analplate long, margins subparallel, narrowing towards the apex, apex broadly rounded, with a basal median sulcus and a transverse impression in the middle.

Cercus short, straight, conical, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor straight, margins obtuse, apex hooked.

Subgenitalplate longer than broad, posterior margin truncate, with a small triangular projection in the middle.

General coloration green or brown, with dark bands.

Antennae blackish or brown, apical joint somewhat lighter coloured.

Head green or greenish brown or brown, from above with a greenish or yellowish-brown band, running from the top of the fastigium of vertex, along the vertex on to the disc of pronotum and sometimes, especially in the male, on to the top of the abdomen.

The sides of the body are darker coloured, along the lateral keels of pronotum with or without a blackish stripe, the sides of the abdomen blackish-brown.

Elytra brown or blackish-brown. Anterior- and median legs brown or greenish brown.

Hind femora green or yellowish-brown, knee blackish.

Hind tibiae greenish or brown, apex a little darker coloured, spines with black tips.

	♂	♀
Length of body	18 mm	26 mm
" " pronotum	4 "	4.5 "
" " elytra	2.5 "	3 "
" " hind femora	12 "	14 "

Locality: Lombok, Sapit, 2000 M, Mai-Juni 1896 (H. Fruhstorfer) 3 ♂♂ (type mus. Genève); 2 ♂♂ (mus. Hamburg); 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (mus. Wien).

Epacromiacris nov. gen.

♀ Size medium, body slender, finely rugosely punctate. Antennae filiform, relatively thick, reaching the posterior margin of pronotum.

Head slightly reclinate. Frontal ridge, with the margins parallel, indistinct; finely punctured. Lateral facial carinae distinct and curved. Fastigium of vertex triangular, distinctly marginated, its surface slightly concave.

Temporal foveolae visible from above, somewhat longer than wide, subquadrate, perfectly marginated.

Pronotum short, disc flat, constricted in the prozona, tricarinate; median keel low, only interrupted by the principal sulcus, lateral keels incurved and strongly divergent posteriorly, somewhat thickened, except in the posterior part of the metazona; first sulcus indistinct, second sulcus indistinct on the disc, distinct on the lobes, third sulcus about in the middle, distinct on the disc and the lobes; anterior margin rounded truncate, posterior margin broadly rounded.

Lateral lobes of pronotum much higher than long, lower margin straight, ascendant from its middle towards the anterior margin, anterior angle nearly 90°, posterior angle broadly rounded, posterior margin slightly concave.

Mesosternal lobes broader than long, their interspace nearly quadrangular, metasternal lobes contiguous.

Elytra and wings well developed, reaching a little behind the apex of hind femora.

Elytra with the apex broadly rounded, mediasutural area with indistinct basal dilatation, discoidal area reaching the middle of elytra, with incomplete, irregular false vein.

Wings with normal venation. Anterior- and median legs normal. Hind femora relatively broad, keels obtuse, kneelobes rounded.

Hind tibiae rounded, nearly straight; lower inner spur about twice as long as the upper inner one; much longer than the outer ones, with the apex hooked.

Hind tarsi short, first joint about as long as the two others together.

♀ Supra-analplate long, triangular, apex obtuse, with a median sulcus from base to apex. Cercus straight, short, conical, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor short, margins obtuse, apex recurved and pointed.

Subgenitalplate longer than broad, hind margin obtusely truncate.

Genotype: *Epacromiacris javana* nov. sp.

Epacromiacris javana nov. sp.

General coloration brown. Antennae brown, annulated with yellowish-brown, except the apical joints.

Head yellowish-brown, variegated with small

blackish brown points. Vertex brown, with dark longitudinal stripes on each side.

Pronotum brown from above, with a longitudinal blackish band on each side, interrupted by the yellowish lateral keels. This band is indistinct in the metazona. Lateral lobes of pronotum brown with yellowish-brown parts in the upper half, the lower half yellowish.

Elytra hyalinous, veins brown; with a row of brown square and round spots in the discoidal area and in the apical half.

Wings hyalinous, the apex infumated.

Anterior- and median legs yellowish brown variegated with blackish brown or brown stripes or spots.

Hind femora brown, with some dark points along the lower outer carinula and some irregular brownish-black spots on the outer area; knee blackish-brown.

Hind tibiae yellowish-brown, apical half reddish, spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi yellowish brown.

Sternum and abdomen brown or yellowish-brown.

	♀
Length of body	19 mm
" " pronotum	3.5 "
" " elytra	18 "
" " hind femora	12 "

Locality: Java, Res. Rembang, Kedawan, 8-12-25, 1 ♀.

Luzonica nov. gen.

♂, ♀. Size medium. Body slender, rugosely punctate. Antennae filiform, relatively broad, with the joints flattened, in the male reaching far beyond the hind margin of pronotum, in the female somewhat shorter and reaching the hind margin.

Head reclinate. Frontal ridge very narrow and compressed, in profile projecting between the antennae, below the antennae constricted, below the median ocel distinctly dilatated towards the clypeus, near the clypeus somewhat indistinct.

Lateral facial carinae distinct and curved. Fastigium of vertex projecting a little beyond the eyes, anterior margin triangularly produced, with the apex more or less pointed (♂) or rounded (♀), margins distinctly marginated; its surface slightly concave.

Temporal foveolae not visible from above, very small, triangular, nearly obsolete.

Pronotum cylindrical; anterior margin truncate, posterior margin truncate, with a slight incision in the middle; median keel well developed, lateral keels subparallel and formed by two nearly parallel keels between which there is a velvety black band; first sulcus absent or subobsolete, second and third sulcus well developed, third sulcus far behind the middle.

Lateral lobes of pronotum higher than long, lower margin ascendant from its middle towards the anterior margin, anterior angle obtuse, posterior angle rounded, posterior margin concave. Mesosternal lobes broader than long, their interspace broader than long, in the male slightly narrowed, in the female widened posteriorly.

Metasternal lobes separated by a small interspace.

Elytra and wings rudimentar, lateral, with the apex rounded and the margins nearly parallel, reaching a little beyond the hind margin of the second tergite.

Anterior and median legs normal.

Hind femora relatively broad, keels obtuse, kneelobes rounded.

Hind tibiae rounded, substraight, inner spurs of nearly the same length and only a little longer than the outer ones.

Hind tarsi short, the first joint about as long as the two others together.

♂. Supra-analplate triangular, apex broadly rounded. Cerci straight, conical, apex more or less pointed, reaching a little beyond the supra-analplate.

Subgenitalplate short, obtuse.

♀. Supra-analplate triangular, apex obtuse, with a median, basal impression.

Cerci short, not reaching beyond the supra-analplate, conical, straight, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor relatively long, straight, margins smooth, apex recurved and pointed.

Subgenitalplate longer than broad, widened posteriorly, hind margin truncate.

Genotype: *Luzonica bicarinata* nov. sp.

Luzonica bicarinata nov. sp.

General coloration brown. Antennae brown. Head brown, in the male with a yellowish band, running from the antennal insertion along the cheeks on to the lower part of lateral lobes of pronotum and epimerum of meso- and metathorax. In the female and some male specimens this band is indistinct. Lateral postocular fasciae blackish brown or brown.

Pronotum brown, between the doubled lateral keels, velvety black.

Elytra blackish brown, anal area brown.

Abdomen brown, with a blackish stripe on each side of the tergites, narrowing posteriorly.

Anterior and median legs brown.

Hind femora brown or olivaceous green, knee somewhat darker coloured or blackish.

Hind tibiae olivaceous green, apical half brownish, spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi reddish-brown or brown.

Sternum and abdomen from beneath brown or yellowish-brown.

	♂	♀
Length of body	14 mm	20.5 mm
" " pronotum	3 "	4 "
" " elytra	2 "	3 "
" " hind femora	9.5 "	12.5 "

Locality: Philippines, Luzon, Bagio, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; N. Luzon, Trinidad, 1 ♂ (type, coll. mea).

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE. 1)

Fig. 1. *Traulactris erecta* nov. gen. e sp.

♂, Head and pronotum in profile.

Fig. 2. *Euprepocnemis javana* nov. sp.

♂, Supra-an. plate and cercus.

- Fig. 3. *Parracilia luzonica* nov. gen. e sp.
♀, Head and pronotum from above.
Fig. 4. *Butonacris fasciata* nov. gen. e sp.
♂, Head and pronotum from above.
Fig. 5. *Paramaga olivacea* nov. gen. e sp.
♂, Head and pronotum from above.
Fig. 6. *Mestraoides javana* nov. gen. e sp. ♀.
Fig. 7. *Epacromiacris javana* nov. gen. e sp. ♀.
Elytra.

- Fig. 8. *Epacromiacris javana* nov. gen. e sp.
♀, Head and pronotum from above.
Fig. 9. *Epacromiacris javana* nov. gen. e sp. ♀.
Top of hind tibia.
Fig. 10. *Luzonica bicarinata* nov. gen. e sp.
♂, Head and pronotum from above.

¹⁾ The figures are drawn by Mr. P. Blijdorp, an ardent student of the Orthoptera of the Indo-Malayan Region, whom I express my most heartily thanks for the fine execution.

EINE REVISION DER FOSSILEN SÄUGETIERFAUNA

AUS DEN TONEN VON TEGELEN. IX.

Notizen über die *Cervidae* von † Dr. J. J. A. Bernsen O. F. M., gesammelt und herausgegeben von Dr. A. Schreuder, Zoölogisches Museum, Amsterdam.

IX. CERVIDAE.

VORWORT.

Anfang Juni des vorigen Jahres ist nach sehr kurzer Krankheit Dr. J. J. A. Bernsen O. F. M. ganz unerwartet gestorben. Der Tod dieses lebenswürdigen Menschen und gewissenhaften Forschers bleibt ein unersetzlicher Verlust für seine Freunde und Fachgenossen.

Von seiner Hand erschienen in den Jahrg. 1930-1932 dieser Monatschrift die Kapitel I—VIII von „Eine Revision der fossilen Säugetierfauna aus den Tonen von Tegelen“. Leider hat der Autor diese Arbeit, die mit den *Cervidae* vorläufig abgeschlossen gewesen wäre, nicht mehr vollenden können. Aus der Menge von Notizen, Skizzen und Foto's, die diese Tiergruppe betreffen und in den Jahren 1926 bis 1931 in den dafür in Betracht kommenden paläontologischen Museen im Ausland gemacht wurden, ergibt sich, dass Dr. Bernsen sich bereits gründlich in dieser umfangreichen Materie orientiert hatte.

Nur das Manuscript von *Cervus dicranius* Nesti, scheint mir ganz abgeschlossen zu sein, obschon ich die erste Hälfte in englischer, die letzte in deutscher Sprache vorfand, so wie sie hier abgedruckt sind. In den Scripten über die sonstigen Hirscharten sind die Befunde im Basler Museum und in den Museen in Lyon noch nicht von Bernsen verwertet. Weil eben diese Vergleichung mit den synchronen Hirscharten von Senèze, Val d'Arno, etc. von groszem Wert, ja vielleicht ausschlaggebend gewesen ist, habe ich die dort gemachten Notizen dem vor der Reise Geschriebenen hinzugefügt.

Über die Knochen und Zähne habe ich nur vereinzelte Notizen gefunden nebst mehreren Foto's. Weil man wegen der zerstreuten Lage der Schädel- und Skeletreste in den Tonen von Tegelen nie mit Sicherheit weiss, welche Geweihäste und Zähne oder Knochenstücke zusammengehören, ist eine Bestimmung der letzteren, die höchstwahrscheinlich von vier oder sogar fünf Hirscharten herrühren, nicht möglich, jedenfalls vorläufig

nicht. Wir freuen uns aber der freundlichen Zusage Herrn Professor Stehlin's in Basel, das Hirschmaterial aus Tegelen in die dort geplante Bearbeitung der viel reicheren und vollständigeren Sammlung fossiler *Cervidae* aus den synchronen französischen Fundorten einbeziehen zu wollen.

Als Schluss der „Revision“ kann dasjenige dienen, was Dr. Bernsen über die Fauna von Tegelen geschrieben hat in einem leider sehr kurzen Referat über einen Vortrag, den er im März 1932 in Leiden vor dem Geologisch Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap gehalten hat.

Die Liste der bis jetzt aus Tegelen bekannten Säugetiere, sowie das Literaturverzeichnis und die Erklärung der Tafeln sind von Unterzeichnetem aufgestellt.

A. S.

CERVUS DICRANIUS NESTI. *

Material:

1. Basal fragment of left antler with pedicle (Pl. I, fig. 1 and DUBOIS 1905, fig. 9 a). Teyler Museum.
2. Basal fragment of right antler with pedicle (DUBOIS 1905, fig. 9 b). Teyler Museum.
3. Basal fragment of left antler with pedicle. Maastricht Museum.
4. Basal fragment of right antler with pedicle. (Pl. I, fig. 2 a and b). Maastricht Museum.

The antlers in Teyler Museum belong to one and the same individual.

The antlers in the Maastricht Museum also belong to one and the same individual.

Description:

1 and 2: DUBOIS 1905, p. 609 and 610: „Les deux bois, de gauche et de droite, ont été trouvés à peu de distance l'un de l'autre avec des dents et autres parties du crâne, à 3.80 m sous le toit

*) Abbildungen und Literaturverzeichnis werden am Ende der „Notizen über die *Cervidae*“ abgedruckt werden.