

p., pectoralis major.

p.l., „ longus slip.

p.b., „ brevis slip.

d.p., deltoides patagialis.

e., extensor metacarpi radialis.

α { Subdivisions of the *brevis* tendon, named by Fürbringer: γ is
 β { always most near the humerus, *i. e.* to the left in the figures;
 γ { α most near the wrist, *i. e.* to the right in the figures; β is
 median, and usually forms a fan-shaped expansion.

IX.—*Report on the Anniversary Meeting of the Deutsche ornithologische Gesellschaft.* By E. HARTERT (Delegate of the B.O.U.).

THOSE members of our Union who have ever fallen into the hands of the German Ornithological Society during one of their annual gatherings will easily believe me if I say that I was excellently received and with all the honour due to the delegate of the B.O.U., when I arrived in Leipzig on October 5th, 1900, to represent the sister Union at the fiftieth anniversary of the German Society. In fact, it was looked upon as a special compliment from our Union that I was selected as the representative, connected, as I am, so closely with the German Society, and so intimate as I have long been with many of its members.

With the exception of Dr. Otto Herman, of Budapesth, I was the only foreign delegate, but many German Scientific Societies had sent representatives to Leipzig.

Professor Rudolf Blasius, as President of the Society, opened the Meeting officially on October 6th.

Herr Hermann Schalow gave an interesting *résumé* of the history of the Society, which consists, in fact, of two former societies, amalgamated since 1875. The older of these had existed since 1845, but at first only as a section of the annual "Naturforscher-Versammlungen." In 1850, however, it was separated as an independent society. Only one of the original founders is still alive, Herr Kunz of Leipzig, who was present on this occasion, and was as active as a man in his best years.

Herr Schalow recognised two periods of the Society: the first from 1850 to 1875, which was principally devoted to European ornithology; the second after 1875, in which a wider view was taken, resulting in much good work done in exotic ornithology. A glance at the contents of Professor Cabanis's '*Journal für Ornithologie*' bears out the statements of Herr Schalow, and I believe that a new "sub-period," at least of the '*Journal*,' might be recognised since the time that the publication became the property of the Society (in 1893) and began to appear more regularly and to grow in size.

After Herr Schalow's lecture the representatives of other societies were ceremoniously received and made their speeches. Of these the better-known bodies, at least in England, were the Deutsche zoologische Gesellschaft (represented by Professor Chun), the Senckenbergische naturforschende Gesellschaft (by Herr de Neufville), the Verein zum Schutze der Vogelwelt (by Dr. Carl Hennicke), the Zoological and Ornithological Societies of Leipzig, Braunschweig, Neisse, Stuttgart, and the Ornithologische Centrale of Budapesth.

I did my best to express the goodwill and good wishes of the Members of the B.O.U., and gave a brief account of the origin and work of our Union, exhibiting the first and the latest volumes of '*The Ibis*,' which, of course, compared most favourably with the '*Journal für Ornithologie*.'

Drs. P. L. Sclater and R. B. Sharpe were elected Honorary Members of the "*Gesellschaft*."

The rest of the first day was occupied by a visit to the Zoological Gardens of Leipzig, the festival dinner (with very numerous speeches), and other entertainments. German ornithologists are not in the least averse to gaiety after their scientific meetings.

The second day, October 7th, was entirely devoted to science. A large number of lectures were delivered, some with exhibits of various kinds, and almost every one was followed by more or less lengthy discussions. The following subjects which came before us are specially noteworthy:—Count von Berlepsch spoke about Bolivian birds, exhibiting

and describing a number of new forms. Professor Wilhelm Blasius described the fossil bird-deposits in the Rübeland caves on the Harz, and spoke of some Malayan birds. Professor Koenig discoursed on some rare Mediterranean birds. Dr. Helm criticized Gätke's supposed proofs of the rapidity of the flight of migrants. Professor Rudolf Blasius gave animated impressions of his visits to some parts of Western France, especially Normandy, Brittany, and Touraine, much regretting the want of adequate labelling with regard to locality and date of capture in the museums at most of these places. Herr Matschie dilated upon the affinities of the Polynesian fauna; Herr Schalow made proposals about a German ornithological bibliography; Herr R. Schlegel showed some varieties of *Rapaces* and *Tetraonidæ*; and Herr J. Thienemann made proposals for a permanent ornithological observatory-station, to be placed on the north-eastern point of Germany.

Only a short interval was allowed for luncheon and a visit to the Museum of the University of Leipzig, where a fairly good representative collection of birds may be seen, and where, at present, the very interesting collections of the Deep-Sea Expedition are on view. The egg-cabinets of Dr. Eugène Rey, famous for the enormous series of eggs of *Cuculus canorus*, were also inspected.

In the afternoon the scientific business was continued. Among others, Freiherr von Berlepsch spoke about the work of the section for the Protection of Birds in Paris in June; but the most interesting lecture on this occasion was that of Professor Reichenow, who compared the richness of the African Avifauna with that of other countries, and laid before the Meeting the first part of his great work on the Birds of Africa, which had just left the press.

The last day was devoted to an excursion, *viâ* Eisleben, to the "Süsse See," and to the scanty remains of a once wide-spreading "Salzige See," both historical localities in German ornithology, where the Naumanns made many of their observations and did much collecting. Afterwards the village of Volkmaritz, the new home of Pastor Kleinschmidt,

was visited, and his interesting collection of Palæarctic birds was inspected.

Altogether the Meeting was very successful, and sufficed to prove that ornithological activity in Germany is rather increasing than diminishing.

It was decided that the next Annual Meeting of the German Society should be held in Berlin during the session of the Zoological Congress in August 1901, and a hope was expressed that some of their foreign ornithological colleagues would then be the guests of the Society.

X.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

1. *Annals of Scottish Natural History.*

[The Annals of Scottish Natural History. No. 35, July 1900, and No. 36, October 1900.]

In an interesting article Professor Newton gives an account of his observations on the Great Shearwater, *Puffinus gravis* (O'Reilly), in Scottish waters; in the first instance near the Butt of Lewis on the 27th of June, 1894, and, secondly, on the 24th of June, 1895. The birds were in considerable numbers, and most of them were sitting in couples on the water. None were seen to dive, nor did any of them on those occasions strike the water with great violence in pursuit of food, as described by Captain J. W. Collins in the 'Annual Report of the [American] Commissioners for Fish and Fisheries for 1882,' p. 315, and also by Mr. Robert Warren in 'The Zoologist,' 1894, p. 22.

Mr. A. Nicol Simpson's "Contribution to the Ornithology of Kincardineshire" is concluded in the October number, and relates to a part of Scotland on the birds of which little has been written. Lt.-Col. Duthie gives an account of the semi-domesticated Greylags (*Anser cinereus*) of Blair Drummond, the descendants of a pair introduced from North Uist about twelve years ago. Among the usual short notices, Mr. Eagle Clarke's record of the occurrence of *Scops giu* towards the end of April on the remote island of Foula, in



Hartert, Ernst. 1901. "Report on the Anniversary Meeting of the Deutsche ornithologische Gesellschaft." *Ibis* 1(1), 123–126.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1474-919x.1901.tb07524.x>.

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