

place in the annals of the class referred to; but it is to the brothers Koch, Meinert, and the Italians Fanzago and Fedrizzi, with the Bohemian naturalist Rosický, and some few other writers of less importance, that we have had to look in recent times for anything approaching serious or continued work upon these creatures. In America, Wood and A. S. Packard, jun., have also done good service. The writer of the book now under notice (Professor of Natural Sciences in the Imperial Franz-Joseph Gymnasium at Vienna) has by this sterling treatise at once assumed a place in the front rank of authorities. We are not aware of any prior writings of his on the subject, beyond one or two of trifling local interest; but, from his five years' study and collection of material in various parts of Austria and in Western Hungary, it is clear that he is qualified for the task of monographing the species of his country, especially as he has examined nearly all the exponents in Austrian collections and museums. As he says, no work on the *Myriopoda* of Europe, or even of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, exists; so it is to be hoped that the present instalment towards such a desideratum may be from time to time succeeded by others of more extended area.

As regards the preparation, &c., of specimens, Dr. Latzel recommends the use of small well-corked glass tubes, containing spirits of wine. Pinned examples are of no use.

Adopting the *Myriopoda* as a separate class (Packard seems alone nowadays in uniting them with the *Insecta*), the following classification is proposed: Orders I. CHILOPODA; II. SYMPHYLA, Ryder (for the *Scolopendrellidae*); III. DIPLOPODA, with sub-orders *Chilognatha*, *Colobognatha* (for the *Polyzoniidae*), and *Heterognatha* (for the *Pauropodidae*); IV. MALACOPODA (*Peripatidae*).

The present part discusses the *Chilopoda* only, the flat centipedes, with large sternum, and whose first pair of thoracic feet is transformed into foot-jaws. The common thin yellow *Geophilus*, which sometimes gives out a phosphoric light, is a type of the order. Thirty-one genera are recognised, whereof fifteen are European, one American (*Notiphilides*), and one European (*Stigmatogaster*) being described as new, and *Opisthomega*, Wood, renamed *Megopisthus*. Sixty-seven Austrian species are described (*Lithobius*, the largest, with thirty-seven), including many new ones.

It is not within our scope to analyse the specific characters of such a work; Dr. Latzel seems to have performed his task conscientiously and exhaustively, giving the varied stages of development in each case where known ("juvenis," "adolescens," "pullus," and "fetus"), and combining biological and anatomical aspects with the purely descriptive accounts.

The *Myriopoda* have always afforded material for the comparative anatomist, as evidenced quite recently by MacLeod's researches upon the poison-bearing glands of various Chilopods (in the *Bulletin* of the Belgian Academy of Sciences, 2nd series, vol. xlv. p. 781 *et seq.*), and Voges's scheme for the classification of *Tracheata* (in Siebold and Kölliker's *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie*, vol. xxxi. p. 143), &c. Dr. Latzel recognises the importance of this element, and gives some remark-

ably well-executed lithographs (from his own designs) of such organs as are of general morphological importance, in addition to details illustrative of specific structure. Were it not for the general excellence of Continental work in such matters, we should congratulate Messrs. Hölder upon the result of their part in this matter.

#### OUR BOOK SHELF

*Die Ethnographisch-Anthropologische Abtheilung des Museum Godeffroy in Hamburg. Ein Beitrag zur Kunde der Südsee-Völker.* Von J. D. E. Schmeltz und Dr. med. R. Krause. (Hamburg: L. Friederichsen and Co. 1881.)

THIS catalogue of the anthropological section of the Museum Godeffroy in Hamburg is a model of its kind, and from the exhaustive manner in which it is treated the publishers are quite justified in calling the publication as they do in their prospectus a "Handbook of Ethnography and Ethnology of the South Sea Tribes." The Godeffroy collection is probably unique and unrivalled as representing the area to which it is confined, and is another example of what private munificence can accomplish for scientific ends; and though the great merchant house may no longer have their collectors scattered throughout the South Seas, the town of Hamburg now possesses by their exertions the anthropological material which this somewhat bulky volume of 687 pages with 46 plates is found not too large to enumerate. However, this catalogue is not merely an enumeration, but contains much valuable geographical information, and some most useful bibliographical notes, which, in the present absence of any anthropological record compiled in the method and way of our zoological work, is, if not perfect, much to be commended, and not too critically received. The arrangement is geographical, and therefore ethnological in its true sense, as followed in most large museums, the Pitt-Rivers collection being of course a brilliant exception, which is rather designed to exhibit evolution in culture.

The first part, "Ethnographische Abtheilung," is written by Dr. Schmeltz, and naturally occupies the largest portion of the volume. Australia is treated first, and then "Oceanien," commencing at New Guinea and terminating with the Sandwich Isles, including not only so large and well known an area as New Zealand, but also amongst others the smaller and much less known Exchequer Isles and Futuna. Of the last-named we are told incidentally that the fauna and flora is allied to that of Samoa. The Gilbert, Marshall, and Caroline Islands are then dealt with, the last very fully. This ethnographical portion concludes with Alaska and a few other various localities, thus showing that in the most special of museums the usual few outside elements obtrude.

The second part, "Anthropologische Abtheilung," is the joint production of Messrs. Schmeltz and Krause, the first author treating the photographs and original drawings, whilst Dr. Krause enumerates and describes the osteological specimens. The cranial measurements are most desired by physical anthropologists, and it is to be hoped that some of our own provincial museums which are still behind in that respect, though possibly containing but few crania, will yet, where such can be authentically localised, have the same at once properly measured, and for a method, the lately-published Catalogue by Prof. Flower will supply all that anthropological science requires. Such Catalogues as the one under notice, taken with those of Prof. Flower and General Pitt-Rivers, are in themselves real manuals of anthropology.

W. L. D.