

and from both in its long tail with a tuft of long hair at the end. I propose to make of it a genus under the name of *Urotragus*.

It has a moderate, moist muffle; the tail elongate, reaching to the hocks, hairy above, and with longer hair at the end. Skull flat in front of the orbits; intermaxillary bones very short, not reaching nearly to the nasals.

The genus is very different from *Capricornis* and *Nemorhedus*. The skull of *Capricornis* has a deep circular concavity in front of the orbit; the skull of *Nemorhedus* has only a slight broad depression; *Urotragus* has the same part rather convex, and has the nose of the skull much more produced, and the forehead more convex between the orbits. The tails of *Capricornis* and *Nemorhedus* are short, flat, and goat-like; that of *Urotragus* is elongate.

*On the Phosphorescence of the Eggs of the common Glowworm.*

By M. JOUSSET.

On the 16th of July last, in very warm weather, I collected in the park of the Château de Monjay two glowworms which shone brilliantly. These two females were coupled, and escorted by a supplementary male. I carried them to Paris in a glass tube; and the next day they laid about sixty eggs, of the size of a pin's head, which is very large in comparison with the size of the insect.

The shell of these eggs is so delicate that they cannot be touched without breaking it. The micropyle is very apparent; and their colour is yellowish.

It is worthy of note, and, as far as I know, has not yet been indicated, that these eggs are endowed with a bright phosphorescence. They are not only phosphorescent immediately after laying, but they remain phosphorescent. Those which I collected as above, presented the phenomenon without any diminution until the 23rd of July—that is to say, for seven days.

I could not continue the observation any further, because, having left the tube containing them open, I found them dried up.

If one of these eggs is crushed in the dark, the liquid which spreads upon the glass is phosphorescent, and continues luminous until it is quite dry.—*Comptes Rendus*, September 4, 1871, p. 629.

*Water unfrozen at a Temperature of  $-18^{\circ}$  Centigrade.*

Boussingault finds that by preventing the dilatation of water, it may be kept unfrozen down to  $-18^{\circ}$  C. He experimented with a gun-barrel of steel, into which a steel ball was dropped before filling it with water. During the cold days of December 26, 27, and 30, last, the temperature fell to  $-12^{\circ}$  and  $-18^{\circ}$ , and yet, on shaking the tube, the ball was found to move freely, showing that the water was not frozen.—*L'Institut*, July 12.