

tung haben können, beweist uns z. B. auf's deutlichste die Entwicklungsgeschichte einiger Crustaceen (*Erichthus*), bei denen gewisse Extremitätenpaare einen entschieden secundären Character tragen, durch welchen ihre morphologische Gleichwerthigkeit mit den übrigen Gliedmaßen nicht im geringsten Grade eingebüßt wird. In der Entwicklung der Squilliden sind nämlich einige Extremitätenpaare in der Protozoephasenphase wohl entwickelt, dann atrophiren sie im Stadium der Zoöa, um sich zu Ende der Metamorphose von Neuem zu entwickeln.

Was endlich die Vergleichung der Prothoracalanhänge mit den sogenannten Tegulae oder Scapulae anbelangt, so scheint mir diese Zusammenstellung sehr wenig zuzutreffen.

Ihrer Lage nach entsprechen die Prothoracalanhänge den Flügelanlagen noch besser, als den Tegulae; dem Baue nach sind aber die beiden Bildungen verschieden. Denn während die Tegulae nur harte, solide Chitinplatten vorstellen, sind die Prothoracalanhänge hohle, weiche, mit Blut und Tracheenzweigen gefüllte blasenförmige Bildungen, welche demnach weit mehr den Flügelanlagen als den Tegulae ähnlich gestaltet sind.

Überhaupt bin ich jetzt, wie zuvor überzeugt, daß die einzige morphologische Bildung, mit welcher man die Prothoracalanhänge vergleichen könnte, die prothoracalen Flügelrudimente sind, wie sie z. B. Fr. Müller bei den Termiten beobachtet hat.

St. Petersburg, den 14./26. December 1886.

### III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

#### 1. Linnean Society of London.

20<sup>th</sup> January 1887. — W. Carruthers FRS. Pres. in the Chair. — A letter was read from Mr. Benj. T. Lowne referring to an exhibition by him of photographs from microscopical specimens of the retina of Insects. One section represented the retinal layer detached from the opticus, other sections showed the basilar layer: thus practically affording evidence that the nerves terminate in end organs, viz. rods placed in groups beneath the opticus — a view promulgated by Mr. Lowne in his memoir published in the Societys Transactions. (Zool. 2<sup>d</sup> Ser. Vol. II. p. 389—420.) — Mr. J. W. Waller exhibited a block of wood, part of an Oak grown in Sussex, and which contained an excavated tunnel and large living larva of the longicorn beetle *Prionus corarius*. — A Report was read on the Hydroida and Polyzoa from the Mergui Archipelago by the Rev. Thos. Hincks. The author states that though the material is moderate in amount it nevertheless possesses interest in a fine mass of *Nellia oculatu* Busk (preserved in spirit) which proves rich in minute forms of both Polyzoa and Hydroida. A new genus is described (—?) provisionally ranked amongst the Bicellaridae, and probably nearly related to *Bugula*. *Steganoporella Smitii* is noted, the Mergui example being undoubtedly identical with the Cornish species. A variety of Smitt's *Schioporella spongites* is described, forming a spreading crust, white

and silvery, on stone. *Buskia setigera* n. sp. is figured. The occurrence of a second species of *Buskia* has a positive interest as throwing further light on a peculiar type of structure. Hitherto the genus has been represented by *Buskia nitens*, Alder, a smaller form than the present, which is not uncommon on the English coasts and ranges from the Mediterranean to the extreme north (Davis Strait, Barents Sea, White Sea) and to the Queen Charlotte Islands in the North Pacific. *B. setigera* is comparatively large; and from the suberect habit of the cell, the ventral aperture extending from the bottom (or nearly so) to the top, is more apparent and more readily studied. The solid or chitinous portion of the zoëcium forms a kind of carapace closed in below by a membranous wall. The polypide stretches along the upper portions of the cell immediately beneath the chitinous shell and issues at the top of the oral area. The structure, so far as it can be determined in spirit-specimens, is extremely simple; there seems to be no trace of a gizzard. In the setose portion of the tentacular sheath there is an interesting peculiarity. The setæ, before expanding, instead of being packed together so as to form a straight pencil, are seen to be subspirally arranged, some tending to one side, some to the other, and bear some resemblance to loosely twisted strands in a cord. As the tentacular corona moves upward and presses upon the base of the operculum, the setæ disentangle themselves and expand into the usual funnel-shaped figure. The setæ with the reversible portion of the sheath from which they rise equal the cell in length. The four setose appendages placed round the upper portion of the cell-margin form a very conspicuous and striking feature. When the polypide is exerted, they are thrown back and stand out from the cell; when it withdraws they are brought together and project at the summit. The tubular adherent processes given off from the lower part of the cell correspond with the spines round the base of the zoëcium in *B. nitens*. The cells are developed in large numbers on the creeping stem, and the habit of growth is luxuriant. *Membranopora favus*, *M. marginella*, *Lepralia robusta*, *Porella malleolus* with others are among the new species fully diagnosed. Of Hydroids, *Obelia Andersoni*, and *O. bifurca* are new to science; the latter probably allied to *O. bicuspadata*, Clarke, known from the Thimble Islands, coast of New England. — J. Murie.

#### IV. Personal-Notizen.

Herr Dr. G. Baur, New-Haven, Conn. wird sich im Februar auf eine längere Studienreise nach Europa begeben. Seine Adresse während seines Aufenthaltes in Europa ist: 32 Heß-Str. München.

#### Necrolog.

Am 29. November 1886 starb in Wien Johann von Hornig. Bekannt als Lepidopterolog hat er namentlich der Biologie der Schmetterlinge eine Anzahl eingehender Artikel gewidmet.

#### Notiz.

Tropische Landplanarien, bis 30 cm lang (Bipalinen sp. nach Hofrath Büttschli), versendet lebend oder conservirt zu 5—5 M der botanische Garten in Heidelberg.

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