

einer echten Leibeshöhle, die von einem Epithel ausgekleidet wird. Die polyedrischen Zellen desselben scheiden bei Nematoden wie Echinorhynchen an der der Leibeshöhle abgekehrten Seite contractile Substanz in Gestalt von Muskelfibrillen aus. die bei einzelnen Arten — unter den Echinorhynchen *Echinorhynchus claviceps* — in einer Schicht als parallele Fasern dauernd angeordnet bleiben. Bei den meisten Nematoden und Echinorhynchen wachsen jedoch die Bildungszellen derartig, daß beim erwachsenen Thier der epitheliale Verband verlassen ist. Zugleich finden complicierte Umlagerungen der Fibrillen statt. Wenn man daher sagt, daß in beiden Ordnungen bei den erwachsenen Formen kein Leibeshöhlenepithel vorhanden sei, so ist dies nicht richtig, da jede Muskelzelle entwicklungsgeschichtlich eine Epithelmuskelzelle darstellt.

Wie auch für andere Organe eine Übereinstimmung in der Entstehung und Lagerung sich nachweisen läßt, denke ich in einer größeren Monographie der Echinorhynchen zu zeigen, die die Entwicklung von der Bildung der Richtungskörper an, die Entstehung der einzelnen Gewebe und Organe bis zum ausgebildeten Bau, sowie in einem systematischen Theile die Beschreibung alter wie neuer, noch unbeschriebener Arten bringen soll. An diese Monographie soll sich unmittelbar eine Arbeit anschließen, die die Organe der Nematoden² in gleicher Weise in ihrer Entstehung und Entwicklung schildert.

Göttingen, 3. März 1890.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

1st April, 1890. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March 1890; and called special attention to a fine example of a rare Passerine Bird (*Hypocolius ampelinus*) from Karachi, presented to the Society by W. D. Cumming, Esq., Curator of the Museum, Karachi; and to two Manchurian Cranes (*Grus viridirostris*), presented to the Society by C. W. Campbell, Esq., of H. B. M.'s Consular Service, Corea. — Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., F. Z. S., exhibited and made remarks on a hybrid between the Tree-Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) and the House-Sparrow (*P. domesticus*), bred in captivity at Norwich. — Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, F. Z. S., exhibited a specimen of a Greek Partridge, shot in the Rhone Valley, and of an abnormal Viper. — Mr. A. Smith-Woodward exhibited and made remarks on a specimen of a mesozoic Palaconiscid Fish from New South Wales, and pointed out that the structure of its pelvic fins seemed to confirm the recent opinion that the Palaconiscidae are related to the Acipenseridae and not to the Lepidosteidae.

² Die Resultate über das Wassergefäßsystem und die Entwicklung einer Anzahl Nematoden denke ich in einer vorläufigen Mittheilung demnächst zu bringen.

The author believed the specimen exhibited to be the only one of the kind in existence. — Mr. C. M. Woodford made some remarks on the fauna of the Solomon Islands; and exhibited a large number of photographs in illustration of his remarks and of his recent explorations in these islands. — A communication was read from Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, C.M.Z.S., entitled „Contributions to the Study of *Heloderma suspectum*“, containing a complete account of the osteology and anatomy of this venomous Lizard. A list of the literature on the subject was added. — Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S., read the description of a new species of Deep-sea Fish from the Cape (*Lophotes Fiski*), based on a specimen sent to the British Museum by the Rev. G. H. R. Fisk, C.M.Z.S. — Mr. Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S., read a report on the Marine Molluscan Fauna of the Island of St. Helena, based principally on a large series of specimens collected by Capt. Turton, R.E., and presented to the British Museum. — A second paper by Mr. Edgar A. Smith contained a report on the Marine Mollusca of Ascension Island. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

26th February, 1890. — 1) Descriptions of hitherto unrecorded Australian Plants, with additional Phytographic Notes. By Baron von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. and Ph.D., F.R.S. Four new species of plants from Western Australia are herein described under the names *Boronia Adamsiana*, *Portulaca cyclophylla*, *Acacia Merralli*, and *Hydrocotyle corynophora*; and in addition notes on the geographical distribution of allied species of each of them are given. The Baron also points out that the genus *Hausemannia*, established 1887 by Schumann in Engler's Bot. Jahrbücher, p. 201, must be reduced to *Albizzia*. In first instance from imperfect material, simply pinnate leaves were attributed to that genus by its author, who, however, has corrected this in a publication of 1889 (Flora von Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, p. 103), where the leaves are described as doubly pinnate. Not to destroy the dedication, the *H. glabra* should now be called *Albizzia Hausemanni*, the other species, viz., *H. mollis* and *H. brevipes* simply changing the generic name. In the same manner *Affonsea juglandifolia*, *A. comosa*, and *A. bullata*, become merely transferred to *Inga*. The various extent in plurality of pistils within the genus *Albizzia* has been demonstrated in 1888 in the 13th decade of the „Iconography of Australian Acacias and Cognate Genera“. If, for the species of *Albizzia* bearing flowers with more than one pistil, a generic separation is to be maintained, then the name *Archidendron* would take precedence. — 2) A Revision of the Genus *Ogyris*, with the Description of a New Species. By W. H. Miskin, F.E.S. — 3) Descriptions of hitherto undescribed Australian Lepidoptera (Rhopalocera) principally Lycaenidae. By W. H. Miskin, F.E.S. The author proposes sixteen species as new, referable to the genera *Mycalesis*, *Chrysophanus*, *Danis*, *Lycaena*, *Lycaenesthes*, *Hylochila*, *Ialmenus* and *Amblypodia*; and he gives particulars respecting three species (*Lucia lucanus*, Fabr., *Chrysophanus aurifer*, Blanch., and *Lycaena lineata*, Mur.) previously only imperfectly known, or about which there has been some confusion. — 4) Diptera of Australia. Part VIII. Tipulidae-longipalpi. By Frederick A. A. Skuse. About fifty species belonging to this division of the Tipulidae are described, nearly two-thirds of the number being

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