

Wasser (in manchen Fällen durch Wasser mit 0,3 Procent Chlor-natrium) ersetzen.

Auch darf man nicht unbeachtet lassen, daß die Anwesenheit von unzersetztem Wasserstoff-Superoxyd viele Farbstoffe, Übersmiumsäure und andere Reagentien in ihren Wirkungen beeinträchtigen kann.

Nach der Entfernung des überschüssigen Superoxyds kann man eine der bekannten und für den Fall passenden Conservierungs-Methoden wählen, denn zum Conservieren mikroskopischer Praeparate eignet sich unser Mittel nicht.

Weil die käuflichen Wasserstoff-Superoxydlösungen wohl immer geringe Mengen freier Mineralsäuren enthalten und darum nicht verwendbar sind, wenn es sich um Objecte handelt, bei welchen Calciumcarbonat zu berücksichtigen ist, habe ich mir eine säurefreie Lösung selbst dargestellt. Solche Lösungen halten sich indessen nur dann einige Zeit, wenn man sie in kleinen damit vollgefüllten braunen Glasstöpselfläschchen im Keller, also vor Licht und Wärme geschützt, aufbewahrt.

Ratzeburg, den 15. Mai 1896.

2. The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

May 5th, 1896. — Dr. F. P. Henry made a communication on *Filaria sanguinis hominis nocturna*, specimens of which had been obtained from the blood of a patient suffering from chyluria due to clogging of the lymphatics by the ova of the parasite. The various forms of the worm with their life-history as given by Dr. Patrick Manson were dwelt on. The parasite secretes no toxins and its presence in man is usually not productive of bad effects. The speaker stated his belief that the excretory products of the parasites are hurtful to man in proportion to the lowness of their organisation. The nocturnal Filariae appear in the superficial vessels about sunset and disappear about the time of rising. In patients induced to sleep during the day the periodicity is reversed. The only treatment is prophylactic as a drug which would kill the mature worm would, in all probability, be hurtful to the host by causing abscesses around the dead product. — Dr. Leonard, in continuation, dwelt on the morphology of the worm illustrating his remarks by means of fine microphotographs of the specimens described by Dr. Henry.

May 12th, 1896. — Dr. Charles S. Dolley described a centrifugal apparatus for the quantitative determination of the food supply of oysters and other aquatic animals which he called Planktonokrit. By means of its use he is enabled to make a large number of plankton estimates in a day and thus judge of the characters of given areas of water in connection with fish and oyster culture at different times of the day, states of the tide, varying depths, etc. The method employed is that of the centrifuge, an apparatus which consists of a series of geared wheels driven by hand or belt and so arranged as to cause an upright shaft to revolve up to a speed of 8000 revolutions per minute, corresponding to 50 revolutions per minute of the crank or pulley wheel. To this upright shaft is fastened an attachment by means of which

two funnel-shaped receptacles of one litre capacity each may be secured and made to revolve with the shaft. The main portion of each of these receptacles is constructed of spun copper, tinned. When caused to revolve for one or two minutes the entire contents of suspended matter in the contained water is thrown to the bottom of tubes properly placed from which the amount may be read off by means of a graduated scale.

May 19th, 1896. — The collections made by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith in Western Somali Land and the Galla Country, north-eastern Africa, in 1894 were presented to the Academy. Dr. Smith spoke of the physical features of the region from which the specimens had been collected and gave briefly some facts regarding the habits of the animals observed by him. The several sections of the collection were commented on by the specialists of the Academy. The mammals are of unusual interest because these alone have not been studied by authorities elsewhere. They embrace fifty genera and about seventy species represented by over two hundred specimens. Seven genera and twelve species are new to American museums. The collection, except the bats, which are being studied by Dr. Harrison Allen, is in the hands of Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads who will furnish a detailed report on the material submitted to him. The birds have been studied by Mr. Bowdler Sharpe. One hundred and fifty specimens of about one hundred species have been given to the Academy. The insects embrace 871 specimens. The Hymenoptera are being studied by Mr. Wm. J. Fox who has determined eight species hitherto undescribed. A paper entitled. »The Planktonokrit, a centrifugal apparatus for the volumetric estimation of the food supply of oysters and other aquatic animals”, by Chas. S. Dolley M.D. was presented for publication.

3. Die Biologische Station zu Plön

bleibt wegen Renovation sämtlicher Räumlichkeiten während der ganzen Dauer des Monats Juli für alle Besucher geschlossen. Vom 5. August ab können wissenschaftliche Arbeiten dort wieder vorgenommen werden. Herr Dr. Otto Zacharias ersucht uns, mitzutheilen: daß die Zeit vom 1. August bis Mitte September sich besonders gut zu Studien am Plankton des Großen Plöner Sees eigne, weil dann die limnetischen Algen, Protozoen, Räderthiere und Krebse in besonderer Massenhaftigkeit vorhanden zu sein pflegen. — Die für einen Arbeitsplatz pro Woche zu erlegende Gebühr beträgt 10 Mark.

4. Avis.

F. Geay, 89 rue Broca à Paris, se propose de partir en automne pour les régions inexplorées de la Guyane où il se propose de séjourner deux ans; il prie les zoologistes de lui faire connaître quels animaux pourraient les intéresser spécialement.

5. Demande.

On demande, pour l'expédition antarctique Belge, un Zoologiste expérimenté en matière de draguages en eau profonde. Adresser les offres et demandes de renseignements à M. de Gerlache, chef de l'expédition, à Saundefjord, Norwège.

de Gerlache.

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