

Ebnerella Gregorii v. Lendf. und *Ebnerella Bucchichii* v. Ebner, unterscheiden sich aber durch Abwesenheit von Rhabden und durch die Form und Dimensionen der Tetractinen und Triactinen.

Farbe: glänzendweiß.

Fundort: Amboina (Molukken).

Ich habe nur ein Exemplar von dieser Art, die ich nach dem hochverdienten Finner nenne, gefunden, und ich werde eine eingehendere Beschreibung und Abbildungen dieses Schwammes an anderem Orte folgen lassen.

Berlin, 28. August 1896.

4. *Stichostemma asensoriatum* n. sp., a freshwater Nemertean from Pennsylvania.

By Thos. H. Montgomery jr., Ph.D.

eingeg. 4. September 1896.

In a small stream, having the local name of Taylor's Run, situated about a mile to the north-west of the town of W. Chester, Chester Co., Pa., I collected about 16 specimens of a small Nemertean during the past summer (month of July), and have since found that these represent a new species of the genus *Stichostemma*. The new species resembles *S. Eilhardi* (cf. my paper in Zeit. f. wiss. Zool., 59, 1895), very closely externally, but offers a number of anatomical differences which justify the establishment of the new species.

These characteristics are the following: 1) the absence of the supraoral sense-pit, which suggested the specific name "*asensoriatum*". 2) The cephalic gland is not as voluminous as in *Eilhardi*, and has not one main efferent duct, but the ducts of the individual gland-cells penetrate the body epithelium independently of one another, in the manner of subcuticular gland-cells; the external openings of these cells lie at the anterior end of the head. The want of a main efferent duct, formed by the fusion of the individual cell-ducts, might be explained by the absence of the supraoral sense-pit, since in most Metanemerteans the main duct discharges at the base of this pit. 3) The pigment of the body epithelium occurs exclusively in the supporting cells, and is not found at all in the interstitial tissue. 4) Those gland-cells corresponding to what I have termed "gland-cells 3" in *S. Eilhardi*, are not egg-shaped, as in that species, but have an elongated, narrow form; in structure and in their color reaction to stains they show a close similarity to the cells of the cephalic gland: thus they stain intensely with haematoxylin, and with the triple stain of

Flemming (safranin, gentian violet, orange G) combine with the safranin, and not with the violet. 5) The stilet-basis is slightly constricted medially. 6) There are 10 instead of 9 longitudinal nerves in the proboscis.

S. asensoriatum is larger than *S. Eilhardi*, attaining a length of 18 mm, and is of a bright orange color, but apart from these differences, and the six given above, closely resembles the latter species. There are as a rule 3 pairs of eyes, with two eyes in each pair; but I have also noticed 5, 7, or 8 eyes. The rhynchocoel does not quite reach the posterior end of the body, which comparative shortness is a generic characteristic. The nephridia extend from in front of the brain to the anus, and show the same histological structure as in *S. Eilhardi*, though I have not been able to determine whether there are several consecutive pairs of these organs owing to lack of material (my description of the nephridia in *S. Eilhardi* will appear shortly in Spengel's Zool. Jahrbücher). *S. asensoriatum* is hermaphroditic, and in all probability protandric, though as I sectioned only eight individuals, this latter point could not be finally determined. In the gonads of all (with one exception, in which none of these organs were to be found), immature but large ova were present; and in the germ-epithelium of a few gonads in each of the seven individuals ripe spermatozoa, as well as spermatocytes and spermatogonia were found, leaving no doubt that in a few gonads of each specimen the elements of both sexes were in process of development. Further, the smaller the individual was, the greater was the proportion of gonads showing spermatogenetic stages. But as there were no individuals at hand in which all the gonads contained spermatogenetic elements, for there were no specimens less than 6 mm in length, I can only conclude from my previous observations on *S. Eilhardi*, that the Pennsylvania species is likewise protandric, and that the individuals examined had passed through the male stage, had in fact lost nearly all the male elements, and had almost arrived at the complete female stage.

The stream in which I collected these worms was less than a yard in breadth, and at no place more than a foot in depth; this fact is mentioned, because most freshwater Nemerteans have been found in larger streams and rivers.

The only other freshwater forms of this group which have been described from North America, are the following: *Nemertes polyhopla* Schmarda, from Lake Nicaragua; *Emea lacustris* Leidy, from the Schuylkill River; and *Tetrastemma aquarium dulcium* Silliman, from New York State. Of these, Schmarda's form is very aberrant in regard to the structure of its proboscis; while as I have already shown

(l. c. 1895), the species described by Leidy and Silliman were so poorly characterized, that the common sense rules of nomenclature do not allow them to be maintained. Despite the poorness of Silliman's diagnosis, from which it is impossible to learn whether the mouth-opening is confluent with the rhynchodaeum, whether it is dioecish, whether the nephridia reach to the end of the body, some recent authors still hold that the New York species is a typical *Tetrastemma*; but a glance at Silliman's fig. 19 shows that the proboscis of his *T. aquarium dulcium* is barely two-thirds as long as the animal, whereas in the true *Tetrastemma* it is always at least as long as the animal. It is not improbable that the "*Tetrastemma*" *aquarium dulcium* may be closely allied to the form which I have described here; but a re-examination of Silliman's species must be made before this question can be settled. The good effects of adhering to the law of priority in nomenclature become nullified, when one endeavours to retain the names which have been accompanied by imperfect descriptions; a diagnosis is only then valid, or should only be, when a species may be recognized by its aid.

In a communication from Dr. W. R. Coe, of New Haven, Conn., I learn that this investigator has found a freshwater Nemertean in a small pond near that town.

5. Einige neue Hydrachniden-Formen.

(Vorläufige Mittheilung.)

Von R. Piersig.

eingeg. 9. September 1896.

Während meines Aufenthaltes in Ziegenrück (Thüringen) gelang es mir neben *Torrenticola anomala* (Koch) Piersig (= *Tiphys anomalus* C. L. Koch) und dem Männchen von *Aturus scaber* Kramer (nicht identisch mit *Aturus scaber* ♂ Koenike, dessen aus Amerika stammende Form ich mit dem Namen *Aturus mirabilis* Piersig belegte), noch einige andere Wassermilben aufzufinden, die meines Wissens noch nicht beschrieben worden sind.

1. *Sperchon clupeifer* n. sp.

Größe 0,65 mm; Körperrund fast kreisrund mit breitem Stirnrande; Oberhaut anscheinend netzartig gefeldert; jedes Feldchen von 18—25 feinen Chitinspitzchen eingefasst; die Rückenfläche zum größten Theile von einem rundlichen, großporigen Panzer bedeckt (deshalb *clupeifer*), der ohne scharfe Umgrenzung in die weiche Körperdecke übergeht; Grundfarbe des Körpers grünlichgelb bis bräun-

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