1) *C. gracilicauda* (Brady). Syn.: *Cyclopicera gr.* Brady, *Ascomyzon comatulae* Rosoll, *Clausomyzon gr.* Giesbr. — Britische Ins., Triest Neapel, Boulogne-sur-mer. — L. ♀ 0,7—0,8, ♂ 0,55 mm.

2) *C. Canui* n. — Neapel. — L. ♀ 0,6—0,65, ♂ 0,5—0,53 mm.

3) *C. elegans* A. Scott. — Port Erin. — L. ♀ 1 mm.

(Schluß folgt.)

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. New York Academy of Sciences, Biological Section.

November 9th, 1886. — Members of the Columbia University Expedition to Puget Sound made reports on the Summer's Work. Mr. N. R. Harrington gave a short narrative of the expedition including a description of the equipment of the Laboratory, dredging, investigation and plankton collection. In addition he made a report on the Echinoderms, Crustacea and Annelids. Mention was made of the relation of asymmetry in *Scutella excentricus* to its habit of burrowing and its vertical position in the sand. Abundant material, both larval and adult, of *Entoconcha*. This mollusc had been noted by Müller in 1852 and Baur in 1864 in *Synapta digitata* and by Semper in *Holothuria edulis*. The present material was found in an undetermined species of *Holothuria*. About forty species each of Crustacea, Annelids and Echinoderms have been identified. — Mr. Bradney B. Griffin presented the following report on the Platodes, Nemerteans and Molluks: The Platodes and Gephyrea are relatively scarce. They are represented solely by two Dendrocoels, and one *Phymosoma* respectively. The Nemertines occur very abundantly, fully fifteen different species were obtained, most of which appear to be undescribed, though some seem to approach more or less closely the European forms rather than those of the east coast of America. The European species are the more numerous. The Molluscan fauna is very rich and varied, ninety-three species of sixty-nine genera were collected. These include among others the large *Cryptochiton Stelleri* which when alive and expanded measures over 20 cm, besides numerous smaller species of *Mopalia*, *Katherina*, *Tonicella*, etc. that occur in vast numbers on rocks and piles between tides. The Nudibranchs are notable from their bright colors and large size: One species of *Dendronotus* attains a length of over 25 cm. Cases of color variation (*Cardium* and *Acmaea*) and color series (*Littorina*) were to be met with as well as color harmonization; many Chitons and Limpets are colored so as to more or less resemble the spekled and barnacled rocks upon which they occur. A complete series of *Pholadidea penita* (the "boring clam") was obtained which shows the gradual atrophy of the foot and concrescence of the mantle edges as the adult condition is attained. Specimens of *Zirphaea crispata* were collected, a related form in which the foot remains functional throughout life. A series of maturation and fertilization stages of this form was obtained. *Lepton* is not uncommon, a Lamellibranch that lives commensal attached by its byssus to the abdomen of the Crustacean *Gebia*, and has caused the atrophy of the first pair of abdominal appendages of its host. It has developed a median furrow on each valve in adaptation to the body form of Gebia. An interesting case was observed in which an otherwise nearly smooth *Placuanomia* shell had assumed

during its growth the concentric raised lines of a *Saxidomus* valve upon which it was attached. The insects are not very abundant, they are represented in the collection mainly by a few wood beetles, myriopods (*Iulus*, *Polydesmus*), and a species of *Termes*. — Mr. Calkins reported on the Protozoa and Coelenterates of Puget Sound and of the Alaskan Bays. The Protozoa and Coelenterates collected during the summer by Mr. Calkins belong chiefly to the group Flagellata for the former, and to the Leptomedusae for the latter. In addition, there are 9 species of Hydroids — a large number considering the very limited representation of this group in the western waters. Twelve or fourteen species of Actinians and about the same number of Sponges, and several Scyphomedusae complete the list of Coelenterates. — Mr. Bashford Dean reported on the Chordates and Protochordates of the Collection. The Ascidians are represented by about a dozen species, Fishes by upwards of forty. The most important part of his work had been the collecting of embryos and larvae of Chimaera (*Hydrolagus Colliei*) and a fairly complete series of embryos of *Bdellostomum*, including upwards of 20 stages from cleavage to hatching. Of Chimaera upward of eighty egg cases had heen dredged in a single day, but in every case these were found to be tmpty. The eggs were finally obtained at Pacific Grove, California, from ehe gravid and were incubated in submerged cages. It was in this locality that the eggs of *Bdellostomum* were collected. — C. L. Bristol, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

October 28th, 1896. — 1) Australian *Termitidae*. Part ii. By Walter W. Froggatt. The author discusses the classification of the Family, and proposes its subdivision into four Subfamilies based upon the characters of the neuration of the wings. A synopsis of the genera is given; and three genera with eleven species are described as new. — 2) Note on the Occurrence of Palaeozoic *Radiolaria* in New South Wales. By Professor David, B.A., F.G.S. With the exception of the Opal rocks, which contain numerous spherical casts, possibly of Radiolaria, all Radiolarian Rocks at present known in New South Wales are of Palaeozoic Age, and occur on two geological horizons, namely, Carboniferous (? or Devonian), as in the red jaspers of Barraba and Bingera, and the claystones and cherts, etc., of Tamworth; and Devonian or Silurian as at Jenolan Caves, in which locality the Radiolaria are best preserved where the rocks are in contact with eruptive dykes. The author is led to the conclusion that these Radiolarian Rocks are not necessarily of deep sea origin. In Palaeozoic times in New South Wales the development of Radiolaria both vertically and horizontally was very extensive. — 3) Note on Traces of *Radiolaria* in Pre-Cambrian Rocks near Adelaide. By Professor David, B.A., F.G.S., and Walter Howchin, F.G.S. The recent microscopic examination of calcareous and cherty rocks of undoubtedly Pre-Cambrian age from South Australia has shown that these rocks, not previously known to be fossiliferous, contain abundant remains of Radiolaria. These are best preserved in a greenish siliceous limestone near Brighton, Adelaide, chiefly in the form of casts, partly chalcedonic, partly replaced by silica, but invested in places with a black network whose intimate structure is hard to determine. A considerable variety of forms seem to be present, of which some appear certainly to belong to the Porulosa. Many of them are of large size, as much as $^1/_{12}$ inch in diameter. —