

des Ganglions zwei, die am Adductor entlang nach hinten verlaufen (dieses Nervenpaar scheint bei Anthony nicht erwähnt zu sein) und weiter oben zwei, die in den hinteren freien Teil der Kiementräger treten. Der einheitliche dorsale Teil des Ganglions entsendet jederseits einen Nerv und am oberen Ende noch einen, anscheinend unpaaren Strang, der sich aber später teilt. Diese 3 Nervenstränge laufen zwischen der rechten und linken Niere ziemlich in der Medianebene nach oben. Der ursprünglich unpaare Strang teilt sich, wie erwähnt, später in 2 Nerven, die sich im weiteren Verlauf dem Adductor anlegen, während das andre Nervenpaar sich immer an der den medianen Kiemenraum begrenzenden Körperperipherie hält und dann in den schmalen Träger des Eingeweidesackes übertritt; nun trennen sich die beiden bisher nebeneinander gelegenen Nerven und verlaufen rechts und links zwischen Körperwand und Leber nach vorn, an der Basis der Mundlappen vorbei bis zu dem jeseitigen Cerebropleuralganglion; diese beiden Stränge sind die Cerebrovisceralcommissuren.

Statocysten. Oberhalb des Pedalganglions liegen 2 Statocysten, die sich eng an die Cerebropedalcommissuren, von denen auch ihre Nerven abzweigen, anschmiegen. Sie enthalten je einen unregelmäßig geformten Statolythen. Diese Organe sind von Anthony nicht genannt.

Byssusdrüse? Vom Pedalganglion an der Vorderkante des Eingeweidesackes, fast bis zu dessen unterem Ende sich erstreckend, liegt ein Organ, das aus einem sich einige Male kurz verzweigenden Schlauch besteht; links finden sich vier, rechts drei solcher Ausstülpungen. Ventral läuft das Organ in einen allmählich enger werdenden Kanal aus. Die Innenwand ist bewimpert; das ventrale Ende, an dem sich keine Verzweigungen mehr finden, enthält ein stielartiges, strukturloses Gebilde. Vielleicht hat man es hier mit einer reduzierten Byssusdrüse zu tun.

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings, April 27th, 1910. — Mr. Tillyard exhibited a larva of *Synthemis eustalcata* Burm., (Neuroptera: Odonata) which had been without food for three months, and had been subjected to gradual drought conditions culminating in three weeks of complete absence of water. The insect was still alive and quite healthy. Three others, though apparently lifeless when first examined, quickly revived when dropped into water. This seemed to be the first absolute proof of the ability of any dragonfly larva to stand a complete drought. — 1) Contribution to a Knowledge of Australian Hirudinea. Part. V. Leech-Metamerism. By E. J. Goddard, B.A., B.Sc.,

Linnean Macleay Fellow of the Society in Zoology. — From a study of *Linnobdella*, *Orobdella*, *Pontobdella*, *Oxobranchnus*, *Semilageneta*, *Philaemon* and *Geobdella*, the author concludes that, in the process of somite-extension, the posterior region of the sensory somite is the first to be affected. Further divisions may concern the posterior region exclusively, as in *Semilageneta* and *Geobdella*; but in the majority of cases the anterior region is found to be similarly affected. The fact that the division can be proved to be restricted to the posterior region in some forms, is not astonishing; and in as much as considerable variation takes place in the evolution of the multiannulate condition of the somite, is but to be expected. In the majority of forms, however, the anterior portion of the somite is first affected after the addition of the first posterior annulus. Later divisions typically involve both extremities, or in some cases may be restricted, at least for a time, to the anterior extremity. Examples of the latter are to be found in those leeches in which the adult somite is tetrannulate. After the formation of terminal non-sensory annuli, the sensory annulus is, as a rule, not affected, but sometimes it is, as a result of the inability of the terminal annuli to undergo further division. — 2) Contribution to a Knowledge of Australian Hirudinea. Part. VI. The Distribution of Hirudinea, with special reference to Australian forms, and remarks on their Affinities, together with Reflections on Zoogeography. By E. J. Goddard, B.A., B.Sc., Linnean Macleay Fellow of the Society in Zoology. — From a distributional point of view the terrestrial genera, *Philaemon* and *Geobdella*, are perhaps the most important members of the Australasian Hirudinea. Both forms are distinctly archaic. In *Geobdella* the penultimate somite has been derived from the uniannulate segment by the addition of four annuli posterior to the primitive ring; whereas in *Philaemon* the sensory ring is denoted by the third annulus of the tetrannulate somite, indicating that the order of origin of the annuli is different. Hence it is concluded that they have been derived from a common ancestor which agreed very closely with them in regard to the jaws, position of the eyes, and general anatomy, but which, at the time these two genera were differentiated, had not developed a somite of more than two annuli. — 3) Revision of the genera *Sympctes* and *Helacus*: with Descriptions of new Species of Tenebrionidae. By H. J. Carter, B.A., F.E.S. — Two species of *Sympctes* are listed in Masters' Catalogue, and Lea added two additional species in 1896. The names of two of these are considered to be synonyms, while *S. magister* Pasc., is wrongly included in the genus. Ten species, erroneously ascribed to *Saragus*, are restored to *Sympctes*, and three are described as new. The catalogued species of *Helacus* have been identified by reference to European collections, *H. perronii* Boisd., being shown to be synonymous with *H. falcatus* Pasc., and ten species are described as new. In addition, three species of *Pterohelacus*, two of *Saragus*, two of *Agasthenes*, and one of *Adclium* are proposed as new.



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