

den Endfäden drei bzw. vier vorhanden. Jeder von diesen 4 Endfäden ist selbständig beweglich.

Außer den hier beschriebenen Abnormitäten habe ich noch mehrere, aber weniger auffallende beobachtet. Unter den durchmusterten 270 Exemplaren habe ich 26 auffallende Monstrositäten, also 10 % der Gesamtanzahl gefunden. Abnorme Bildungen sind also bei *Nassa mutabilis* im Gegensatz zu andern Mollusken sehr häufig. Aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach sind alle diese Monstrositäten infolge von Beschä-



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.

digung eingetretene Regenerationserscheinungen, die keinen normalen Verlauf genommen haben. Das Regenerationsvermögen dieser Schnecke ist eben sehr entwickelt, was auch aus meinen bis jetzt vorgenommenen Experimenten hervorgeht, und ich halte es für wahrscheinlich, daß ähnliche Monstrositäten auch auf operativem Wege herstellbar sind.

Napoli, den 16. IV. 1912.

3. Restoration of the genus *Eldonia*, a genus of free swimming Holothurians from the middle cambrian.

By Austin H. Clark.

(With 1 figure.)

eingeg. 22. April 1912.

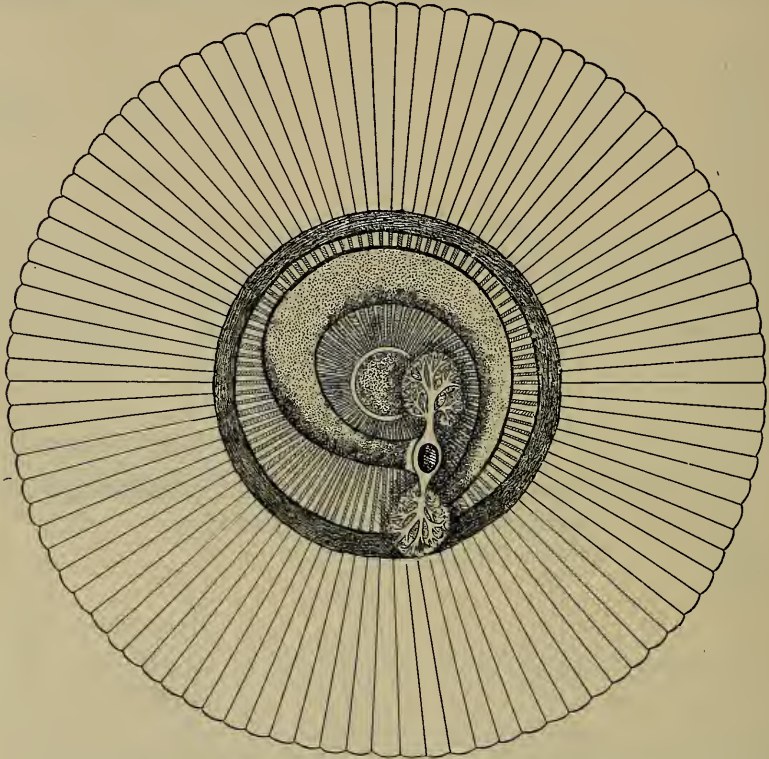
The figures of *Eldonia ludwigi* published by Dr. Charles C. Walcott at the time of the original description of the species¹ give a most accurate idea of the appearance of the specimens as they occur lying in the shales. None of them, however, show all the structural features of the animal equally well, and it has therefore seemed advisable, on account of the great importance of the type from a biological point of view, to combine in a single figure all the characters brought out in the several specimens illustrated by Walcott.

The mouth parts are best shown by the specimen which served as the original for text-figure 5 (p. 47); the two tentacles are large and broad, and show a dendritic structure; they appear to have been very delicate. They are very large in the example shown in text-figure 5, but

¹ Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. vol. 57. No. 3. pls. 8—12. figure 5. p. 47.

are smaller in the specimens illustrated by fig. 1 on plate 9, and by fig. 3 on plate 8.

The digestive system is best shown in figs. 2 and 3 on plate 12, and it is from these figures that the digestive system in the accompanying figure has been taken. The loops within the spiral made by the digestive tube shown in fig. 3 on plate 8 I interpret as a portion of the mesentery attaching the alimentary canal to the dorsal body wall.



Eldonia ludwigi Walcott, viewed from the ventral side.

The marginal brim, in its details and in its relation to the rest of the animal, is best represented in fig. 3 on plate 12, and the proportions of the brim as figured are taken from this illustration.

The central ring and the radiating water tubes are best shown in figs. 1, 2 and 5 on plate 9. In fig. 1 the gradual expansion of the tubes toward the marginal brim is well brought out (on the right hand side). In the restoration the size of the central ring is slightly exaggerated in order the better to bring out its relationships to the other structures.

Muscle fibers are only evident in the specimen from which fig. 5 on plate 9 was taken. The diffuse appearance and the width of this muscle

band, considered in connection with the tangential direction taken and the evident convergence of the fibers in the lower right hand side of the figure, appears to me to indicate that the muscle band was in life much narrower, probably about half the width of the alimentary canal. It appears to have passed around the animal just beyond the alimentary canal, occupying the periphery of the body cavity just at the base of the narrow expanded brim. The approximate width of the muscle band in life appears to me to be indicated in the upper right hand part of the figure, and again in the lower right hand portion after the convergence of the fibers.

In this specimen the left hand side of the animal has been badly torn; the muscle band has been broken across and, becoming more or less disintegrated, has become broadened by a slight washing toward the right while the same washing has swept the lower broken end entirely away from the animal toward the bottom of the figure.

The apparent absence of the muscular ring in all the other specimens is susceptible of very simple explanation. The digestive tube after death became distended with gases arising from the decomposition of its contents; this caused it to expand, and at the same time caused the spiral to become broader and more open so that in some cases, as shown in fig. 3 on plate 8, fig. 1 on plate 10 and fig. 3 on plate 11, the attachment of the mesentery to the body wall was exposed. This resulted in the concealment of the muscular ring by the overlying of the digestive tube.

4. Ein zweites Cyclopidengenus im süßen Wasser.

Von G. Burckhardt, Basel.

eingeg. 26. April 1912.

Von den ziemlich zahlreichen Gattungen der Cyclopiden-Familie war bis jetzt eine einzige ausschließlich aus Binnengewässern bekannt, die andern alle als marin. Nun haben aber die Herren Prof. C. Schröter und M. Pernod im Sutschau-Fluß bei Shanghai (China) und in dem großen See Ta-hu, der damit in Verbindung steht, eine *Oithona* gefangen, die von den bisher bekannten Arten so sehr abweicht, daß sie in ein besonderes Subgenus (*Limnoithona*) gestellt werden muß. Eine zweite *Oithona*-Species, die *O. nana* Giesbrecht nahe steht, hat Dr. G. Hagmann im Rio Aramá grande auf der Insel Marajó im Mündungsgebiet des Amazonas gefischt. Die beiden Arten leben mit Species von *Cyclops* und mit einer Anzahl von Süßwasser-Cladoceren und -Rotiferen zusammen.

Die ausführliche Beschreibung beider Arten erfolgt in den »Wissen-

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1912

Band/Volume: [39](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Clark Austin Hobart

Artikel/Article: [Restoration of the genus Eldonia, a genus of free swimming Holothurians from the middle Cambrian. 723-725](#)