

Eine ausführlichere Darlegung meiner Untersuchungen über die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Ausführungsgänge bei verschiedenen Ordnungen der Insecten wird später mit Abbildungen veröffentlicht werden.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of London.

November 2nd 1882. — Mr. A. P. W. Thomas drew attention to a series of specimens under the microscope and diagrams illustrative of the Life-history of the Liver Fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*). His experiments show that the embryos of the Fluke as free Cercariae burrow into and develop within the body of *Limnaeus truncatulus* and thereafter pass with the herbage into the stomach and ultimately liver of the sheep. Salt added to the sheep's diet is found to act as a prophylactic. — Mr. F. Crisp exhibited specimens sent by Drs. Loew and Bokormy of Munich illustrating the discovery they claim to have made of a specific chemical difference between living and dead protoplasm, viz., the power of the living organism to reduce silver salts in a very dilute alkaline solution. Thus for instance living *Spirogyra* placed in the solution reduces the silver salt and converts the contents of the cell into a black opaque mass while, if first killed, no such action takes place but the spiral arrangement of the chlorophyll threads remains perfectly distinct. — Prof. E. Ray Lankester exhibited and made remarks on a fine series of marine objects dredged by him last summer in the Fjords of Norway, the Corals and Sponges being particularly interesting. — Dr. F. Day showed examples of Trout, viz. of the American Brook Trout reared in an aquarium, another reared at Howietoun, near Stirling, and a hybrid between the American and common Trout, all in illustration of his paper on Variations in form and hybridism in *Salmo fontinalis*. — Sir J. Lubbock then read his tenth communication on the Habits of Ants, Bees, and Wasps. Two queen Ants have lived with him since 1874, therefore are 8 years old and they laid eggs last summer. His oldest workers are 7 years old. Dr. Hermann Müller's objections to the author's experiments on the colour sense of Bees had been anticipated. The preference of Bees for blue is strongly indicated by Müller's own observations on flowers. Sir John also now records further experiments with reference to the power of hearing. Some bees were trained to come to honey which was placed on a musical box on the lawn close to a window. The musical box was kept going for several hours a day for a fortnight. It was then brought into the house and placed out of sight, but at the open window, and only about seven yards from where it had been before. The Bees, however, did not find the honey, though when it was once shown them they came to it readily enough. Other experiments with a microphone were without results. Bees are popularly, and have been ever since the time of Aristotle, supposed to be influenced by clanging kettles, etc. Experienced apiarists are now disposed to doubt whether the noise has really any effect, but Sir John suggests it as possible that the bees hear only the higher overtones at the verge of, or beyond the range of human hearing. He timed a bee and a wasp, for each of which he provided a store of honey and

he found that the wasp began earlier in the morning (at four am.) and worked on later in the day till 8 pm. It might be that the wasps are less sensitive to cold. Moreover though the bee's proboscis is admirably adapted to extract honey from tubular flowers, the wasp on the other hand appears able to swallow it more rapidly.

J. Murie.

2. Zoologische Stationen.

Nach Mittheilung Dr. M. Braun's in Dorpat, welcher in diesem Frühsommer Algier besucht hat, beabsichtigt die französische Regierung auch in Algier eine zoologische Station unter der Leitung Mr. Viguiers, welcher bereits im Mai mit dem Entwurf der Pläne beschäftigt war, zu gründen. Außerdem werden die Fachgenossen in Bône ein wohl eingerichtetes Laboratorium finden, welches der Besitzer, Dr. Hagenmüller, jedem Naturforscher zur Verfügung stellt. Der Fischmarkt Bône's ist ein ziemlich großer und es sind zur Zeit der Corallenfischerei Seethiere aus großen Tiefen leicht zu haben.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Odessa. An Stelle des Prof. E. Metschnikoff ist Prof. W. Salsensky aus Kasan berufen worden. An Stelle des Dr. N. Bernstein, welcher sein Amt wegen Krankheit niederlegen musste, ist Dr. W. Repiachoff, welcher als »Docent der Zoologie« auch Histologie, vergleichende Osteologie und Anatomie des Menschen zu lehren hat, getreten. Die Stelle als Custos am Zootomischen Cabinet (bis jetzt Repiachoff) hat Cand. Peter Buczinski erhalten.

Utrecht. Dr. A. A. W. Hubrecht ist zum ord. Professor der Zoologie, Dr. J. F. van Bemmelen zum Assistenten, Herr A. C. Oudemans zum Conservator ernannt worden.

Würzburg. Dr. J. von Kennel, bisher Assistent am zool.-zootom. Institut hat sich als Privatdocent habilitirt, hat aber zugleich Urlaub für dies Wintersemester zu einer wissenschaftlichen Reise nach Trinidad (West-Indien) und Venezuela erhalten.

Necrolog.

Am 23. October starb in Kopenhagen Joh. Th. Reinhardt, Professor, Docent der Zoologie und Inspector des Naturhistorischen Museums (Wirbelthiere, außer Fischen).

Am 6. November starb in Bonn Friedr. Herm. Troschel, Professor der Zoologie daselbst und seit Erichson's Tode Herausgeber des von Wiegmann gegründeten Archivs für Naturgeschichte.

Bemerkung der Verlagshandlung.

Der Preis des Zoologischen Anzeigers muss, wegen Vermehrung der Herstellungskosten, von 1883 an auf Mark 12 jährlich erhöht werden.

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Murie J.

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