

scher dafür ansieht, ist der nur bei *Triton* fehlende Vorgang der Eröffnung des *Canalis neurentericus*.

Der Vergleich des bei *Lacerta* vorkommenden Einstülpungsvorganges mit Einstülpungsvorgängen bei der Entwicklung anderer Thierformen ist auch bereits Gegenstand früherer Bearbeitungen für mich gewesen, besonders im Anschluß an die den gleichen Punct betreffenden ausführlichen Untersuchungen von Kupffer.

Kupffer (Die Gastrulation an den meroblastischen Eiern der Wirbelthiere. Arch. f. Anat. 1882) hatte den Vorgang, gestützt auf vier Vergleichungspunke, eine Gastrulation genannt, während ich selbst mich dem nicht anschließen zu können glaubte, da von den zur Begründung angeführten Puncten nur einer, nämlich das thatsächliche Vorkommen einer Einstülpung des Blastoderms mit meinen Beobachtungen übereinstimmte.

Aus dem oben Angeführten geht nun hervor, daß allerdings eine größere Anzahl von Vergleichspuncten vorliegen, wenn dieselben auch andere sind, als die früher von Kupffer dargestellten. Ob man nunmehr auch trotz der zahlreichen Unterschiede der genannten Vorgänge den bei *Lacerta* vorkommenden als eine Gastrulabildung bezeichnen und dann demgemäß für den oberen Eingang zu der Einstülpung den Namen Blastoporus gebrauchen will, würde wohl lediglich Sache des Übereinkommens sein.

Ich selbst sehe mich nicht veranlaßt, von dem früher nach Vorgang anderer Autoren gewählten Namen *Canalis neurentericus*, der das Wesen der Sache bezeichnen soll, abzugehen.

Marburg, 8. April 1883.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Bitte.

Es hat sich ein Fachgenosse mit der Bitte an mich gewandt, ihm zur Erlangung von Gephyreen behufs anatomischer Untersuchung behilflich zu sein. Ich bitte daher diejenigen meiner Herren Collegen, welche gut conservirte Exemplare von *Echiurus* (*E. Pallasii* u. a.) zur Disposition zu stellen in der Lage sind, dies mir behufs weiterer Vermittlung freundlichst anzeigen zu wollen.

J. Victor Carus.

2. Zoological Society of London.

5th June, 1883. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of April, and called special attention to a female Mule Deer (*Cervus macrotis*), presented by Dr. J. D. Caton, C.M.Z.S., and to a Great Black Cockatoo [*Microglossa*

aterrima), and a Bluish Shrew (*Crocidura coeruleoescens*), obtained by purchase. — Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on two birds obtained near Lima by Prof. W. Nation, C.M.Z.S., and on a collection of birds made in New Britain, New Ireland, and the Solomon Islands, that had been sent to him for examination by the Rev. George Brown, C.M.Z.S. — Mr. Sclater also called the attention of the Meeting to a Condor from Peru, living in the Society's Gardens since 1877, which he was induced to believe was a specimen of the »*Condor pardo*«, or *Sarcophampus aequatorialis*, Sharpe. — Mr. G. French Angas exhibited a collection of Butterflies made during a recent visit to the island of Dominica, W. I. — A communication was read from Prof. Owen, C.B., entitled »Embryological Testimony to General Homology«. — A communication was read from the Rev. O. P. Cambridge on some new genera and species of Spiders. Eight Spiders, representing as many new genera, were described; two of them belonged to the family Theraphosidae, one to the Drassidae, and the others to the Thomisidae. Three of these species were from Ceylon, three from Caffaria, one from New Zealand, and one from California. — A communication was read from Mr. A. G. Butler containing an account of the Lepidoptera collected by Mr. H. O. Forbes in the islands of the Timor-Laut group. Examples of twenty-three species were obtained. — A communication was read from Mr. Herbert Druce, containing descriptions of some new species of Moths of the families Zygaenidae and Arctiidae, mostly collected in Ecuador by Mr. C. Buckley. The number of new species described was fifty, belonging to twenty-four genera. — A paper was read by Messrs. Godman and Salvin, containing remarks on the variations of certain species of Butterflies of the genus *Agrias*. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a report on a collection of Reptiles and Batrachians from the Timor-Laut group of islands formed by Mr. H. O. Forbes. Two new species were described — the one a lizard of the Australian genus *Lophognathus*, and the other a snake of the Indian genus *Simotes*, proposed to be named respectively *L. maculilabris* and *S. Forbesii*. The snake was of special interest, as no species of the genus *Simotes* had hitherto been previously known to occur eastward of Java.

— P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

3. Linnean Society of London.

7th June, 1883. — Mr. George Murray exhibited specimens of Dace killed by the fungus disease (*Saprolegnia ferox*) the result of inoculation and said to be the first recorded experimental proof of the communicability of the disease to those fish. — Prof. T. Sp. Cobbold drew attention to a number of Chinese shrimps infested by larval flukes. These were sent him by Dr. Barge of Shanghai, numerous blackish spots between the segments of the carapace indicated the presence of the ova of the Flukes. — A communication was read from Mr. George Lewis »On Japan Brenthidae and notes of their habits.« These beetles form part of the collection made by the author in his visit to Japan during the summers of 1880—81. The author observes: there is no geographical barrier sufficient to exclude tropical forms from Japan, but their environment when they reach it prevents them from establishing themselves to any great extent at least in the northern parts. In the southern islands of the Japanese Archipelago the warmer climate enables a fair number of beetles of a truly tropical type to exist. The fact that each

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