quately describes would take to become perfectly mature. Eggs of the kind he mentions can be found in abundance any day of the whole year. From the fact that various stages of the ova are present at all seasons Herr Weber thinks it possible that the period of oviposition is not limited to a special time of year. There is a possibility of this, but he makes no mention of the important fact announced by me, that after examining large numbers of specimens every month in a year I found newly spent specimens only from November till March. The Dutch zoologist has evidently paid no attention to the description I gave of ovaries from which the ova had recently been discharged. He repeats the suggestion of Steen strup that the ripe females take on another mode of life, but does not consider my suggestion that they cease to feed, like many other fish.

Finally Herr Weber says that my researches do not completely elucidate the relations of the males, and that his results do not completely decide either for or against mine. My results, as Herr Weber will find if he refers to my paper, were absolutely certain as far as they went, and he adds nothing to them. He concludes his remarks by calling attention to the importance of the fact that in Cyclostomata not only the female but the male genital products are expelled without the intervention of genital ducts, a condition found otherwise only in worms: as in the Muraenidae and Salmonidae the testis has a duct. I was under the impression, like most other zoologists, that in the Muraenidae vasa deferentia were absent, as in the Cyclostomata. On the whole then I think it is proved that my results were not anticipated by W. Müller, and that Max Weber has not made a single observation which modifies my conclusions in the least degree, excepting his statement of the date at which the Göteborg eggs were obtained, and of the accuracy of this date he gives no evidence.

Edinburgh, March 27, 1887.

## III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

## 1. Notiz.

Vielleicht ist manchen Fachgenossen ein Dienst damit erwiesen, wenn ich auf die neuen Wachsmodelle der verschiedenen pelagischen Larvenformen aufmerksam mache, welche Herr Dr. Ziegler hier in recht passender Auswahl und in vortrefflicher Ausführung angefertigt hat. Die Serie von acht Typen ist wohl geeignet, eine lebendige Anschauung dieser Entwicklungsformen zu geben, und eignet sich gut, sowohl zur Demonstration in der Vorlesung, als besonders auch zur Aufstellung in einer Instituts-Sammlung.

Freiburg i. Br., 4. April 1887.

Weismann.

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