

benen Keimzellen. Zuweilen liegen einzelne von ihnen frei neben dem Zellhaufen, wie von diesem abgelöst. Auch findet man gelegentlich unzweifelhafte Eizellen im Entoderm. Ferner sind die betreffenden entodermalen Zellhaufen stets in ihrer Lage an die Sexualproducte geknüpft. Dieses Verhältnis zeigt sich namentlich eclatant bei den allerjüngsten Exemplaren, bei denen der oberste Abschnitt des Manubriums noch keine Geschlechtsproducte entwickelt. Hier entbehrt auch das Entoderm jener Zellhaufen fast vollständig, an denen es später eben so reich ist wie das übrige; das dorsale Entoderm aber bleibt immer fast ganz frei von ihnen.

Eine der Keimzellenbildung vorausgehende Wucherung von noch indifferentem Ectodermmaterial findet weder bei *Cladonema* noch auch vor Allem bei *Eleutheria* statt, bei welcher letzteren das Entoderm jene Zellhaufen ebenfalls besitzt, wenn auch, — ganz im Verhältnis zu der viel geringeren Production von Geschlechtsstoffen, — in viel kleinerer Menge. Habe ich früher die Entstehung der Sexualproducte bei *Eleutheria* dem ectodermalen Epithel der Scheitelhöhle zugeschrieben, so beruhte dieses Urtheil ausschließlich auf Analogisirung mit dem Verhalten der übrigen Craspedoten, aber durchaus nicht auf irgend welcher Beobachtung. Die genannten Verhältnisse bei *Cladonema* und eine nochmalige Vergleichung der *Eleutheria* aber zwingen mich einstweilen zu dem Glauben, daß die Sexualzellen der Cladonemiden nicht im Ectoderm, sondern im Entoderm entstehen. Sollte die Fortsetzung meiner Studien dies bestätigen, so ständen wir vor einer weiteren Übereinstimmung mit den Ctenophoren.

Nizza, Pension Suisse.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

15th November, 1887. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the months of June, July, August, September, and October, 1887, and called attention to certain interesting accessions which had been received during that period. Amongst these were specially noted a Red-and-White Flying Squirrel (*Pteromys alborufus*), from the province of Szechuen, in the interior of China, presented by Percy Montgomery, Esq., of Ichang, China; and an Urva Ichneumon (*Herpistes urva*) and a young male Gorilla (*Anthropopithecus gorilla*), being the first Gorilla acquired by the Society, obtained by purchase. — A communication was read from Herr W. v. Nathusius, of Königsborn, on *Symbiotes equi*, a parasite of the horse, causing what is called "greasy-foot", of which he sent specimens for exhibition. — The Secretary read a letter addressed to him by Dr. Emin Pacha, dated Wadelai, 15th April, 1887, referring to some communications which he was proposing to offer to the Society. — A

letter was read from Surgeon-General George Bidie, C.M.Z.S., referring to a case of the breeding of the Elephant in captivity. — Prof. Bell made some observations on the "British Marine Area", as proposed to be defined by the Committee of the British Association. Prof. Bell opposed the idea of omitting the Channel Islands from the British area. — Prof. A. Newton, F.R.S., exhibited (on behalf of Mr. W. Eagle Clarke) a specimen of Bulwer's Petrel (*Bulweria columbina*), believed to have been picked up dead in Yorkshire. — Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited (on behalf of Lord Lilford) specimens of a new species of Titmouse allied to the Marsh-Tit (*Parus ater*), obtained by Dr. Guillemard in Cyprus, which he proposed to designate *Parus cypristes*. — Mr. Boulenger exhibited a living specimen of a rare African Batrachian (*Xenopus laevis*), which had been sent to him by Mr. Leslie, F.Z.S., of Port Elizabeth. — Prof. Flower exhibited a photograph of a specimen of Rudolphi's Whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*), taken in October last, in the Thames near Tilbury. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.Z.S., read an account of the Reptiles and Batrachians collected by Mr. H. H. Johnston on the Rio del Rey, West Africa. Amongst these were examples of two species of Batrachians new to science. — Mr. Edgar A. Smith read some notes on three Species of Shells obtained by Mr. H. H. Johnston at the Rio del Rey, Cameroons. — Mr. A. G. Butler, F.L.S., read a paper containing an account of two small Collections of African Lepidoptera obtained by Mr. H. H. Johnston at the Cameroons and the Rio del Rey. — A communication was read from Mr. G. E. Dobson, F.R.S., on the genus *Myosorex*. The paper contained the description of a new species from the Rio del Rey (Cameroons) district, which he proposed to call *Myosorex Johnstoni*, after Mr. H. H. Johnston, who had sent home the specimens. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger gave the description of a new species of *Hyla* from Port Hamilton, Corea, living in the Society's Gardens, which he proposed to name *Hyla Stepheni*, after its discoverer. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

17th November, 1887. — There was exhibited for Surg. Gen. Bidie of Madras a photograph of the Indian Elephant in coitu, taken at Thayetmys, Burmah. This disposes of the traditional statements of the old traveller De Varthema and others as to the unusual position in the act of copulation which in fact as is shown by the photograph is as in other Pachyderms. — A paper was read by Mr. Patrick Geddes, on certain Factors of Variation in Plants and Animals. In this part of the memoir he more especially dealt with plants and the shortening of the axes in leaf and flower etc. According to him the origin of species is to be found in soil and climate on the one hand, and in a more or less distinct ebbing of the vegetative activities back from the growing point. Modification by descent is seen to take place along a definite line of change within which the action of natural selection can at best somewhat accelerate its journey, when it does not actually retard or exterminate it. — There followed a communication on the Copepoda of Madeira and the Canary Islands, with descriptions of new genera and species of Mr. Isaac C. Thompson. Sixty five species in all were obtained. Of these six are new to science and three are possibly of generic significance. Of the total number twenty three are known in British Waters, and of these fourteen belong to

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