

9) Packard's »brick-red gland« is of mesodermal origin. It contains in its interior the cavity of the fifth post-oral somite. Its inner end is terminated by a thin layer of flattened epithelium. It soon becomes folded on itself and the region of the bend grows rapidly forward. The outer limb of the fold becomes in time folded at four points and these new bends grow out in each body segment, giving rise to the lobes characteristic of the organ in the adult. With the folding numerous fusions of the walls occur, followed by perforations, giving rise to the peculiar anastomosing structure of the adult organ.

These points so briefly summarised, go far I think towards the support of that view which would recognise a close relationship between Arachnids and *Limulus*, while at the same time they serve to remove the *Merostomata* more widely from the *Crustacea*.

Woods Holl, Mass., July 17. 1890.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Bitte.

Dr. Paul Pelseneer (Ecole normale, Gand) occupé à l'étude de Lamellibranches, serait reconnaissant à ceux de ses Collègues qui pourraient lui procurer des spécimens, en alcool, des genres :

Crassatella, *Gastrochaena*, *Pholadomya*, *Ungulina*, *Verticordia*.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

30th July, 1890. — 1) Geological. — 2) and 3) Botanical. — 4) On a new genus of *Tenthredinidae*, with a description of two new species. By W. W. Froggatt. The writer describes two species of saw-flies allied to the Australian genus *Pterygophorus*, for which he proposes the generic name of *Philomastix*; they are remarkable for the handsome funnel-shaped joints of which the antennae of the male are composed, and the great length of the antennae of the female. The species described come from the northern parts of New South Wales and North Queensland. — 5) Additional Notes on *Peripatus Leuckarti*. By J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc. Some account is given of forty-two specimens of *Peripatus* from three new localities in this colony — Mt. Kosciusko, the Blue Mts., and Dunoon on the Richmond River — all collected since the last occasion on which the attention of the Society was drawn to this species. Apart from the interest attaching to the occurrence of the specimens from Mt. Kosciusko at high altitudes (5000—5700 ft.) where for several months in the year the ground is covered with snow, the collection as a whole is remarkable for the interesting variations of colour and pattern which are presented, but chiefly for the unusual abundance (50 per cent.) of males, the characters of which were not found to be precisely in agreement with those of the only two male specimens hitherto recorded; that is to say, round whitish papillae were found on some or all of

the legs, with the exception of those of the first pair (not merely on the last pair as in the specimens of Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Dendy), and a similar state of things was found to obtain in five other males from other localities. On the papillae open the ducts of the crural glands, as shown by sections; even when papillae are not visible the apertures of the ducts in well-preserved specimens are generally noticeable. Attention is also called to the presence of a pair of pores on the ventral surface between the genital aperture and the anus, but nearer to the latter, which may possibly be the openings of the ducts of accessory glands. The majority of the specimens (35) were obtained at Mt. Kosciusko by Mr. R. Helms, on behalf of the Australian Museum. — 6) Arabian Nematodes. By N. A. Cobb. In the winter of 1888/89 the author collected, among other things, on the coast of Arabia, about two hundred marine Nematodes, an examination of which discovers seven specific forms. The marine Nematodes hitherto studied, those of Carter excepted, have been taken from European branches of the Atlantic Ocean, — the Baltic, North, and Mediterranean Seas. It is therefore of interest to find that all the species in the Arabian collection can be referred to known genera inhabiting Atlantic waters. Some of these forms were afterwards found living on coasts of the Southern and of the Pacific Oceans, as well as on other coasts of the Indian Ocean. The geographical range is therefore roughly indicated. Various structural facts are also recorded which will be found of interest to those familiar with Nematode anatomy.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Worcester, Mass. U. S. A. Dr. G. Baur (New Haven, Conn.) hat seine Stellung als Docent für vergleichende Osteologie und Palaeontologie an der Clark Universität in Worcester, Mass., angetreten.

Professor Carl Berg hat die seit 1875 innegehabten Professuren in Buenos Ayres niedergelegt und ist dem Rufe als Director des Naturhistorischen Museums in Montevideo gefolgt.

M. Fernand Lataste, Sous-directeur au Musée national et Professeur de Zoologie à l'école de médecine de Santiago (Chili), prie ses correspondants de mettre en évidence, sur son adresse, l'indication »par Magellan« et le numéro de son casier postal, »casilla 803«; et il les prévient qu'il accuse régulièrement réception de tous les envois (imprimés ou autres objets) qui lui parviennent, et que, par conséquence, l'absence d'un tel accusé de réception, dans le délai maximum de trois mois à partir du jour de l'envoi, est un indice certain, que celui-ci n'est pas arrivé à destination et qu'il y a lieu de la réclamer à la poste.

Necrolog.

Am 20. Juni starb in Wien Ignaz Gasser, bekannter Coleopterolog, im 85. Lebensjahre.

Am 16. Juli starb in Meißen Dr. Ludw. W. Schaufuß, Besitzer des naturhistorischen Museum Salvator, welcher sich besonders als entomologischer Schriftsteller bekannt gemacht hat.

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