

of the egg at stages earlier than this (except of course in the earliest stages when all the nuclei are imbedded in the yolk); there is no »retarded migration« to the surface of any cells, but all the vitellophags are derived from cells whose ancestors reached the surface of the egg.

The cells of the mesoderm plug, soon after their over-growth by the ectoderm, scatter, the majority passing forwards to form the mesoderm of the head and anterior body region, while others, apparently taking on a teloblastic function, are carried back along with the ectodermal teloblasts, and give rise to the mesoderm of the posterior portions of the body.

These statements are, in many respects, very divergent from those of previous authors on Isopod embryology. They are given however after a careful study of the problems involved as presented in *Jaera*, and as definite proofs of their correctness as are possible will be given later. In the meantime it may be stated that, if correct, they serve to bring into closer harmony the modes of formation of the germ layers of those Crustacea of which we possess an adequate account. Up to the present I have not been able to make a thorough study of *Asellus* and *Porcellio*, the two forms which I hope to study for comparisons with *Jaera*, but I have seen enough of their segmentation to feel confident that in the earlier stages it is identical with that of *Jaera*, but a much greater number of cells is formed before the concentration towards the ventral surface, which results in the formation of the blastodisc, occurs; and furthermore I have not been able to make out as yet any such structural distinctions between the endoderm and mesoderm as occur in *Jaera*.

It is worthy of notice that the longitudinal axis of the embryo is at right angles to the first cleavage plane.

University of Cincinnati, U. S. A., May 9th 1892.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### Linnean Society of New South Wales.

May 25th, 1892. — 1) Catalogue of the described Hymenoptera of Australia. Part II. By W. W. Froggatt. This part, in which 528 species are recorded, completes the catalogue, and is concerned with the following families: *Scoliidae*, *Pompiliidae*, *Sphegidae*, *Larridae*, *Nyssonidae*, *Philanthidae*, *Crabronidae*, *Bembecidae*, *Masuriidae*, *Eumenidae*, *Vespidae*, *Andrenidae*, and *Apidae*. — 2) On twenty-one new species of Australian Lepidoptera. By T. P. Lucas, M.R.C.S.E. The species described as new are all from Queensland, and include representatives of the *Bombycina*, *Geometrina*, and *Noctuina*. One new genus, allied to *Rivula*, is proposed. — 3) Further Notes

on the Oviparity of the larger Victorian *Peripatus*, generally known as *P. leuckartii*. By Arthur Dendy, D.Sc. The author admits that the New South Wales *Peripatus* is viviparous; but adduces certain observations pointing to the conclusion that this is not the case with the Victorian form. On April 14th, 1892, an examination of one of three eggs of the larger Victorian *Peripatus* remaining out of the batch of about fourteen obtained in July of the previous year, revealed the presence of an embryo with antennae, oral papillae, jaws, and fifteen pairs of claw-bearing legs; whence the author concludes that he may fairly claim to have now definitely proved that the larger Victorian *Peripatus* at any rate sometimes lays eggs, and that these eggs are capable of undergoing development outside the body of the parent. — Mr. Pedley exhibited a very fine and perfect saw, about 5 ft. long, of the saw-fish *Pristis zysron*, Bleeker. The fish without the saw was about 19 ft. long, and was captured in a net at Evans River, N.S.W. The number of pairs of rostral teeth for this species is usually given as from 26—32; the specimen exhibited had only 25 pairs, all in place. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited three female specimens of an undescribed species of *Coelostoma* (Fam. *Coccidae*) found on *Acacia stricta*; the only other known species, *C. australe*, was recently described by Mr. Maskell in the Proceedings of this Society. Also a robber-fly (Fam. *Asilidae*) together with a bee (*Apis mellifica*), its victim; and he mentioned that one of these flies, *Trupanea apivora*, Feitch, in North America was known to be a ruthless destroyer of honey bees. — Mr. Hedley exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Rainbow, a spider of the family *Epëiridae*. This rare and remarkable insect furnishes an addition to our fauna, and a new genus may be required for its reception.

### III. Personal-Notizen.

#### Chairmen of Committees on anatomical and biological nomenclature : correction.

By Burt G. Wilder, M.D., Professor in Cornell University.

In a circular, »American Reports upon Anatomical Nomenclature« issued last winter by Prof. Wilder, as Secretary of the Committee of the Association of American Anatomists, in the third paragraph of the third page, the Chairman of the Committee of the Anatomische Gesellschaft should be Prof. A. von Kölliker, and the Chairman of the American division (appointed in 1891 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science) of the International Committee on Biological Nomenclature should be Prof. G. L. Goodale. Prof. Wilder desires to express his regret for the errors, due in the one case to his own misapprehension and in the other to a clerical mistake.

Ithaca, N. Y. June 8. 1892.

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