

sich an der Nahrungsaufnahme nicht betheiligen. Erst mit dem Erscheinen meiner *Oscarella*-Arbeit kam die ältere bereits von Carter und Metschnikoff vertretene Ansicht, daß die Kragenzellen vorzugsweise die nahrungsaufnehmenden Elemente der Spongien sind, wieder mehr zur Geltung. Daher haben sich auch später sowohl Metschnikoff¹⁰ als auch Hatschek¹¹ auf mich hinsichtlich dieser Frage bezogen. Was ich in meiner *Oscarella*-Arbeit in Kurzem als das Resultat meiner Fütterungsversuche an jungen *Oscarellen* angegeben hatte (pag. 53), wurde später von v. Lendenfeld für zahlreiche Spongien bestätigt. An dieser Stelle hätte meine *Oscarella*-Arbeit jedenfalls Erwähnung finden müssen.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

July 25th, 1894. (Schluß.) — Examination of the poison showed it to consist principally of albuminous bodies, and the introduction of these into rabbits produced very marked poisonous results. When injected under the skin, local swelling, and great general depression and rise of temperature followed, but in three days the animal was well again. When the poison was introduced directly into the vascular system, small quantities ($\frac{1}{3}$ grain) caused death in under half an hour. Larger doses so introduced produced almost immediate death, by producing nearly universal clotting of the blood whilst travelling in the blood vessels. Such clotting naturally soon put an end to all circulation. In summing up the authors compare the action of *Platypus* poison with that of the venom of Australian snakes, supposing the latter to be diluted 5000 times. — 2) Notes on Australian »Shipworms«. By C. Hedley, F.L.S. A large species of »Shipworm« or »Cobra« from South Australia, perhaps the largest yet discovered, is described and figured under the title of *Teredo edax*. The type of *T. antarctica*, Hutton, from New Zealand is also figured to demonstrate that the supposed recognition of this species from the coast of Queensland was erroneous. The literature relating to Australian »shipworms« is reviewed. — 3) On five interesting Shields from Northern Queensland. By R. Etheridge, Junr., Palaeontologist to the Australian Museum, and Geological Survey of N. S. Wales. — 4) Additional Notes on the Palaeontology of Queensland. Part I. Palaeozoic. By R. Etheridge, Junr., Palaeontologist to the Australian Museum, and Geological Survey of N. S. Wales. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited a collection of Coleoptera from Coolgardie and the Fraser Range, W.A., comprising fifteen species of *Stigmodera* and two of *Cetonia*. — Mr. A. H. Lucas exhibited specimens of *Typhlops* from Castlemaine, Victoria, and from Queensland. — Mr. Brazier exhibited a curved specimen of *Kuphus arenarius*, Linné, 19 inches long, with a septum at the smaller end, diameter of the larger end $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; also portion of another specimen with a diameter of $2\frac{1}{4}$ in-

¹⁰ E. Metschnikoff, Embryologische Studien an Medusen. Wien. 1886. p. 141.

¹¹ B. Hatschek, Lehrbuch der Zoologie. p. 153.

ches at the larger end, the length of the complete tube, as originally obtained, being 5 feet; the specimens were found by him on the reef at Mboli, Florida Island, Solomon Islands, in 1865. — In reply to a remark made by Mr. Hedley at last Meeting as to the occurrence of *Patella kermadecensis* at Raoul or Sunday Island, Mr. Brazier said that he was still of the opinion that the correct habitat of the species was South Africa, *not* the Kermadec Islands.

August 29th, 1894. — Mr. Brazier, who had previously recorded the occurrence of pearls in *Trigonia Lamarki*, and *Chione callophylla*, Phillipi, exhibited a double withe pearl taken from *Tapes turgida*, Lam., at Goonamatta Bay, Port Hacking; a small black pearl taken from *Ostrea cucullata*, Born, found at the Bottle and Glass Rocks, Vaucluse, Port Jackson; three specimens taken from *Ostrea subtrigona*, Sowb. (sometimes called drift oysters by the oyster dealers, as they sometimes are when heavy freshes come down the rivers and dislodge them from the shallow beds; but it is a mere variety of *O. cucullata*, Born). — Mr. Brazier stated also that a large quantity of *Ostrea cucullata*, taken off the rocks on the sea coast and placed in one of our southern lakes, had developed into the fine large variety *O. subtrigona*. — Mr. Brazier also exhibited a pale brownish sinistral variety of the introduced *Helix similis*, Fér., found among some hundred specimens of the dextral form in Mr. J. A. Thorpe's garden at Paddington; white sinistral varieties of *Marginella De Burghiae*, A. Ad., and *Marginella capensis*, Dunker; a sinistral variety of *Marginella apicina*, Menke, from the Bahamas, West Indies; and a sinistral variety of *Columbella (Atilia) filosa*, Angas, from the Sow and Pigs Reefs, Port Jackson, 4 fathoms. Also, examples of *Stilifer tumida*, Petterd, found by Mr. T. P. Hitchcock in beach shingle, half a mile north of Wollongong, in January, 1892. Originally described from North Tasmania, the same species has been found by Mrs. Kenyon at Flinders, Victoria, so that it has a wide range along the South-East Coast of Australia. — Mr. Edgar R. Waite exhibited two species of Molluscs (*Potamides ebeninum*, Brug., and *Arca trapezia*, Desh.), respectively known as »whelk« and »cockle«, which are to be seen exposed for sale in quantity at the Central Fish Market. The whelk is cooked before being eaten, but according to the fishermen the cockle is eaten both cooked and raw, though opinion is divided as to its value as a comestible. Both species are also used for bait.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Columbia, Miss., U.S.A. Mr. Howard Ayres has changed from the Milwaukee Lake Laboratory and is now Professor of Biology and Curator of the Museum in the University of Missouri.

Necrolog.!

Am 19. April starb in Groß-Lichterfelde bei Berlin Ed. G. Honrath (geb. 11. August 1837 in Coblenz), der bekannte Lepidopterolog.

Am 14. September endete in Hamburg durch Selbstmord Prof. Dr. Karl Martin Paul Albrecht (geb. daselbst 1851), bekannt durch zahlreiche Arbeiten über Wirbelthiermorphologie.

Am 23. October starb in Rom Francesco Gasco, Professor der vergleichenden Anatomie an der Universität.

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