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Fett-Körnchen im Inneren, beobachtete ich im Endoplasma auf Schnitten eigenthümliche canalförmige Vacuolen (Fig. 2). Dieselben verlaufen in verschiedener Tiefe des Endoplasmas und in verschiedenen Richtungen, etwas wellenartig gewunden; manchmal sieht man, daß solch ein Canal sich umbiegt und in umgekehrter Richtung fortläuft. Die Zahl der Canäle ist sehr beträchtlich, so daß das Endoplasma manchmal wellenartig gestreift aussieht; ihr Lumen ist sehr verschieden, so daß man einige derselben kaum bemerkt. Daß die Canäle in irgend welcher Beziehung zu den gewöhnlichen gerundeten Vacuolen ständen, habe ich niemals mit Sicherheit gesehen. Gegen die Vermuthung, daß es nicht Vacuolen, also Flüssigkeit enthaltende Räume, sondern Ausscheidungen irgend einer durchsichtigen contractilen Substanz seien, spricht nach meiner Ansicht der Umstand, daß sie oft ihre Richtung ändern; wie ich schon bemerkt habe, biegen sie oft um und laufen in entgegengesetzter Richtung weiter. Die Contraction solcher Gebilde möchte also für den Organismus keinen bestimmten Zweck haben.

(Schluß folgt.)

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

18th June, 1895. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of May, and called particular attention to the following animals: — a Blackbilled Sheathbill, captured at sea, 52° S., 55° W., and presented by Mr. John Gunn; a female Grysbok, presented by Mr. J. E. Matcham, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa; and a young male Panolia Deer, from Southern China, presented by Mr. Julius Neumann, C.M.Z.S. — Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on the head of a Barbary Sheep (*Ovis tragelaphus*), obtained by the late Capt. Dunning on the Nile above Wady Halfeh, and the skin of a Humming-bird (*Anthocephala Berlepschi*) from Columbia, received from Mr. R. B. White, C.M.Z.S. — Prof. Howes exhibited and made remarks on the skull of a Rabbit showing abnormal dentition. — A letter was read from Dr. Hubrecht, F.M.Z.S., showing that a supposed new mammal from Sumatra, which he had described as *Trichomanis Hoevenii*, was probably nothing more than an *Arctonyx*. — Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on a specimen of Loder's Gazelle (*Gazella Loderi*), recently obtained in the western desert of Egypt. — Mr. W. Saville Kent exhibited a drawing of a Nudibranch from Western Australia, remarkable for its large size and brilliant colour. — Mr. J. Graham Kerr read a paper on some points in the anatomy of *Nautilus pompilius*. He described the perivisceral cavity, drawing attention to the large development both of coelom and haematocoele, the headward section of the body-cavity containing the crop, vena cava, etc. belonging to the latter. The coelom consisted of two chambers — a genital and a pericardial — separated from one another by a perforated septum. The latter opened to the exterior through the viscero-pericardial pores, which, together with their adjacent renal sacs, represented the pair of nephridia of

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this segment. The author believed that the genital ducts of the female were homologous with the viscero-pericardial pores, and that they, together with the anterior pair of renal sacs, represented the nephridia of the genital segment. The extremely archaic character of the ovary was described as well as the origin of the ova from syncytial masses of protoplasm. He also attempted to show that the penis was a paired structure, developed from the outer skin, one moiety remaining rudimentary, and having lost its communication with the true genital duct (here the pyriform sac). Certain points in the arrangement of the nervous system were touched upon, and it was suggested that a continuation backward on each side of the nerve-trunk, the branches of which innervated the gills, to the region of the post-anal papilla represented the supra-anal commissure of the Amphineura. The curious laminated organ ventral to the buccal mass in the female, which had been believed to be olfactory, was pointed out as probably having some connection with reproduction — apparently being a glandular apparatus to which the spermatophore of the male became attached. The question of the morphological meaning of the arms in Cephalopods was discussed briefly. It was pointed out that the only strong basis on which the hypothesis of the pedal nature of these organs rested was that derived from the consideration of their innervation by the »pedal« ganglion or a derivative of it. And the force of this evidence was completely dependent upon the assumption that this ganglion was precisely homologous with the pedal ganglia of Gasteropods; and this assumption appeared to be unjustified, the evidence of comparative anatomy pointing to the independent phylogenetic development of the several ganglia of Gasteropods, and of the similarly named ganglia in the higher Cephalopods, from a condition of continuous nerve-strands such as occurred in *Chiton*, *Nautilus*, and other archaic forms. The author advocated the abandonment of the view that the arms are pedal, and the resumption of what appeared the inherently more probable view, that they are processes of the head-region. In conclusion, the author drew attention to certain indications which appeared to point to the Amphineura, and especially to the Chitons, as being of all living Mollusca those which most nearly approximate to the ancestral form of the time when the Cephalopods diverged from the main Molluscan stem. — A communication was read from Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., and Mr. A. C. Haddon, containing an account of a collection of Nudibranchiate Mollusca recently made by the latter in Torres Straits. — Mr. Boulenger read a paper on a large collection of fishes made by Dr. C. Ternitz in the Rio Paraguay. Among the new species were: — *Plagioscion Ternitzii* (allied to *P. surinamensis*, Blkr., with the formula D. X, I 33—35. Sc. 95—100 $\frac{13-14}{23-24}$; l. l. 48—50), *Geophagus duodecimspinosus* (D. XII 14. A. III 9. Sc. 30 $\frac{4}{10}$; l. l. $\frac{18}{9}$), *Oxydoras Eigenmanni*, connecting *Oxydoras* and *Rhinodoras* (agreeing with the former in the serrature of the dorsal spine, with the latter in all other respects), *Chaetostomus gigas* (closely allied to *Ch. aculeatus*, but with the belly studded with rough shields), and *Anacyrtus prognathus* (characterized by a strongly projecting, squarely truncated snout). — A communication was read from the Babu Ram Bramha Sányál, C.M.Z.S., giving an account of the moulting of some Birds of Paradise in the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta. — A communication was read from Mr. O. Thomas and Col. J. W. Yerbury, giving a description of a collection of Mammals made at Aden by Col. Yerbury in the winter of this year. It

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was shown that thirty-six species of Mammals were now known to occur in the Aden District. — A communication was read from Mr. Edwyn C. Reed, C.M.Z.S., containing a list of the Hemiptera-Heteroptera of Chili. — Mr. H. H. Druce, F.Z.S., read a paper on Bornean Butterflies of the family Lycaenidae, in which he had catalogued all the species already recorded from that island, and gave descriptions of a considerable number of new Species, principally from Mount Kina-Balu. Mr. Druce stated that the number of Butterflies of this family previously recorded from Borneo was about 75, and that his paper contained references to about 220. — A communication was read from Dr. A. G. Butler, F.Z.S., containing an account of a small collection of Butterflies, sent by Mr. R. Crawshay from the country west of Lake Nyasa. Five species were described as new to science. — Mr. J. Anderson, F.R.S., read a paper describing a collection of Reptiles and Batrachians made by Col. Yerbury at Aden and its neighbourhood during the past winter. — Mr. Boulenger, F.R.S., gave an account of the Reptiles and Batrachians collected by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith during his recent expedition in Western Somaliland and the Galla country. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

April 24th, 1895. — 1) Description of a Fly-catcher, presumably new. By C. W. De Vis, M.A., Corr. Mem. The name *Arses lorealis* is proposed for a fly-catcher from Cape York, with the lower surface entirely white in the male, ochreous in a band on the lower throat in the female, and with white lores in both sexes. — 2) On the specific Identity of the Peripatus, hitherto supposed to be *P. Leuckarti*, Sänger. By J. J. Fletcher. During his recent visit to England Professor Baldwin Spencer was successful in obtaining a translation of the portion of Sänger's paper (in Russian) descriptive of the Australian Peripatus. From this it appears that the type specimen was found N. W. of Sydney, and that it was possessed of fifteen pairs of legs, one without claws, and fourteen with them, like *P. brevis*, Blanchard. Hence the expression »fünfzehn Paar Fußstummel« of Leuckart's notice, which has hitherto been incorrectly interpreted as excluding the oral papillae. Since then *P. insignis*, Dendy, must become a synonym of *P. Leuckarti*, Säng., the question arises, how is the common Peripatus of New South Wales and Queensland, with fifteen pairs of claw-bearing legs, to be designated? Important light is shed on this point by the recent acquisition of specimens of a Peripatus with fifteen pairs of walking legs, but without an accessory tooth at the base of the fang of the outer jaw blades, from West Australia. Under the old régime this might equally well have been called *P. insignis*, var., with 15 pairs of walking legs, or *P. Leuckarti*, var., without an accessory tooth; or in the absence of males, even *P. novae-zelandiae*. If specific rank is accorded to the Eastern form, so must it be also to the Western form. As four species of Australian Peripatus would in the writers opinion be an over-supply, he would prefer the following classification, more especially as Dr. Dendy has recently recognised as a var. of *P. novae-zelandiae* a New Zealand *Peripatus* with 16 pairs of walking legs:

Peripatus Leuckarti, Säng. Australian Peripatus with 14 or 15 pairs of walking legs. Without or with an accessory tooth at the base of the fang f the outer jaw blade, or with several (three in one case, indications of ven more in another). Males with a pair of (accessory genital) pores beween the genital papilla and the anus; with a white tubercle on each leg of

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