

plasma kleine freie indifferente Mesodermzellen, von denen viele differenzierte Zellenarten abzuleiten sind; einige entstehen sehr früh, andere später. Die Hauptarten sind:

- 1) Zellen des Fettkörpers,
- 2) Große Phagocyten,
- 3) Drüsenzellen,
- 4) Leucocyten,
- 5) Pericardialzellen.

Über Myoblasten, deren größter Theil noch in den jüngsten Stadien des Larvenlebens entsteht und die auch auf Mesodermzellen zurückzuführen sind, haben wir schon gesprochen.

Die Zellen des Fettkörpers entwickeln sich auch sehr früh; sie bieten keine Besonderheiten dar.

Die »großen Phagocyten« entstehen aus indifferenten Mesodermzellen zur Zeit der Coconbildung und wachsen während ihrer Thätigkeit bis zur Größe der Fettzellen, weshalb ich sie als große Phagocyten bezeichne. Sie fressen die Fettzellen; der Vorgang geht aber sehr langsam und es wird eine kleine Anzahl von Fettzellen zerstört. Später degenerieren die Phagocyten, wobei sich in ihrem Plasma fast undurchsichtige Konkretionen ausscheiden.

Die ziemlich großen Drüsenzellen, ovaler Form, entsprechen den von Kowalevsky bei *Musca* beobachteten und treten bei jungen Larven zu beiden Seiten des Rumpfes segmental (?) in ziemlich großer Anzahl auf. Ihre Rolle ist räthselhaft. Sie unterliegen einer Degeneration mit Chromatolyse der Kerne.

Leucocyten oder etwas ausgewachsene Mesodermzellen von gerundeter Form im ruhigen Zustande und mit sehr feinkörnigem Plasma treten spät auf. Ihrer Rolle im Petiolus haben wir schon gedacht. Es scheint, daß sie auch einen geringen Antheil an der Zerstörung der Fettzellen nehmen.

Die Pericardialzellen haben mit der Metamorphose nichts zu thun und wir gedenken ihrer nur der Vollständigkeit halber.

Dorf Mursinzy, September 1897.

## II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

### Linnean Society of New South Wales.

August 25th, 1897. — 1) Descriptions of Australian Micro-Lepidoptera. Part xvii. *Elachistidae*. By E. Meyrick, B. A. F.Z.S. The number of species recorded in this paper is 254, referable to 37 genera. Nearly the whole of the species are new to science. Twenty other species are known to the author only from specimens in an unsatisfactory condition for description. Almost all the insects of this family are small, and are therefore liable to be

overlooked by collectors, so that others doubtless remain yet to be discovered. Larva with 10 prolegs, seldom almost apodal; usually mining in leaves or amongst seeds or in stems, sometimes case-bearing, rarely amongst spun leaves. — 2) Note on the Occurrence of Sponge Remains in the Lower Silurian of New South Wales. By W. S. Dun. Until last year fossiliferous rocks of Ordovician age were not known to occur within the geographical boundaries of New South Wales. A species of *Protospongia*, associated with Graptolites in a bluish slate, is recorded from Stockyard Creek, County of Wellesley, N.S.W. The specimens, which are pyritised and show no great amount of detail, were collected by M. J. E. Carne, of the Department of Mines. The Wellesley Beds are probably of the same age as those of the Castlemaine and Bendigo Districts of Victoria, certain fossils from which have been reported upon by Mr. T. S. Hall. — 3) Botanical. — In regard to a fish exhibited by Mr. Baker, Mr. Ogilby pointed out the presence of luminous discs, which he believed were of use as traps; he also remarked that no articulation of the scales so as to form "a coat of mail" existed in Australian specimens, such as is attributed to *Monocentris japonicus*. The presence of two separate dorsal fins removes this genus from the *Berycidae*, and its nearest ally is the rare deep-sea *Anomalops*, with which it agrees also in the presence of luminous glands and of membranous interspaces between the bones of the cranium. — Mr. Brazier sent for exhibition six specimens of *Helix vermiculata*, Müller, obtained alive by him on July 13th, 1897, on the buffaloo-grass in the Waverley Cemetery. This is the first Australian record of this introduced European species, whose home is France, Spain, Italy, &c. — Mr. W. S. Dun exhibited, on behalf of the Geological Museum, a very fine natural section of *Receptaculites* from Portion 117, Parish Warroo, County Murray. The section shows that this basin-shaped sponge had a transverse diameter of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., a comparatively large size for the genus. The thickness of the sides is  $\cdot 55$  in.; the spicules are stout, up to  $\cdot 06$  of an inch in diameter. The summit and basal plates and also the large axial canal of the spicules are to be seen. The species is widely separated from *R. australis*, Salter, and is a new species. — Also specimens of *Protospongia* from Parish of Alexander, County Wellesley, in Lower Silurian slates. — Mr. Hedley exhibited, by permission of the Curator of the Australian Museum, a specimen of *Cancellaria granosa*, Sowerby, taken from the stomach of a schnapper hooked nine miles east of Wollongong, N.S.W., in 30-40 fathoms. An interest attached to this specimen is that though the species is well known in Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia, it has not apparently been recorded previously from the coast of N.S.W. Mr. Hedley remarked that an exploration of the deep, cold-water current that lay off the coast would result in adding many other southern forms to our known fauna. A previous instance of such is the record [P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) iv. p. 749] of *Crassatella kingicola*, Lamk., a characteristically Tasmanian species trawled in 17 fathoms off Merimbula, N.S.W. If fishermen could be induced to search the stomachs of fishes, a mass of valuable data would soon accumulate. — Mr. North offered some remarks on the great progress made in Papuan ornithology of recent years, owing principally to the large collections formed under the direction of the present Administrator, Sir William Macgregor, K.C.M.G., during his official visits to different parts of British New Guinea. Mr. C. W. De Vis, the Curator of the Queensland Museum, who

has had the pleasure of working out these collections, contributes an interesting paper to the July number of 'The Ibis'<sup>1</sup> upon the novelties discovered by Mr. A. Giulianetti during his recent journey from the Mambare River to the Vanapa River, in company with Sir William Macgregor. Mr. North pointed out, however, that the specific name of the Flycatcher described by Mr. De Vis on page 375 as *Rhipidura albicauda*, was preoccupied for a Central Australian species described by himself<sup>2</sup>, and he therefore proposed to distinguish the White-tailed Flycatcher of British New Guinea under the name of *Rhipidura De Visi*.—Mr. North also exhibited a skin of the Freckled Duck (*Stictonetta naevosa*), and remarked that specimens had been obtained during the two previous months in several parts of New South Wales, where they had not been observed for many years. Portion of a skin of one of these Ducks, shot near Toowoomba, had also been sent him for identification. Hitherto, it appeared Queensland had not been included in the habitat of this species. A set of three eggs of the Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus axillaris*) taken on the 28th ultimo was also exhibited. Repeated attempts had been made by Crows (*Corone australis*) to drive the sitting bird off the nest, and steal the eggs. Two other nests of this Kite examined during last month, contained young.

### III. Personal-Notizen.

#### Universität Wien.

##### I. Zoologisches Institut.

Vorstand: Professor Karl Grobben.

Conservator: Dr. Theodor Pintner, Privatdocent.

Assistent: Dr. Franz Werner.

##### II. Zoologisches Institut.

Vorstand: Professor Berthold Hatschek.

Assistenten: Dr. Thaddäus v. Garbowski, Privatdocent.

Dr. Karl Camillo Schneider.

##### Zoologisch-vergl.-anatomische Sammlung und Bibliothek (gemeinsam für beide Institute).

Vorstand: Professor Grobben (Zoologische Abtheilung).

Professor Hatschek (vergl.-anatom. Abtheilung).

Zeichner und Praeparator: Karl Bergmann.

##### Entomologische Sammlung.

Vorstand: Professor Friedrich Brauer.

Sebastopol. An Stelle des als Professor der Zoologie an die Universität Kasan berufenen Dr. A. Ostroumoff ist Herr Guido Schneider von der kais. Academie der Wissenschaften zum Leiter der biologischen Anstalt in Sebastopol ernannt worden.

<sup>1</sup> De Vis, Ibis, p. 371 (1897).

<sup>2</sup> North, Ibis, p. 340 (1895).

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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