

ich nicht irre, hat auch Dr. H. von Ihering irgendwo über ähnliche Befunde an gewissen größeren brasilianischen Nagern berichtet. Auch hier wartet eine nicht uninteressante wissenschaftliche Aufgabe ihrer Lösung.

Pará, 1. Januar 1900.

5. Preliminary Description of *Zygeupolia litoral*, a New Genus and New Species of Heteronemertean.

By Caroline B. Thompson, B.S., Philadelphia, Penns.

eingeg. 1. Februar 1900.

This Heteronemertean was found by me in August, 1899, at Wood's Hole, Mass., in sand a few feet below low water mark. Four individuals were obtained, two of which I have examined by means of serial sections. In life the worms were about four inches long, slender and rounded throughout length, with the anterior extremity tapering to a fine point. Head not separated from body. Eyes and lateral slits absent.

The essential anatomical structures are as follows. Proboscis-pore at tip of head, subterminal, ventral. Mouth small, round, on ventral surface behind brain. Rhynchocoel extends over entire length of body. Body musculature consists of an outer longitudinal, a circular and an inner longitudinal layer. Blood system, two fine trunks from head region unite in a broadening lacuna from which the dorsal blood vessel arises. The lacuna continues posteriorly, divides into two branches which partly surround the cerebral organs and become the lateral vessels. Slender branches are given off from these and run beneath the intestine. The single pair of nephridia possess each one excretory duct, at the posterior end of the nephridium. Brain near tip of head, surrounds rhynchocoel, lobes spherical, commissures short. Cerebral organs large, well developed, lie at the posterior ends of dorsal brain lobes some distance behind the ventral brain commissure, and nearly surrounded by the lateral blood lacunae. Ciliated canals short, run from anterior end of cerebral organ straight out to the lateral surface of the head, open directly to the exterior. An inner circular muscle layer is developed at the end of the anterior intestinal region. Muscular crosses occur between the circular muscle of the proboscis sheath, and the circular muscle of the body wall. A lateral sense organ (side organ) is present.

The family *Eupolidae*, to which *Zygeupolia* belongs, is characterized by the absence of lateral slits, the canals of the cerebral organs opening directly to the exterior or into shallow ventral furrows.

No muscular crosses in the proboscis. Head gland present. Bürger (Die Nemertinen des Golfes von Neapel, 1895) places in this family two genera, *Eupolia* and *Valencinia*. A third genus *Parapolia* has been described by Dr. Wesley R. Coe (Descriptions of Three New Species of New England Palaeonemertean. Trans. Connec. Acad. Vol. IX. June 1895).

Through the kindness of Dr. Coe I have had the opportunity of making a careful study of the preparations of his type specimen *Parapolia aurantiaca*, and I wish here to express my thanks to him for his courtesy in lending me this material, which has been of great value especially from a comparative standpoint.

Comparison of *Zygeupolia* with *Eupolia*, *Valencinia* and *Parapolia*.

I. *Eupolia* resembles *Zygeupolia* in 1) position of proboscis pore, 2) rhynchodaeum, 3) essential structure of blood system, 4) nephridia, 5) general structure of nervous system, 6) proboscis musculature. *Eupolia* differs from *Zygeupolia* in 1) cutis (no inner connective tissue layer in *Zygeupolia*), 2) head gland (absent in *Zygeupolia*), 3) length of rhynchocoel, 4) cerebral organs, 5) ciliated canals.

II. *Valencinia* resembles *Zygeupolia* in 1) length of rhynchocoel, 2) blood system, 3) cutis, 4) ciliated canals. *Valencinia* differs from *Zygeupolia* in 1) position of proboscis pore, 2) rhynchodaeum, 3) nephridia, 4) proboscis musculature, 5) brain commissures, 6) cerebral organs, 7) head gland (absent in *Zygeupolia*).

III. *Parapolia* resembles *Zygeupolia* in 1) length of rhynchocoel, 2) cutis, 3) absence of head gland. *Parapolia* differs from *Zygeupolia* in 1) position of proboscis pore, 2) rhynchodaeum, 3) blood system, 4) nephridia, 5) position and structure of brain, 6) position and structure of cerebral organs, 7) ciliated canals, 8) proboscis musculature.

Zygeupolia is characterized by certain structures that so far as I am aware have not been described for any other Heteronemertean.

1) A layer of inner circular muscle in the anterior intestinal region. This is formed by the continuation ventrally of the circular muscle of the proboscis sheath so as to surround the intestine. This layer soon disappears but it is clear and distinct over its short extent.

2) A crossing of muscle fibres from the circular muscle of the proboscis sheath to the circular muscle of the body wall. This crossing occurs throughout the greater part of the body, and causes the proboscis sheath to appear as if suspended by a fine thread from the circular muscle of the body wall.

3) A pair of pits or grooves are present in the epidermis above the lateral nerves a short distance in front of the end of the anterior intestinal region. The position and structure lead me to consider these sense organs, comparable with the lateral sense organ of *Carinella*.

It is my intention to make a detailed study of *Zygeupolia* and of its relations to the other orders of Nemerteans.

I wish to thank Dr. T. H. Montgomery, jr., under whose directions my work has been carried on, for his valuable advice, and for his kindness in placing at my disposal his own nemertean preparations and papers bearing upon the subject.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January, 1900.

6. Über die Art der Fortpflanzung bei den Strebliden, nebst synonymischen Bemerkungen.

Von cand. med. P. Speiser, Königsberg i./Pr.

(Aus dem zoologischen Museum der Universität.)

eingeg. 10. Februar 1900.

In meiner kürzlich erschienenen Arbeit »über die Strebliden«¹ mußte ich die Frage nach der Fortpflanzungsart dieser Dipteren noch unentschieden lassen, wenn ich es auch auf Grund verschiedener Befunde und Überlegungen als wahrscheinlich bezeichnen konnte, daß Kolenati die Strebliden mit Unrecht als eierlegend bezeichnete², daß sie vielmehr wie die anderen Diptera pupipara (außer *Braula coeca* Nitsch, deren Fortpflanzungsweise noch nicht sicher beobachtet ist) ihre Larven einzeln im mütterlichen Genitaltrakt durch eigene Drüsen so lange ernähren, bis sie verpuppungsreif sind.

Jetzt ist es mir gelungen, aus dem Abdomen eines Weibchens von *Nycteribosca gigantea* m. eine anscheinend fast ausgetragene Larve herauszupreparieren, wodurch die Richtigkeit meiner oben dargelegten Ansicht bewiesen wird. Die Fliege fand sich, leider trocken conserviert, in der reichhaltigen Pupiparensammlung des Museo Civico di Genova, und Herr Dr. Gestro war so freundlich, die Eröffnung des Abdomens zu gestatten, wofür ihm hiermit der beste Dank gesagt sei. Die dabei gefundene Larve ist 1,8 mm lang, 1,3 mm breit und ellipsoidisch geformt, wie die Larve von *Melovagus ovinus* (L.). Wie es für diese letztere von Pratt beschrieben wurde³, trägt auch die *Nycteribosca*-Larve am Vorderende auf einem leicht knopfartig abgesetzten Theil eine Ring- und eine Bogennaht, welche die Stellen

¹ Arch. f. Naturgesch. 66. Jhrg. 1900. Bd. I. p. 30—70.

² Horae Societatis Entomologicae Rossicae. II. 1862. p. 90.

³ Arch. f. Naturgesch. 59. Jhrg. 1893. Bd. I. p. 151 ff.

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