

dieselbe, wenn wieder Regenzeit eintritt, da ein Abwerfen nicht möglich ist, von dem Thiere aufgelöst werden kann. Denn sonst würde es nur eine Bedeutung für die Art, und keine für das Individuum haben, indem ein Theil der Individuen von Regenzeit bis zu Regenzeit bewahrt würde, um die Art fortzupflanzen — daß diese Individuen aber selbst nicht mehr wachsen und ihre volle Entwicklung erreichen konnten.

Gleichzeitig mit diesen hier abgebildeten Individuen habe ich größere Exemplare derselben *Ancylus*-Art mit einer sehr scharfen Zuwachslinie gefunden, die eine Unterbrechung des Zuwachsens, wahrscheinlich eine Trockenperiode markierend, bezeichnet. Die Frage ist, ob diese Individuen solche sind, die sich nicht mit dieser Trockenzeitschalenbildung versehen und dennoch die Trockenperiode überlebt haben, oder solche, die dieselbe aufgelöst haben, als sie ihrer nicht länger bedurften.

Dies ist ja eine Frage, die entweder experimentell oder durch Studium dieser *Ancylus*-Form an derselben Örtlichkeit — zu verschiedenen Jahreszeiten — gelöst werden muß, wozu ich keine Gelegenheit gehabt habe.

Stockholm, 19. April 1903.

5. On new localities for *Cephalodiscus*.

By Sidney F. Harmer, King's College, Cambridge.

eingeg. 2. Mai 1903.

No. 697 of the „Zoologischer Anzeiger“ contains a note by K. A. Andersson, announcing the interesting fact of the rediscovery of *Cephalodiscus* by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition. The specimens were obtained, in no less than four dredgings, in the neighbourhood of the Falkland Islands, and presumably belong to *C. dodecalophus*. While the „Challenger“ specimens of this species were obtained at a depth of 245 fathoms in the Straits of Magellan, it is noteworthy that the newly discovered specimens are from much shallower water, namely from depths between 80 and 235 metres.

Mr. Andersson's suggestion that *Cephalodiscus* is probably not so great a rarity as has hitherto been supposed is supported by the fact that I have in my hands no less than three new species of the genus, all obtained from Oriental waters.

In examining the collection of Polyzoa dredged by the „Siboga“ Expedition I had the satisfaction of finding a new species of *Cephalodiscus* which had been obtained near low tide mark on a coral-reef off the East coast of Borneo (Station 89). Having previously been in-

formed that a specimen of *Cephalodiscus* from Eastern seas was in the possession of the Copenhagen Museum, I communicated my discovery to Dr. Levensen, who most generously sent me his material for description. This specimen was dredged in 100 fathoms at the South end of the Strait between Japan and Corea. The third specimen was subsequently found among the „Siboga“ Polyzoa, and had been obtained at the South East extremity of Celebes (Station 204), in 75—94 metres.

The three specimens which are thus in my possession differ in important respects from one another and from *C. dodecalophus*, and there can be little doubt that each of the three constitutes the type of a new species. The Japanese species is not unlike *C. dodecalophus* in the form of its tubes, but its elongated, cylindrical zooids differ strikingly from those of that species. The Bornean specimen consists of delicate tubes, which creep over the branches of a species of *Tubucellaria* and are of very different appearance from those of the above species. The zooids are characterised by their extremely elongated, *Rhabdopleura*-like stalk. The specimen from Celebes is unfortunately in a bad state of preservation, but I think it cannot be doubted that it is distinct from the Bornean specimen, to which it appears to be most nearly allied. The Japanese and the Bornean specimens contain embryos, the oldest of which are in a planula-stage corresponding with that described by Andersson.

The existence of several species of *Cephalodiscus* in Oriental waters is a surprising fact, which shows that the genus has a far wider distribution than has hitherto been supposed, and probably indicates that it will hereafter be found in various parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The littoral Bornean form is by no means a conspicuous object, and might easily be overlooked in sorting a collection of marine organisms.

6. Eine neue Cladoceren-Gattung aus der Familie der Bosminiden.

(Vorläufige Mittheilung.)

Von Dr. E. v. D a d a y, o. Prof. d. Zoologie am Polytechnicum in Budapest.

(Mit 3 Figuren.)

eingeg. 3. Mai 1903.

Aus der zum Subordo Cladocera gehörenden Familie der Bosminidae waren bisher bloß die beiden Gattungen *Bosmina* Baird und *Bosminopsis* J. Rich. mit deren Arten bekannt. Im Laufe des vorigen Jahres (1902) nun sandte mir Prof. J. D. Anisits freundlichst eine ansehnliche Menge Planktonmaterials aus Paraguay, worin es mir ge-

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