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dency to form convolutions, but is peculiar in being attached basally to a pyriform enlargement absent in *Z. henseni* judging from van Beneden's figures. The appearance suggests the trefoil development into the cnido-glandular tract (Nesseldrüsenstreif), and ciliated tracts (Flimmerstreifen) of adult Zoantharian zooids, but these divisions although more sharply defined about the middle of the coelenteron are present from the neighborhood of the pharynx to the aboral pole.

The cells composing the terminal rounded section of the macrosepta are, as in *Z. henseni*, slender, frequently vacuolated, but usually stain activly. Nematocysts, often of comparativly large size, occur in this same region. The pyriform portion is composed of cells essentially the same as those of the intraseptal endoderm save that they are not so high. The basal section consists of low, cubical or rectangular cells like those covering the microsepta. These last named structures are all small, and extend from a point near the aboral pole to the inner end of the pharynx. Judging from their size, both species of septa arise in precisely the order assumed by van Beneden for *Z. henseni*.

Concerning the relationships of these organisms I have nothing to offer. The specimens thus far secured are far from a fully developed, sexually mature condition and are adapted for a pelagic existence, and furthermore the transformations necessary for the assumption of the adult form are totally unknown. In view of the peculiar character of the ciliated plate and the presence of an aboral pore *Z. semperi* differs widely from *Z. henseni* and the present species, and it may well be that the adult forms are widely separated systematically.

5. Note on the Supposed Type Specimen of Peripatus leuckarti Saenger, and on the Nomenclature of the Australian Onychophora.

By Arthur Dendy, D. Sc., F.L.S., Professor of Zoology in King's College (University of London).

eingeg. 2. März 1906.

In my memoir on the Oviparous Species of *Onychophora*, published in the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science[1], I pointed out the necessity for a re-examination of the original type of *Peripatus leuckarti* Saenger, in order to finally settle the vexed question of the nomenclature of the various Australian species of the group. Within a few months of the publication of this memoir I was able, thanks to the kindness of the Curator of the zoological Museum at Leipzig, which I visited in 1902, to make the following notes on a specimen which there is little doubt is the identical one described by Saenger and formerly in the

[1] February 1902.

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possession of Leuckart himself. The specimen in question is in the Leuckart Collection and the original label inside the bottle reads as follows: —

"*Peripatus leuckarti* Saenger Australien".

The original label outside the bottle is the same, except that the word 'Australien' is abbreviated.

There was also a new label inside the bottle, presumably written by Prof. Bouvier, to whom I was given to understand the specimen had been sent for examination. This label reads: —

"*Peripatoides leuckarti* Saeng. var. *orientalis* Fletcher ♀ *gravide*".

Even if this specimen is by any chance not the original type of *P. leuckarti*, it may be taken as affording good evidence of the opinion of Prof. Leuckart as to what were the characters of that type. The specimen is apparently a female (but had not been opened). There is no ovipositor, but instead of a single genital aperture there appeared to be two apertures, one lying just in front of the other and both surrounded by colourless skin. Dissection or section-cutting would probably be necessary to properly interpret these apearances. There are fifteen (15) pairs of walking legs and a pair of oral papillae, the latter rather small. It is impossible to say without prolonged examination whether or not all the legs actually bear claws. They all seem to be normal, however, except that the ninth on the right side and the eleventh on the left (perhaps more) have been mutilated. The feet which I examined have each three primary papillae. The specimen is of a dark gray color above, with a median black line; paler below. There is no diamond pattern such as occurs frequently in *Ooperipatus oviparus* Dendy.

In short, the specimen appears to be identical with the ordinary viviparous form of New South Wales, and the result of my examination thereof entirely confirms the views as to the question of nomenclature expressed by me in the memoir already referred to, and is diametrically opposed to the view which has been put forward by Mr. Fletcher that my *Ooperipatus insignis*, with fourteen (14) pairs of walking legs, is identical with Saenger's *P. leuckarti*, a view which I have already shewn on other grounds to be highly improbable (l. c.).

In a short memoir entitled "sur l'Organization du *Peripatoides orientalis* Fletcher (*P. leuckarti* de la plupart des auteurs)" M. Bouvier[2] has definitely adopted the specific name *orientalis* for the common New South Wales species. It is impossible to allow such an unneces-

[2] Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des Séances et Mémoires de la Société de Biologie. 1902. p. 1033.

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sary alteration of the generally accepted nomenclature to pass without protest. The common viviparous species of New South Wales is undoubtedly the typical *Peripatus leuckarti* of Saenger. Saenger's specific name must be preserved in the original sense, and the name *orientalis* must be allowed to drop altogether. The correct nomenclature of the Australian species of *Onychophora* is therefore as follows.

1) *Peripatoides leuckarti* Saenger (with 15 pairs of walking legs; viviparous; characteristic of New South Wales, with a variety *occidentalis* Fletcher, in Western Australia).

2) *Ooperipatus oviparus* Dendy (with 15 pairs of walking legs; oviparous; characteristic of Victoria but extending northwards to Queensland).

3) *Ooperipatus insignis* Dendy (with 14 pairs of walkings legs; oviparous; characteristic of Tasmania and Victoria).

Postscript.

eingeg. 20. März 1906.

Since these notes were written I have learned for the first time of the publication of the first instalments of M. Bouvier's long expected Monograph of the *Onychophora*[3]. In the introductory portions of this magnificent work M. Bouvier refers in several places to the Australasian species of the group, and does me the honour to accept my genus *Ooperipatus*, though, by a series of very unfortunate misprints, this name is in many places confounded with the name *Eoperipatus* given by Mr. Evans to a totally distinct genus. M. Bouvier appears, however, to be still undecided as to the nomenclature of the Australian forms. *Ooperipatus insignis* is in one place (description of plates) called *Eoperipatus insignis*, and in another place *Eoperip. leuckarti*, while Saenger's original type (which is really, as shewn above, *Peripatoides leuckarti*) is, on p. 17, designated *Ooperipatus leuckarti*. Judging from these inconsistencies I venture to hope that the author has not yet irrevocably made an his mind to adopt up erroneous nomenclature, and that he may still he willing to reconsider the question in the systematic portion of his monograph.

King's College, London, March 16. 1906.

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[3] Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Série IX. T. II. 1905—6.

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