

vermehrt werden, aber wenn man erwägt, daß wir Paläontologen uns dauernd bemüht haben, alle die fossilen Typen in die Klassen der lebenden einzureihen, so wird man uns schließlich zugestehen müssen, für die Typen, die sich beim besten Willen nirgends recht einreihen lassen, neue Abteilungen zu errichten. Wenn durch diese, wie mir scheint, auch das System der lebenden Formen eine Klärung erfährt, so wird dieser Umstand, wie ich hoffe, dazu beitragen, das neue System auch denjenigen Zoologen annehmbarer zu machen, die noch immer von den ausgestorbenen Tieren nichts wissen wollen.

2. Note on *Shepherdella taeniformis* Siddall.

By J. S. Huxley, Oxford.

(With 2 figures.)

eingeg. 9. Juni 1910.

This ditrematous Foraminiferan has only been twice previously recorded, first by Siddall¹, among Bryozoa, &c, from shallow water in Great Britain, later by Schaudinn² in Foraminiferan sand from depths up to 520 metres at Bergen.

It is however, probably very widely distributed, for I have now to record it from Naples. It must also be very easily adaptable, for of the three specimens I have had, the first was from muddy Polymnia material from the harbour of Mergellina (found by Mr. E. S. Goodrich, and kindly handed over to me), the second from *Amphiorus* sand, and the third on the mantle of *Clavellina* from the port.

I have to add the following points to Siddall's account:

1) Colour. The specimen found on *Clavellina* was milk white instead of the normal yellow-brown. After some time in captivity it got yellower.

2) Size. While the length of Siddall's largest specimen was 7,5 mm, that of mine was 10,5 mm, and its pseudopodia could be followed for over 20 mm.

3) Reproduction (Agamogony). One specimen, 7 mm long, was accidentally torn in two. The half with the nucleus, after a few days without food, divided up during the night, leaving no residual protoplasm, into between 550 and 600 young ones (Agametes). These were subspherical, usually slightly elongated in the main axis, the protoplasmic body varying in size from $33 \times 30 \mu$ to $64 \times 49 \mu$; a very round one measured $54 \times 49 \mu$. The main axis was marked, as in the adult, by the two apertures of the shell. This was thin, flexible, and quite trans-

¹ Siddall, Quart. J. Micr. Sci. 20. 1880. p. 130.

² Schaudinn, Bergens Mus. Aarbog 1894/95. no. 9. p. 4.

parent; it fitted close, except at either end where it formed a truncate cone, 4–7 μ long, at the extremity of which was the aperture. The cytoplasm was filled with small refractive particles and large pale puce-coloured spherules. In addition there was generally a group of 3 or 4 large dark orange brown spherules. I saw no nucleus or pseudopodia. The agametes were so extremely sticky that I could not detach any of them for preservation. In two days they were all dead.

Fig. 1.

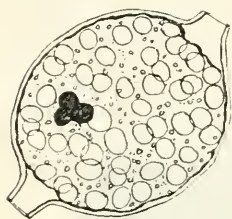


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. A single agamete. $\times 635$.Fig. 2. Part of the brood of agametes. $\times 80$.

I can also corroborate Siddall's observations as to the independent mobility of the nucleus. On my accidentally crushing one end of a *Shepherdella*, the cytoplasmic streaming ceased at once, but the nucleus, with curious wrinklings of its membrane, swam on to the uninjured end of the body.

This interesting animal seems to be rare or local in Naples and so I hope to continue my observations on it in England.

Naples, June 1910.

3. Sopra un caso di mancata formazione del pelo in una *Talpa europaea* L.

Per Arnalda Furlotti.

(Laboratorio di Zoologia ed Anatomia Comparata della R. Università di Parma.)

(Con 3 figure.)

eingeg. 10. Juni 1910.

Nel Laboratorio di Zoologia ed Anatomia Comparata della R. Università di Parma, venne portato, qualche anno addietro, un esemplare caratteristico di *Talpa europaea* (femmina) catturata ancor viva nei dintorni della città, la quale, anzi ch  avere il corpo ricoperto del magnifico e morbido pelame dai riflessi metallici, era quasi completamente nuda.

Solo i peli tattili erano normalmente sviluppati all' estremit  del muso e nella regione delle zampe¹, e l'estremit  terminale della coda

¹ Solo l'anno scorso il prof. Kazzander pose in rilievo come nelle zampe di *Talpa* si trovino numerosi peli tattili. — Zur Biologie der *Talpa europaea*. Anat. Anz. 34. Bd. 1909. S. 394.

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