

Mitte des Nackens, um dann in exzentrischer Lage zur Spitze des Penis zu ziehen. Eine weitere Eigentümlichkeit von *B. dunkeri* besteht darin, daß der Penis an der Basis kontinuierlich in eine Drüsenrute übergeht, die den Ausführungsgang einer mehrfach gewundenen tubulösen Drüse mit starker Ringmuskelschicht und eosinophilem Secret enthält. Vom Ovar verläuft der Oviduct am Magen entlang und bildet über der Niere eine Schlinge. Der distale Teil des Oviducts ist zu einer Anhangsdrüse erweitert, die allmählich in die Vagina übergeht. Bevor der Oviduct in die Anhangsdrüse übergeht, zweigt von ihm auf kurzem Stiel ein Receptaculum seminis ab. Über der Anhangsdrüse des Oviducts liegt eine weitere Drüse, die der Anhangsdrüse des Receptaculum seminis von *Vitrella quenstedtii* homolog ist.

In eine Flimmerrinne am Vorderrand des Fußes münden die Drüsengruppen der Randdrüse. Die Fußsohle trägt Flimmerepithel. Die Sohlendrüse ist diffus. Der Spindelmuskel teilt sich in einen vorderen und einen hinteren Metapodialmuskel. Von ersterem zweigt die Muskelmasse für das Propodium ab.

Eine eingehendere Abhandlung über die Schnecke mit Abbildungen und genauer Angabe weiterer anatomischer und histologischer Einzelheiten wird demnächst erscheinen.

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings. October 29th, 1913. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited two Californian Rainbow Trout, *Salmo irideus* Gibbons, hatched from eggs stripped from parentfish already acclimatised in this State. The Rainbow Trout exhibited were reared at the Government Trout Farm at Prospect, near Sydney; and though differing so greatly in point of size, were both yearlings, and had been grown under the same environmental conditions. The smaller measured 120 mm., and weighed $1\frac{1}{16}$ oz., while the larger was 362 mm., and of a weight of no less than 1 lb. $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.! — Mr. Tillyard offered some observations on the colouration of the larvae of the dragonfly, *Aeschna brevistyla* Rambur. The larva lives in water-weed, and is usually of a greenish colour, harmonising well with its surroundings. A few weeks ago, some specimens were taken from the roots of some detached reedclumps. These roots had turned a bright red colour, and the larvae clinging to them were found to have the ventral surface of the labium, thorax, legs, and abdomen bright red, exactly the same colour as the roots to which they were clinging. Other specimens taken close by, on living water-weed, were of the usual greenish colour. It was suggested that these larvae possess pigment-cells which, after an ecdysis, reproduce the exact colour of the surrounding surfaces; and it is further suggested, that much of the so called

protective resemblance in insects may have arisen by a similar process. — Mr. W. R. B. Oliver showed some large Trochus and other shells from the Kermadec Islands, and he reviewed the probable evolution of this insular group. They are oceanic islands possibly built up on a continental base. Granite is found in small pieces, but has not been seen in situ. The lowest beds are of submarine volcanic origin, and these are overlain also by volcanic rocks. The ancestors of the terrestrial fauna and flora probably came overseas, as former, hypothetical land-connections with continental areas were not required to explain the present-day natural history. — Dr. H. G. Chapman cited a case, which had recently come under his notice, of a green tree-frog (*Hyla coerulea*) resting on a red leaf of a Canna, which had the lower parts also markedly red; and he discussed the possible mode of production of the red tinge. — On the invitation of the President, Dr. E. Mjöberg, who had recently returned from a lengthy collecting visit to North Queensland, showed a number of interesting specimens, including skins of *Dactylopsila trivirgata* and other marsupials, blind or partially blind insects and other organisms inhabiting dark caves, *Peripatus*, and termites; and he gave a very interesting account of his experiences with these animals under natural conditions. — Mr. North sent for exhibition an instance each of "climatic" and "individual" variation in New South Wales birds. The former was a skin of an adult female Yellow-breasted Robin (*Eopsaltria australis*) obtained by Mr. Thos. P. Austin, of Cobborah Station, Cobborah, in the lightly-timbered, stony scrublands found in a portion of that neighbourhood, and nearly two hundred miles in a direct line from the coast. The type of *Eopsaltria australis* was procured near Sydney, from which the present specimen may be distinguished by its being everywhere paler, and by its clear yellow upper tail-coverts. "Individual" variation was exhibited in the skin of an adult female Superb Warbler (*Malurus australis*). This specimen, which is remarkably pale, was obtained by Mr. Harry Burrell at Manilla, the only one observed among a number of typically plumaged birds.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Großherzogl. Bad. Naturalien-Kabinet zu Karlsruhe. Zoolog. Abteilung.

Die Leitung des Institutes ist dem seitherigen Kustos, Prof. Dr. M. Auerbach, übertragen worden.

Museum des Königr. Böhmen in Prag. Zoologische Sammlung.

Leiter: Kustos Dr. V. Vávra,
Assistent V. Haas.

Nekrolog.

Am 15. November 1913 starb Dr. Anton Fritsch, o. ö. Professor der Zoologie an der böhm. Universität, Direktor der zoologischen und

geologisch-paläontologischen Sammlungen des Museums in Prag, im Alter von 81 Jahren, bekannt durch seine zoologischen und paläontologischen Arbeiten.

Berichtigung.

In bezug auf seinen Artikel: »Einige Bemerkungen über den leuchtenden Tintenfisch, *Watasea* nov. gen. (*Abraliopsis* der Autoren) *scintillans* Berry, aus Japan« in Nr. 4, Bd. XLIII des Zoolog. Anzeigers, ersucht Prof. C. Ishikawa, Tokio, um die möglichst baldige Mitteilung, daß der Name *Watasea* bereits an eine Fischgattung vergeben sei, weshalb der Name des betr. Genus der Cephalopoden von ihm in *Watasenia* (oder *Watasenella*) geändert werden würde. Weitere Mitteilung darüber wird er voraussichtlich selbst noch machen.

Der Herausgeber.

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