

Fifteen new species were described, as was also a new genus of *Chalcosiidæ* from New Guinea. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

4. Linnean Society of London.

21 December 1882. — Prof. T. S. Cobbold exhibited specimens of *Ligula abdominalis* from the Bream, of *L. leucisci* from the Minnow, and of *L. monogramma* from the Grebe to compare with the *L. Mansonii* from man, in illustration of his paper, *infra*. The *L. abdominalis* is the same worm which is called *L. edulis* by Briganti, and is eaten under the name of »Macaroni piattic». — Dr. Francis Day read a paper »Observations on the marine Fauna of the East Coast of Scotland.« This contribution was the result of accompanying H.M.S. »Triton« sent to survey certain parts of the coast of Aberdeenshire, Kincardine and Forfar in July 1882. He remarks that the migrations of the Herring have given rise to many speculations, but still require elucidation. The two main objects of migration would appear to be for the purpose of seeking some locality where spawn may be safely deposited and the species continued, or else their endeavour to search for food to maintain their existence. But occasionally it would seem the fish migrate from ground where incessant netting and capture render them uneasy or frightened. If going more seaward it is not unlikely their progeny would locate themselves where reared; but again the new location might be found unsuited and the shoal return to their first habitat. Dr. Day mentions facts connected with the Wick, Moray Firth and Aberdeenshire fisheries showing that at Wick a large race arrives about the beginning of the year and disappears about March, a small sized lot again appears in May and June, while a larger fatter sort come in great shoals and spawn in August and September. As the Wick fisheries declined those of Fraserburgh increased in yield. It is evident that the fishing is now carried further out to sea, forty or fifty miles being the usual limit. As to the mesh of the nets employed, opinions are very different. The same may be said of the nature of the food of the Herring: but Dr. Day's observations point out to this being minute entomostraca, various ova and small fishes. — Whatever may be said by the fisher folks of decrease in certain localities, the records of the fishery returns denote a steady annual increase in the capture of the Herring from the commencement of this century until the present time. Dr. Day recounts the results of his various dredgings and particularly describes the Crustaceans and the Molluscs all of more or less well known forms. The nature of the ground traversed and the bottom temperatures duly recorded. — A Report on the Echinodermata collected by Dr. Day formed a separate communication by Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell. *Spatangus purpureus*, *Asterias violacea* and *Echinus elegans* were abundantly represented, of the last mentioned there were a very large number of small sized, though not one large specimen. Entangled in the spines of many of them were small egg cases with unfertilized ova within. The Ophiurids were only six in number and but a single Holothurian not in a condition for determination. There were 18 different species of Echinoderms taken in all. — Further notes on the Zoophytes and Sponges obtained in the »Triton's« cruise were embodied in a paper by S. O. Ridley, F.L.S. These groups though relatively few in numbers of species, on the other hand were rich in individual specimens. The Sponge, *Amphilectus* (*Isodictya*)

Edwardi was represented by finely developed specimens, and the *Suberites ficus* in some examples showed instances of the vents on a special excreting area. Afterwards Prof. T. Spencer Cobbold read a Description of *Ligula Mansoni*, a new human Cestode. The parasite in question was received from Dr. Petrick Manson of Amoy. After an account of the animal Dr. Cobbold makes some general remarks. He says the observations of M. Duchamp taken in connection with the embryological studies of the late Dr. Bertolus render it extremely probable that the Trout's ligule is the sexually immature state of the great broad tape worm of man. If this genetic relation should be established by further researches, it is possible that the proscolices or six hooked embryos of *Bothriocephalus latus* might in place of passing through the ordinary intermediate piscine host develop as immature ligules within the human body. We know that phenomena precisely analogous to this do actually occur in the case of *Taenia solium*, the proscolices developing into scolices or Cysticerci within the human territory instead of passing into the flesh of swine. In this case the ultimate host becomes also the intermediary bearer. — J. Murie.

5. Notiz.

Um vielfach an mich gerichtete und noch immer einlaufende Anfragen zu beantworten, bemerke ich, daß ich das als Tinctiionsmittel von mir im Zool. Anzeiger No. 117 empfohlene Jodgrün jetzt aus der chemischen Fabrik von C. A. F. Kuhlbaum, Berlin S. O. in bester Qualität beziehe.

Die Nachricht von einer Bezugsquelle des Präparates in Deutschland wird den Herren Fachgenossen willkommen sein.

Dr. Griesbach.

6. Gesuch.

Falls ein Museum, ein Händler oder Privatmann im Besitze einer mit *Farrea infundibuliformis* Carter, *Farrea Gassioti* Bowerbank oder *Farrea pocillum* Bowerbank identischen oder ähnlichen trichterförmigen Hexactinellide mit angetrocknetem oder anderweitig conservirtem Weichkörper sein sollte, so bitte ich, mir derartige Stücke entweder leihweise oder zum Ankaufe gütigst überlassen zu wollen.

Prof. F. E. Schulze, Graz in Steiermark.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Gothenburg. An Stelle des verstorbenen Professor A. W. Malm ist Dr. Anton Stuxberg (bisher in Stockholm) zum Director des Naturhistorischen Museums zu Gothenburg am 18. September 1882 ernannt worden.

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