© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/;download www.zobodat.at

containing some notes on the respiratory organs of *Rea macrorhyncha*, and comparing these organs with those of the Apteryx and Duck. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

15th March, 1883. — Prof. T. S. Cobbold read a paper »on *Simondsia paradoxa* and on its probable affinity with *Sphaerularia bombi*«. Thirty years ago Prof. Simonds discovered a remarkable parasite within cysts in the stomach of a wild Boar which died in the Zool. Gartens London. Prof. Simonds regarded the worm as a species of *Strongylus*, but Dr. Cobbold in 1864 suggested its affinities might probably be nearer the genus *Spiroptera*, then naming it *Simondsia*. The original drawings unfortunately were lost and only quite lately along with the specimens they have turned up and have enabled Dr. Cobbold to investigate them more closely. He arrives at the conclusion, that *Simondsia* is a genus of Endoparasitic Nematodes, in which the female is encysted and furnished with an external and much enlarged uterus, whose walls expand into branches terminating in Caeca. The male is $^1/_2$ inch and the female $^6/_{10}$ inch long. Moreover it is now found that what was at first regarded as the head turns out to be the tail so that the supposed Strongyloid character is incorrect. Taking into account what is known of *Sphaerularia bombi* as interpreted by Schneider and whose views are universally accepted, it appears that *Simondsia* though unique, yet approaches towards *Sphaerularia* in respect of the enormously developed female reproductive organ which in both lies outside the body proper. Until Sir J. Lubbock's memoir on *Sphaerularia* appeared, the so-called male had never been indicated; but judged by Schneider's interpretation of that genus, the male is still unknown. Dr. Cobbold points out, that the so called rosette in *Simondsia* is morphologically a prolapsed uterus furnished with two egg containing branches, he regards the external branched processes as homologous with the sphaerules of *Sphaerularia*, whilst the ultimate caecal capsules have nothing comparable to them in nature. Dr. Cobbold describes all the peculiarities of the strange worm in detail and gives a diagnosis of the genus and species. — A paper was read »on the Moths of the family *Urapteridae* in the British Museum«, by Arthur G. Butler. The author basing distinctions on wing neuration and other characters redistributes the family and indicates the following new genera; *Iristrophis*, *Gonorthus*, *Sermopteris*, *Nepheloleuca*, *Thinopteryx*, *Xeropteryx* and *Æschropteryx*. The »18th Contribution to the Mollusca of the Challenger Expedition«, by the Rev. R. Boog Watson was read, in which the Author treats of the family *Tornatellidae*, therein describing 6 new species of the genus *Actaeon*.

5th April, 1883. — There was exhibited for R. Morton Middleton a well marked example of wood showing the extensive ravages of the Isopod *Limnoria lignorum*. The wood was from the pier piles of West Hartlepool, where the said Crustacean's depredations are very destructive. — Mr. F. W. Phillips read a communication in which he described a new species of fresh water Infusorian, allied to the genus *Gerda*, and which provisionally is named *G. caudata*. — Other papers read were on botanical subjects. — J. Murie.

Druck von Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Zoologischer Anzeiger

Jahr/Year: 1883

Band/Volume: 6

Autor(en)/Author(s): Murie J.

Artikel/Article: 2. Linnean Society of London 232