

tigt³. In seiner früheren Abhandlung bezeichnet dieser Forscher die fünf sog. Ambulacralgehirne als »Muskeln«, sowohl im Text als auf den Tafeln. »Daß aus ihnen — so ist der Wortlaut — Längsmuskeln werden, wie es Baur annimmt, ist sehr leicht zu beweisen, da dieselben Bänder in späteren Stadien sich zu contrahiren beginnen. Ich halte dennoch für sicher, daß nicht die ganze Masse der fünf Bänder zu Längsmuskeln wird, sondern daß noch ein Theil davon übrig bleibt, welcher höchst wahrscheinlich die Längsnervenstämme . . . liefert.« Nachdem ich nun in meiner oben citirten Arbeit gezeigt, daß durchaus nicht die Längsmusculatur, sondern ausschließlich nur die fünf Längsnerven aus den betreffenden Gebilden hervorgehen, während die Längsmuskeln aus den fünf Ambulacralcanälen entstehen, so schreibt jetzt Metschnikoff kurzweg, ich habe seine Ansicht, daß aus den fraglichen Organanlagen die sog. Ambulacralgehirne hervorgingen, »bestätigt«. Einige andere, von mir durch Wort und Bild belegte Angaben bezeichnet Metschnikoff schlechthin als Behauptungen.

Eine derartige Discreditirung der Untersuchungen Anderer, wie sie Metschnikoff hier beliebt, kann nur irgend welchen Werth haben, wenn sie auf noch schärferen, noch genaueren Beobachtungen basirt und an Stelle des Angezweifelten etwas Anderes, Positives zu setzen vermag — eine Anforderung, welche Metschnikoff dadurch nicht erfüllt, daß er vermeldet, die fraglichen Vorgänge »nicht gesehen« zu haben, oder daß das Object für seine Augen zu schwierig sei.

Denjenigen meiner Collegen, welche sich für die von mir in oben genannter Arbeit besprochenen Vorgänge der Furchung und Mesenchymanlage im Echinidenei interessiren, bin ich gern erbötig, Doublotten meiner Praeparate abzugeben.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

18th December, 1883. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of November, and called special attention to a pair of Gold Pheasants, presented November 10th by Sir Henry W. Tyler, and remarkable for the hen bird having gradually assumed the (now nearly complete) dress of the male; and to a young pair of the singular Deer of Mantchuria called Père David's Deer (*Cervus davidianus*), purchased November 16th. — Dr. F. Leuthner read an abstract of a memoir which he had prepared on the Odontolabini, a subfamily of the Coleopterous family Lucanidae, remarkable for the poly-

³ Metschnikoff, Studien über die Entwicklung der Echinodermen und Nemertinen. Mit 12 Kupfertafeln. in: Mém. de l'Acad. Imp. d. Sc. de St. Pétersbourg. VII. Série. Tome XIV, No. 8. 1869.

morphism of the males, while the females remained very similar. The males were stated to exhibit four very distinct phases of the development in their mandibles, which the author proposed to term »priodont«, »amphiodont«, »mesodont«, and »telodont«. These forms were strongly marked in some species; but in others were connected by insensible gradations, and had been treated by the earlier authors as distinct species. The second part of the memoir contained a monograph of the three known genera which constitute the group Odontolabini. — Mr. E. B. Poulton, F.Z.S., read a memoir on the structure of the tongue in the Marsupialia. The tongues of species of nearly all the important groups of this subclass were described in detail. It was found possible to classify the tongues in three divisions. Of these, *Halmaturus* was the type of the lowest, *Phalangista* of the intermediate, and *Perameles* of the most advanced division. — Mr. J. Wood-Mason, F.Z.S., read a paper on the Embiidae, a little-known family of Insects, on the structure and habits of which he had succeeded in making some investigations during his recent residence in India. He came to the conclusion that the Embiidae undoubtedly belong to the true Orthoptera, and are one of the lowest terms of a series formed by the families Acridioideae, Locustidae, Gryllidae, and Phasmatidae. — Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.Z.S., read an account of a collection of Frogs made at Yurimaguas, Huallaga River, Northern Peru, by Dr. Hahnel. The collection contained examples of eighteen species, eight of which were regarded as new to science. — Mr. W. F. R. Weldon read a paper on some points in the anatomy of *Phoenicopterus* and its allies. An account was given of the air-cells of the Flamingo, which were shown to differ from those of Lamellirostres, and to agree with those of Storks 1) in having the praebronchial air-cell much divided, 2) in the feeble development of the posterior intermediate cell, and 3) in the great size of the abdominal cell. The pseudopneumon was also shown to differ from that of Lamellirostres, and to agree with that of Storks, in extending back to the cloaca. A detailed comparison between the muscles, especially those of the hind limb, gave the same results. The larynx, however, being Anserine, and the skull intermediate, the position expressed by Huxley's term Amphimorphae was considered fully justifiable. — Mr. Sclater read a paper, in which he gave the description of six apparently new species of South-American Passeres. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

28th Nov., 1883. — 1. Some fishes of New Britain and the adjoining islands. By Charles W. De Vis, B.A. The names of the new specimens [?species] described are — *Serranus perguttatus* and *cruentus*, *Mesoprius flavirosea*, *Tetraroge vestita*, *Acanthurus Zebra*, *Rhynchichthys Novae-Britanniae*, *Harpage rosea* (a new genus of the Berycidae), *Salarias aequipinnis*, *Amphiprion Arion*, *Pomacentrus onyx* and *notatus*, *Nesiotis purpurascens* (a new genus of the Labridae), *Exocoetus longibarba*, *Arius armiger*, *Herpetichthys cobra* (a new genus of the Muraenidae), *Tetrodon insularium* and *laevis*. — 2. Some results of Trawl fishing outside Port Jackson. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. In this Paper are given. — 1) an account of two trials of a large Beam Trawl in 40 to 50 fathoms water by the order of the Commissioner of Fisheries; 2) a list of the fishes captured, and 3rd, descriptions of two new species — a skate — *Raia australis*, and a Gurnard — *Lepidotrigla Mulhali*.

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