

logische Beweis erbracht ist, daß hier ein nervöses System vorliege. Dieser ist denn auch bei Anwendung geeigneter Reagentien durch die histiologische Analyse zu liefern, kann eigentlich bei aufmerksamer Untersuchung sogar mittels der Loupe gewissermaßen erschlossen werden.

(Schluß folgt.)

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

20th May, 1884. — Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks on a series of horns of the Wild Sheep of the Pamir, *Ovis Poli*, Blyth, which had been obtained by the Hon. Charles A. Ellis, F.Z.S., from the Pamir district during his recent journey to Yarkand. — Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe exhibited and made remarks on a second specimen of the new European Nuthatch (*Sitta Whiteheadi*) recently discovered by Mr. Whitehead in Corsica. — Dr. J. G. Garson exhibited and made remarks upon a specimen of *Lithodes maia*, the Northern Stone-Crab. — Mr. Frank E. Beddard, F.Z.S., read the first of a series of papers on the Isopoda collected during the voyage of H.M.S. 'Challenger'. The present communication treated of the genus *Serolis*, sixteen species of which were represented in the specimens obtained during the Expedition. Of these nine were described as new. The author also gave a short account of the geographical distribution of the genus, and pointed out some of its peculiar structural points. — Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., read the eighth part of his papers on the Mollusca of the 'Lightning' and 'Porcupine' Expeditions. It included the families Aclidæ, Pyramidellidæ, and Eulimidæ, with seventy-five species. Two genera and twenty-three species were described by the author as new to science. — Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell read the fourth of his series of papers on the Holothurians. The present communication gave an account of the structural characters of the Cotton-Spinner (*Holothuria nigra*), and especially of its Cuvierian organs. — Mr. F. Day read a paper on races and hybrids among the Salmonidæ, in continuation of a former communication made to the Society, and continuing an account of the experiments made by Sir James Gibson-Maitland in the hybridization of Salmonidæ in the ponds at Howietown. — A communication was read from Mr. R. Collett, C.M.Z.S., containing the description of some apparently new Marsupials obtained by Dr. Limholtz in Northern Queensland. These were described as *Phalangista Archeri*, *Ph. herbertensis*, *Ph. lemuroides*, and *Dendrolagus Limholtzi*. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

15th May, 1884. — Prof. P. Martin Duncan read a paper on a new genus of recent Fungida allied to the Cretaceous fossil form *Micrabacia*; the genus being based on a specimen of coral obtained from shallow water in the Korean Sea. — A communication was made by Mr. Arthur R. Hunt

»On the Influence of Wave Currents on the Fauna inhabiting shallow Seas«. The author refers to various physical data among others quoting Prof. Stokes and Mr. J. J. Stevenson; the latter stating that a current of 0.6819 of a mile per hour will carry forwards fine gravel and that of 1.3638 roll along pebbles an inch in diameter. From this and other facts Mr. Hunt argues that wave currents do materially influence the marine fauna inhabiting shallow water; not only those of the tidal strand but likewise those inhabiting the deeper sea bottom. He adduces instances of animals living among or on rocks, and of those frequenting sand or other deposit; enumerating species of starfish, molluscs, shrimps, crabs and fish. He says that even the flat-fishes (Pleuronectidae) seem to have changed their original forms and habits for the purpose of being able to live in shallow waters agitated by waves. Referring more particularly to species of *Cardium* he endeavours to show how under the influence of wave currents the variation of species may be promoted and even their local extinction brought about. — A paper was read: On the Longicorn Beetles of Japan by Mr. H. W. Bates. In a former paper (in 1873) on the same subject the author treated of 107 species but now adds many new genera and 129 more species or a total of 236 specific forms as at present known to belong to the Japanese fauna. This great accession is due to the later collections of Mr. Geo. Lewis who made a second visit to the islands in 1880—81. Mr. Bates reasoning from his fresh material is inclined to modify his previously stated views as to the predominance of a supposed tropical element in the Longicorn group in question; the relative number of absolutely new genera now turning the scale in favour of Palaearctic or Neartic affinities. — The last Zoological Communication taken was »On three new species of *Metacrinus*« by P. Herbert Carpenter with note on a new *Myzostoma*, by Prof. von Graff. Mr. Carpenter describes *Metacrinus rotundus* from Japan dredged there by Dr. Doderlein of Strassburg, and *M. superbus*, and *M. Stewarti* two remarkable forms obtained by the Telegraph Co. on picking up a cable near Singapore. The *Myzostoma cirripedium* was found on the Japan Crinoid. — J. Murie.

3. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

30th April, 1884. — 1. On the preservation of tender Marine Animals. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. Before placing Medusae, Actiniae, and other delicate organisms into spirits it is necessary to treat them with poisonous chemical substances so as to harden the tissue and prevent the whole from shrinking. The methods employed for this purpose are described. It is often difficult to keep animals expanded; warmth and instantaneous poisoning are recommended for attaining this end. — 2. The Scyphomedusae of the Southern Hemisphere. Part. III. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. The numerous large jelly-fish belonging to the Family Discomedusidae, which have been described from the Southern Hemisphere, are referred to, and short Diagnoses, together with complete references, are given of every southern species. The classification used is that of Hæckel. The Medusae studied by Dr. Lendenfeld, three of which are introduced to science in this paper, are described more minutely. The number of species of Discomedusidae found was: Adelaide, 1; Port Phillip, 3; Lyttelton, 1; Port Jackson, 3. Five of these were described by the author for the first time. — 3. Note on the Development of the Versuridae. By R. von Len-

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