

Einwände gegen die Geddes-Brandt'sche Hypothese, von der physiologischen Bedeutung der Symbiose zwischen Algen und Thieren, halte ich auch heute noch in vollem Umfange aufrecht.

### III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

#### 1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

25th June, 1884. — 1. Botanical. — 2. On the new Australian Fishes in the Queensland Museum. Part II. By Charles W. De Vis, M.A. Sixteen species are here described, viz: — Seven of the Family Squamipinnes, two of the Mullidae, one of the Sparidae, four of Scorpaenidae, and two of the Teuthididae. — 3. On a Marine Species of *Philonoria*. By Charles Chilton, M.A. The Isopod described in this Paper was obtained at Coogee Bay last December. The specific name '*marina*' is given to it, as it is the only marine species of the genus known to the author. — 4. The Australian Hydromedusae continued. Part IV., by R. von Lendenfeld, Ph. D. In this Paper the numerous Australian species of Graptolithes, described by Professor McCoy, of Plumularidae described by Allman, Bale, Kirchenpauer and Busk, and of the Dicorynidae, are sifted and catalogued with references, and a large number of new and interesting species, and one new genus discovered by the author are described and figured. The Australian Plumularidae exceed in the number of species the Plumularidae of all the rest of the world put together. — 5. On the Flesh spicules of certain Sponges. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. In a former Paper the author expressed his opinion, that '*Flesh-spicules*' in Sponges, do not, as it was hitherto supposed, only occur in such species as possess a fibrous siliceous skeleton, but that they may make their appearance in any species, so that their existence cannot be considered of sufficient import, to allow of a separate family being formed, comprising such Sponges only which possess *Flesh-spicules*. The author had based this hypothesis partly on general conclusions and partly on the observation of a true Horn-sponge, a *Hircinia*, with *Flesh-spicules*. Now the author is enabled to prove his hypothesis by further discoveries, which he made during the investigation of the numerous and valuable Sponges of Port Jackson. He found, namely, three species possessing '*Flesh-spicules*', which according to the structure of their fibrous skeleton, should be placed in the Families of the Horn-sponges. 6. Note on the slimy coating of certain *Boltenias* in Port Jackson. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. Some solitary Ascidians, similar to the ordinary *Boltenia australis* which grows close to low tide mark, but which are found in deep water exclusively, are covered with a very slippery slime, an occurrence, without precedence, in Ascidians. This slime was investigated by the author, and found to consist of a thick layer of ova in their Follicula-capsules. The slime is supposed to be formed by the cylindrical cells of the Folliculae. — 7. Report on the Australian Echinodermata, exhibited at the Fisheries Exhibition, London. By F. Jeffrey Bell, M.A., etc. This paper was communicated and read by E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S., etc. It contains a list of all the named species in the collection sent to London, viz, 10 species of the class *Crinoidea*; 12 of the *Asteroidea*, 19 of the *Ophiurioidea*, and 30

of the *Echinioidea*, with critical notes, etc. — Mr. Macleay also exhibited for Mr. Wilkins on, a number of Helix-like Shells, wound spirally round the leaf-stalks of a species of Eucalyptus, at Branxton, on the Hunter. These shells, though calcareous, were pronounced not to be the production of any Molluscous animal, and the general opinion was that they must be egg cases of some insect. — Mr. Dean exhibited a very perfect specimen of a caterpillar fungus (*Sphaeria Robertsii*) from New Zealand. — A large collection of Shells and Echinodermata from Cossack, Western Australia, sent by Mr. J. F. Bailey, of Melbourne, for exhibition were on the table. Among the rareties were *Conus trigonus* Reeve, *Conus Victoriae* Reeve, *Ancillaria cingulata* Sowb., *Ancillaria elongata* Gray, *Olivæ Caldanía* Duclos, *Spondylus Wrightianus* Cross. Mr. Bailey also sent some packets of sand and other microscopic material for distribution among the members of the Society. — Dr. Cox exhibited a cluster of mud oysters, some of them measuring seven inches long by six broad, from Eden, Twofold Bay. It was unusual to find this kind of oyster attached either to others of its kind as in this instance, or to rocks. Formerly this species, judging from the number of the shells found in the cooking ovens at the camps of the natives along our shores, was very abundant, but is now fast disappearing. Although growing in abundance to the south, this oyster is never likely to become a marketable commodity, owing to the fact that it will not live beyond twenty-four hours out of the water. — Mr. John Brazier exhibited a fine specimen of a very rare fossil land shell — *Bulimus auris-vulpina* from St. Helena, which Mr. Ramsay had obtained from the authorities at the British Museum. — E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S., etc. exhibited on behalf of Mr. A. Campbell, of Melbourne, a specimen of *Pachycephala rufogularis* (Gould), in a remarkable rufescent stage of plumage. The whole of the head, fore and hind neck, chest, sides, and centre of the abdomen, were of a rich rust red, the interscapular region, rump, wing coverts and secondaries, washed with the same colour. The specimen was shot near Melbourne some months ago, in company with another of apparently the same plumage.

#### IV. Personal-Notizen.

London. Als Nachfolger Prof. Flower's, welcher zum Director des Naturhistorischen Museums (British Mus.) in South Kensington ernannt worden ist, ist Mr. Charles Stewart zum Conservator des Hunterian Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields (R. College of Surgeons) gewählt worden.

#### Necrolog.

Am 21. März starb Dr. Allen Thomson in London. Am 2. April 1809 in Edinburg geboren, wurde er 1830 daselbst zum Dr. med. promovirt, begann bald darauf Anatomie zu lehren und wurde 1839 Professor der Anatomie in London (Marischal College). Im Jahre 1841 ging er als Professor der Physiologie in Edinburg nach Schottland zurück und trat 1848 die Professur der Anatomie in Glasgow an, von welcher er sich im Jahre 1877 in den Ruhestand nach London zurückzog.

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