

dieser Vorwölbung sich bildende Rinne behält ihre relative Lage im Embryo bei, während das Ectoderm durch das Wachsthum der Schallendrüse zur Bildung einer Falte, nämlich des Mantels, herabgestülpt wird. Die feste Schale entsteht als kalkige Ablagerung unter dem Schalenhäutchen, deren Bildung in zwei lateralen Centren beginnt. In den Mesodermstreifen bemerkt man schon im Trochophorastadium einzelne größere Zellen mit großen Kernen, die wenig chromatische Substanz zeigen. Man findet diese Zellen allmählich zahlreicher; sie bilden die Anlage der Geschlechtsorgane. Über diesen Genitalzellen entsteht aus Zellen des Mesodermstreifens ein kleines Bläschen; ich nenne dasselbe nach seiner Bestimmung das Pericardialbläschen und bezeichne seine Höhlung nach ihrer morphologischen Bedeutung als secundäres Schizocoel. Hinter dem Pericardialbläschen bemerkt man bald einen gewundenen Schlauch; derselbe ist wahrscheinlich aus dem Mesodermstreifen entstanden, steht aber schon früh mit dem Ectoderm in Verbindung. Dieser Schlauch, der die Niere bildet, wächst dann unter weiterer Aufknäuelung bedeutend in die Länge und differenzirt sich in drei Abschnitte, einen ausführenden, einen langen drüsigen und einen kurzen flimmernden, dessen mit Cilien besetzte Mündung in den Pericardialraum geht. Aus den Pericardialbläschen entsteht das Pericardium und das Herz, durch Vorgänge, deren Princip folgendes ist: die Bläschen verlängern sich medianwärts nach oben und nach unten, bis sie über und unter dem Darm zusammentreffen; aus ihrer medianen Wand geht die Wand der Herzkammer, aus der lateralen Wand die Wand des Vorhofs hervor, während die letztere sich medianwärts einfaltet, bis sie zur Bildung der Atrioventricularklappe mit den ersteren zusammentrifft. Die innere Kieme, welche viel früher als die äußere angelegt wird, entsteht als eine an der Mantelduplicatur nahe ihrem Hinterende sich bildende secundäre Falte. Das Visceralganglion tritt (viel später als die andern Ganglien) auf als eine Verdickung des Ectoderms am Hinterende der zwischen dem Kiemenwulst und dem Körper befindlichen Rinne. Die beiden Paare von Velarlappen entstehen, indem lateralwärts die Oberlippe des Embryo in die beiden äußeren, die Unterlippe in die beiden inneren Lappen auswächst.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

27th August, 1884. — 1. New Fishes in the Queensland Museum. No. IV. By Charles W. De Vis, M.A. The Families Gobiidae and Blenniidae, form the subject of this Paper; 31 new species are described. —

2. Notes on the Eyes of Deep Sea Fishes. By Dr. von Lendenfeld. In this Paper the author combats the views expressed by Mr. Archer of New Zealand, in opposition to his (Dr. Lendenfeld's) theory as regards the eyes of *Lepidotus caudatus*. — 3. The Insects of the Macleay Coast. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. The »Macleay Coast« so named after the distinguished traveller Baron N. de Miklouho-Maclay, who resided there for nearly three years, is a portion of Astrolabe Bay on the North Coast of New Guinea, and the insects collected there and now enumerated, are of interest as being the only ones ever received from that portion of the Island. The collection is very small, and the species have been for the most part previously described from Dorey and New Ireland. — 4. Notes on the Zoology of the Macleay Coast, New Guinea. I. On a new Sub-genus of *Peramelidae*. By N. de Miklouho-Maclay. Baron Macleay gives to the Bandicoot here described the name of *Brachymelis Garagassi*. The Sub-genus is characterized by having 4 upper incisors instead of 5 (in which character it resembles *Perameles Doreyanus* Quoy and Gaimard, and *P. Cockerelli* Ramsay), in having very short limbs and in having the hair on the back very bristly. A stuffed specimen was exhibited which Dr. Otto Finsch pronounced to be distinct from his New Britain species. — 5. Descriptions of Australian Micro-lepidoptera. No. XI. By E. Meyrick, B.A. Mr. Meyrick continues the Oecophoridae, describing in detail over 100 species, bringing the number of that Family up to nearly 400. — 6. Critical list of Mollusca from the north-west coast of Australia. By John Brazier, C.M.Z.S., etc. Fifty species are here enumerated, with the geographical range and synonymy of each correctly defined. — 7. Synonymy of some New Guinea Land Shells. By John Brazier, C.M.Z.S., etc. Mr. Brazier accompanied the reading of this Paper with the exhibition of the following species of Helicidae: — *Helix Broadbenti* Braz.; *H. (Obba) Goldiei* Braz.; *H. (Geotrochus) Zeno* Braz.; *H. (Geotrochus) Tapperonii* Smith; *H. (Geotrochus) Tayloriana* Ad. and Reeve; *H. (Sphaerospina) Gerardi* E. A. Smith; *H. (Planispina) corniculum* Hombr. and Jacq.; *Nanina (Xesta) citrina* Linn. — 8. The time of the Glacial period in New Zealand. By R. v. Lendenfeld, Ph.D. — 9. List of Papers and Works relating to the Mammalian Orders Marsupialia and Monotremata. By J. J. Fletcher, M.A., BSc. The aim of this Catalogue, which contains the titles and references of several hundred Papers, etc., is to do for the student of these two interesting and peculiarly Australian Orders of the Mammalia, what Etheridge and Jack's Catalogue has done for the student of Australian Geology. It includes all papers dealing with the anatomy of these groups, all descriptions of new species since the publication of Gould's work, and a few Papers on Palaeontology, omitted from Etheridge and Jack's Catalogue, together with a few published since that appeared. Mr. Fletcher exhibited a number of the rarer Papers enumerated in the List. — 10. On two new Birds, from the Austro-Malayan Region. By E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., etc. The species here described are: — 1. *Pitta Finschii* sp. nov. Allied to *Pitta Macklotii*, but distinct in having no red nape patch, and the whole of the upper surface except the head blue, instead of green. 2. *Halcyon albonotata* sp. nov. This species comes under the sub-genus *Cyanalcyon*, it is allied to *Halcyon Macleayi* and *H. diops* but differs from all in having the whole of the back and upper tail coverts white. — Mr. Macleay exhibited a lizard sent for

exhibition by the Rev. J. Milne Curran, from Dubbo. He captured it on account of its singular mode of progression, having observed it run for six yards in an erect posture with the fore legs quite off the ground. The lizard was of the genus *Grammatophorus*, of which there are several species in the country, all of them much given to playing and gambolling on sunny days, but the peculiar mode of progression mentioned by Mr. Curran had not been observed by any of those present. — Mr. Masters exhibited a specimen of *Ibacus antarcticus* which had been taken lately at Newcastle, and presented by Dr. Cox to the Macleay Museum. He stated that it was, he believed, the largest specimen of that very rare crustacean that had been found in Australian seas. — Mr. Trebeck exhibited two samples of wool grown on the same sheep. The first, grown in Victoria in 1879, was fully four inches long, and showing every good quality of the highest type of combing wool. The second, grown this year on the east side of the Liverpool Range, was scarcely $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and approached in character the early Mudgee wools of Silesian type. In the first specimen, the normal black tip of the old Merino had disappeared under the influence of Victorian cultivation, but after a period of growth in New South Wales, the wool of the same ram reverted to the original type of the pure Merino. The contrast between the two samples was due simply to the effects produced by the differences in the climate, soil, and culture. — Dr. von Lendenfeld exhibited a specimen of *Haliphysema suberites*, nov. spec., obtained from *Macrocystis* in Port Jackson. This *Haliphysema* is in appearance somewhat similar to *H. ramulosa*. The skeleton of the hollow stem consists of truncate longitudinally disposed spicules. Similar spicules with bulbous centripetal ends are found in the spherical body; these are situated radially. In the stem sand-particles are found, and protrude two-thirds of their lengths. Dr. Lendenfeld was inclined to consider the spicules to be produced, and not collected by the *Haliphysema*. — E. P. Ramsay exhibited the new birds described in his Paper. Also specimens of *Halcyon diops* from various localities, and a rare species of *Coriphilus*, *C. Kuklii*, peculiar to the Fanning Islands.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Necrolog.

Am 28. Mai 1884 starb zu Stockholm O. J. Fahraeus, als Coleopterolog bekannt, 88 Jahre alt.

Am 25. Juli 1884 starb zu London George Brettingham Sowerby, als Conchyliolog und Palaeontolog bekannt, geb. 2. März 1812, Sohn des gleichen Vornamen tragenden, am 12. August 1788 geborenen und am 26. Juli 1854 gestorbenen G. B. Sowerby, welcher gleich seinem Sohne die conchyliologischen Arbeiten seines Vaters James fortsetzte. G. Br. Sowerby der ältere hatte den Thesaurus conchyliorum herauszugeben begonnen, welchen der jetzt verstorbene G. Br. S. jun. fortführte.

Am 13. August 1884 starb zu Aachen Prof. Dr. Arnold Förster, der als ausgezeichnete Hymenopterenkenner bekannte Entomolog.

Am 1. September 1884 starb zu Stuttgart Prof. Dr. Otto Köstlin, Verfasser eines geschätzten Buches über den Schädel u. a. Werke.

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