derm gar nicht erwähnt. Das letztere bildet einen sehr wichtigen Punct in der Structur der Brachiopoden.

In Folge dessen halte ich mich für berechtigt, den Vorwurf, den Schulgin mir macht, zurückweisen zu dürfen.

Zoologisehes Institut. Freiburg i. B., 18. November 1884.

## III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

## 1. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

29th October, 1884. 1. Suggestions as to the Mode of Formation of Barrier-Reefs in Bougainville-Straits, Solomon Group, By H. B. Guppy, M.B., Surgeon R.N. The Author confines his remarks to the Shortland Islands, the main Island of which »Alu«, is composed of volcanic and coral formations, and upon it are two inland ridges representing ancient lines of Barrier-Reefs built upon consolidated calcareous ooze; whilst to the Southeast of the Island are two lines of elevated Barrier-Reefs with interior lagoon channels. The Author states that these Barrier-Reefs have evidently been formed during a period of upheaval, and that the intervening channels represent belts of detritus upon which the reef-building corals could not live: and he arrives at the conclusion that in the case of reefs which possess such a gradual slope that the lower margin of this band of detritus lies within the zone of reef building corals, a line of barrier reef will be ultimately formed beyond this band with a deep channel inside; but that in the case of reefs which possess a more rapid sub-marine slope, so that the lower limit of the band of detritus extends far beyond the depths in which the Reef Corals thrive, no such Barrier Reef will be formed. He also thinks it probable that Coral Reefs may commence to build in depths greater than those usually assigned. — 2. Note on a Beroid of Port Jackson. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. The subject of the paper, Neis cordigera Lesson, was described from a specimen captured in Port Jackson in 1824 by the naturalists of the Coquille, and there is no record of its having ever been seen since until a few weeks ago. Neis represents a genus quite distinct from Beroe. Its sexual cells are matured in the vascular reticulation exclusively, to which place the ova migrate from the meridional canals. The style cells described as sensitive elements by B. Hertwig and Chun are considered by the author to be poisoning thorns. — 3. The Histology and Nervous System of the Calcareous Sponges. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. The new facts mentioned by the author relate chiefly to the structure of the spicules and nervous system of Sponges. The spicules are invested by a mesodermal cuticule extending over the protruding portion, outside of which there is a layer The spicules themselves are composed of minute prisms. The nervous system consists of mesodermal spindle-shaped sensitive elements and multipolar ganglion cells. These are not present in the Asconidae and Homodermidae (New Fam.). In Sycones they form rings or separate bunches around the inhalent pores. In Leucones they are either solitary or in bunches scattered irregularly over the outer surface. Gland cells in Heterocoelia are described. — 4. Addenda to the Australian Hydromedusae, No. 2. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. This paper treats of some recently established

genera which are identical with some previously known, and corrects some doubtful synonyms. — 5. Note on the Flight of Insects. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. Dr. Lendenfeld contests the views of the French Physiologists that the position and movements of the wings of insects are merely the results of the mechanical influence of the resisting air, and gives instances where muscular contraction had been clearly proved. — 6. List of Recent Shells found in layers of clay on the Maclay-Coast, New Guinea. By John Brazier, C.M.Z.S., &c. The names of 38 species of Recent Shells are here given, all belonging to the surrounding seas, but collected at an elevation of nearly a thousand feet. — 7. A Revision of the Australian Laemodipoda. By William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc. Ten species are described as known, two of which inhabit Australian Coasts, including three species of Proto. — S. A Revision of the Australian Isopoda. By William A. Hawell, M.A., B.Sc. A Revised List of all the known Australian Species. with observations on the genus Stenetrium, and descriptions of new species of Anceus, Tanais, and Parathura, and of a remarkable new Spheromid. having the head ornamented with three prominent horn-like processes. — Mr. J. G. Griffin, C.E., exhibited some Oyster Shells, obtained from the cutting (adjacent to the Yarra River) now being made by the Melbourne Harbour Trust for improving the water approach to that city. These were taken at a depth of about 30 to 40ft. He also exhibited oyster and other shells, from the shaft of the Maryville Colliery, at Newcastle, about 40ft. from the surface. Mr. Brazier said the oyster-shells from the neighbourhood of Melbourne were identical with those of England, and are named Ostrea edulis, while those from Maryville, were a hybrid resembling O, sub-trigona of this colony. - Mr. Brazier exhibited a specimen of Trigonia Lamarckii Gray, containing a beautiful flesh tinged Pearl, from Port Jackson. — Dr. von Lendenfeld exhibited the Ctenophora of Port Jackson, described by him as Bolina Chuni, in different stages of development, alive in an Aquarium. A live specimen of Neis cordigera, measuring a foot in length, was also exhibited by him.

## 2. Société Zoologique de France.

Dans la séance du 23 décembre, la Société Zoologique de France a renouvelé comme suit son Bureau et son Conseil pour l'année 1885 :

MM. P. Mégnin. Président Dr. P. Fischer, Vice-Présidents A. Certes. Prof. Raph. Blanchard. Sécrétaire général J. Gazagnaire, Dr. L. Manouvrier, Secrétaires H. Pierson. Trésorier Héron-Royer. Archiviste-Bibliothécaire J. Deniker. Dr. L. Bureau, Cotteau,
Dr. F. Jousseaume,
Prof. F. Plateau,
Prof. Ch. Richet. Membres du Conseil

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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