## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

28th January, 1885. — 1) A Monograph of the Australian Sponges Part IV. The Myxospongiae. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. In this paper the Australian species are described. (The author partly adopts the view of Sollas regarding the separation of the Halisarcidae and Gumminae.) The structure of Bajalus, a new Genus of Halisarcidae, is described. The subdermal cavities are remarkably developed. Amoeboid wandering cells were found in a dense layer beneath the outer skin. Gland cells are described. Sexual products mature only in the innermost part. The gastral cavity serves as a marsupium. The anatomy of Chondrosia Ramsayi n. sp., Chondrilla papillata n. sp., and corticata n. sp., shows some points of interest. Peculiar subdermal cavities are described in the former. The two latter possess a special cortical skeleton. The classification used is the following:

- II. Ordo: Myxospongiae Hæckel. Sponges without Skeleton or with Polyactinellid Flesh spicules.
  - I. Subordo Myxinae von Lendenfeld. Myxospongiae, with structureless mesodermal groundsubstance. Exceptionally few and distant fibrills. Identical with Halisarcinae O. Schmidt.
  - 8. Familia. Oscarellidae von Lendenfeld. Myxinae, with spherical ciliated chambers, for Halisarca lobularis O. Schmidt, Oscarella Vosmaer. No Australian species.
  - Familia. Halisarcidae von Lendenfeld. Myxinae with sac-shaped elongated ciliated chamber. New genus Bajalus. 1 species.
  - Subordo. Gumminae O. Schmidt. Myxospongiae with a fibrillous Mesodermal ground substance.
  - Familia. Chondrosidae F. E. Schulze. Characters of the Suborder.
  - Subfamilia. Chondrosinae von Lendenfeld. Chondrosidae without flesh spicules. 1 species.
  - II. Subfamilia. Chondrissinae von Lendenfeld. Chondrosidae with flesh spicules. 4 species.
- 2) The method of Section Cutting with some improvements. By R. v. Lendenfeld, Ph.D. In this Paper the author gives a very detailed description of this method, and adds some small improvements. The author combines Caldwell's and F. E. Schulze's methods of preventing sections from curling up. 3) Amoeba parasitica. A new Parasitic Protozoan infesting Sheep. By R. von Lendenfeld, Ph.D. The author dwells in this Paper on the interesting parasite which he exhibited at the last Meeting of the Society. He has since succeeded in breeding the parasite artificially in an Aquarium, from the scurf of a sheep affected by the disease. The Amoeba which has been thus produced is described. (4. 5. 6. not zoological.) 7) On a New Snake from the Barrier Ranges. By William Macleay, F.L.S., etc. The description is here given of a species of Furina to which the specific name of Ramsayi is affixed. Some specimens of it were exhibited, as well as specimens of Vermicella, Typhlops, and Delma, from the same locality.

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