

Lagen verbindenden und netzbildenden Fasern, in dessen großen Maschen die großen, zelligen Pharynxdrüsen sich vorfinden. Als vierte Lage könnte noch die Epithellage angesehen werden, welche das Innere des Pharynx auskleidet. An den Pharynx schließen sich die Muskeln an, welche zum Heben und Senken desselben dienen, und diese verlaufen nach vorn und hinten, wobei sie immer kleinere Äste abgeben.

9) Das Wassergefäßsystem besteht aus zwei Hauptstämmen, von denen ein jeder sich in zwei Äste theilt, in einen vorderen und einen hinteren. Die vorderen Äste münden wahrscheinlich doch so, wie es O. Schmidt angiebt, in die zwischen den Augen und dem Pharynx sich vorfindende Epidermiseinstülpung, vorher aber verzweigen sie sich noch, und die so entstandenen Ästchen werden bis in die Augengegend entsandt, was an den ganz jungen Mesostomeen bemerkt werden kann.

10) Die sogenannten Stäbchendrüsen finden sich auch bei *M. personatum* vor.

11) Die Geschlechtsorgane finden sich im Parenchym der Bauchseite dicht hinter dem Pharynx vor. Die Wände des Eierstockes, der Samenblase, Receptaculum seminis, der Ausführungsgänge etc. bestehen aus einem sehr dichten Fasernetz, in dem gewisse Fasern sich in einer Richtung derart gelagert haben, daß sie den Anschein gewähren, als ob die Längs- und Quermuskelfasern einfache Elemente wären. Auch diese Muskelfasern anastomosiren während ihres ganzen Verlaufes mit einander.

Die in Rede stehenden Resultate wurden schon früher von der Academie der Wissenschaften zu Krakau zur Kenntnis genommen und in der am 21. December stattgefundenen Sitzung vorgelesen. Die mit Abbildungen versehene Arbeit, die ich durch weitere Studien noch ergänzen werde, wird in den Schriften der eben erwähnten Academie der Wissenschaften erscheinen.

Krakau (Podwale No. 7), den 22. December 1865.

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

#### 1. Zoological Society of London.

19th January, 1886. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of December, and called attention to a male Cheetah (*Cynaelurus jubatus*), presented to the Society by Nawab Mirza Hassim Ali Khan, of the Afghan Frontier Survey; to a female Tiger and four Persian Gazelles, deposited by J. E. T. Aitchison, Esq., M.D., Naturalist to the Afghan Boundary Com-

mission; and to two curious hybrid Ducks between the Ruddy Sheldrake (*Tadorna rutila*) and the Egyptian Goose (*Chenalopez aegyptiaca*), presented by Sir Joseph Fayrer, F.R.S. — A letter was read from Dr. C. S. Minot, of 25 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., calling attention to the Elizabeth-Thompson Science Fund for the advancement and prosecution of scientific research, and inviting applications for assistance from it. — A communication was read from the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, containing descriptions of some new Amphipodous Crustaceans from Singapore and New Zealand. — Mr. Howard Saunders exhibited an adult specimen of the Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*), caught alive near Bath, October 1885, and pointed out that only two examples of this species had as yet occurred in Great Britain. — Mr. H. J. Elwes read a paper on the Butterflies of the genus *Parnassius*, having special relation to the development, functions, and structure of the horny pouch found in the females of this genus. He described the habits, distribution, and variations of twenty-three species which he recognized in the genus; and illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of a very complete collection of specimens and drawings. The paper was supplemented by Prof. Howes's remarks on his examination of the anatomy of the *Parnassius apollo*, and by Mr. Thomson's notes on the habits of the insects as bred in the Society's Gardens in 1885. — Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.Z.S., read a paper containing a list of the specimens of Mammals collected in various parts of India and presented to the British Museum by Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B. The series consisted of about 400 specimens, nearly all in excellent condition and with accurate localities attached to them. A new Mouse from Tenasserim was proposed to be called *Mus Humii*. A new Flying Squirrel from the Malay Peninsula was named *Sciuropterus Davisoni*. — A communication was read from the Rev. Canon Tristram, containing the description of an apparently new species of Duck (*Dafila*) from Sidney Island of the Phoenix group in the Central Pacific, which he proposed to name, from its extreme simplicity of plumage, *Dafila modesta*. — A communication was read from Mr. A. G. Butler, containing a description of the larva, pupa, and imago of a Butterfly (*Aporia hippia*) from specimens bred in the Society's Gardens. — P. L. Slater, Secretary.

## 2. Linnean Society of London.

25th January. — Dr. J. Spencer Cobbold read a paper on *Strongylus Azei* and its affinities. This diminutive Maw-worm, obtained from the stomach of a Donkey, possesses interest, in as much as its structural characters closely correspond with those of the entozoon (*Strongylus Douglasii*, Cobb.) infesting the Ostriches proventriculus. It also shows affinity with the grouse Strongyle (*S. pergracilis*) and with the stomach worm (*S. contortus*) of Lambs; while its peculiarities throw light upon other questions of morphology, especially its relations to the singular Maw-worm (*Simondsia paradoxa*, Cobb.) of the Hog. — J. Murie.

## 3. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

25th November, 1885. — 1) A list of the Trogositidæ of Australia, with notes and descriptions of new species. By A. Sidney Olliff, F.E.S., Assistant Zoologist, Australian Museum. This paper, like the »List of the Cucujidæ,« is based upon an examination of the specimens in the collections

# ZOBODAT - [www.zobodat.at](http://www.zobodat.at)

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1886

Band/Volume: [9](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Sclater Philip Lutley

Artikel/Article: [1. Zoological Society of London 85-86](#)