

parent leech by their anterior suckers. It is quite true that the newly hatched young, if prevented from attaching themselves to the parent, become fixed to each other in pairs by means of these glands; but their real purpose is to fix the young to the mother at a time when neither sucker is sufficiently well developed to serve this end. Later they attach themselves by the posterior sucker.

Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1. 1886.

III. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. Linnean Society of London.

4th March 1886. — A paper was read Description of *Strongylus Arnfieldi*, with observations on *Strongylus tetracanthus* by Prof. Spencer J. Cobbold. Of Arnfield's Strongyle he drew attention to the morphology of the hood and its rays, to the position of the vulva, and to the structure of the embryo. He afterwards contrasted these peculiarities with those of allied forms. Regarding his observations on the Four-spined Strongyle, the following are his conclusions: — (1) The eggs are expelled from their parent in a state of fine yolk-cleavage. (2) The embryos are formed after egg expulsion, and in a few days escape from their envelopes, undergoing a primary change of skin in moist earth during warm weather. (3) As rhabditiform nematoids they enjoy a more or less prolonged existence, probably living many weeks in this state. (4) In all likelihood an intermediary host is unnecessary. (5) The rhabditiform larvae are passively transferred to the intestinal canal, thence they enter the walls of the cœcum and colon, encyst themselves, and according to Leuckart, undergo another change of skin. (6) Their presence in the intestinal walls is associated with pathological conditions which frequently prove fatal to the bearer, sometimes creating severe epizooty. (7) Ordinarily the young worms perforate their cysts and migrate to the lumen of the bowel, where they already afford external indications of sex (Trichonema stage of growth). (8) They next form Cocoons by the agglutination of Vegetable debris within the gut and undergo a third ecdysis, attended with intestinal metamorphosis. (9) The formation of the internal sexual organs and the completion of the definitive form is acquired within the colon of the host. — J. Murie.

Bemerkung.

Um Irrthümer bei Herstellung von Sonderabdrücken zu vermeiden, werden die Herren Mitarbeiter ersucht, die Zahl der etwa gewünschten Separate mir gleich auf dem Manuscript selbst anzugeben und auch thunlichst gleichzeitig der Verlags-handlung von Wilhelm Engelmann mitzutheilen. Nachträgliche, d. h. nach Ausgabe einer Nummer, eingehende Bestellungen können nicht mehr berücksichtigt werden.

Leipzig.

J. Victor Carus.

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