

Abschnürungen des Vorderendes sowie Farbendifferenzen desselben gegen den übrigen Körper — das einzig Auffallende an der in Rede stehenden Form — sind in dieser Gruppe der Landplanarien nicht selten.

Ich hatte gehofft, im British Museum noch eine zweite angebliche Schnecke zu finden, von welcher es sehr wahrscheinlich ist, daß sie in Wirklichkeit eine Landplanarie darstellt, nämlich Guilding's Genus *Herpa* aus Westindien. Indessen existiert das Originalexemplar nicht in den Sammlungen des British Museum und die vorhandene Beschreibung<sup>3</sup> ist so wenig präzise, daß die Hoffnung aufgegeben werden muß je darüber in's Klare zu kommen, ob Guilding eine Schnecke oder eine Landplanarie vorgelegen.

### 5. A study of *Stenostoma leucops*.

By H. N. Ott, Ph. M.

eingeg. 9. October 1891.

The preparation of the material, and the writing of the paper under the above title, were done in the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Michigan under the direction of Prof. J. E. Reighard.

The paper is to be published in the American Journal of Morphology, but since a considerable time must elapse before publication the following outline of results is submitted.

As to the form, size and general structure of the body my results agree with those of former writers.

My observations on the structure and arrangement of the different elements of the integument agree with those of earlier observers, except as to the arrangement of the circular and longitudinal muscle fibres. The circular fibres, rather than the longitudinal, were found to lie next to the epithelial cells. Karyokinetic figures were observed in the epithelial cells.

The parenchyme is made up of two substances, a network and a perivisceral fluid. As Böhmig states for Triclad's and surmises for some Rhabdocoels the network of the parenchyme is formed by the fusion of individual cells which are connected by branching and anastomosing processes (Gerüstsubstanz) and are separated by inter-cellular vacuoles, which vacuoles are filled with the perivisceral fluid (Saftplasma).

The alimentary canal is divided into two parts: pharynx and

<sup>3</sup> Siehe darüber bei W. Elliot »Description of a new Species of Terrestrial Planaria (*Pl. lunata*)«. Madras Journal of lit. and science, vol. XV, 1848—1849, p. 166.

intestine. The epithelial cells lining the intestine were found to be club-shaped, and not cylindrical. They are naked and their distal ends are provided with long slender protoplasmic processes instead of true cilia. The so called pharynx is divided into two parts: I, a »cone shaped depression« of the integument homologous with the Polyclad pharynx: and II, a »pharynx« homologous with the similarly named structure of the Triclad.

The water vascular system was found to consist of a single tube the ventral limb of which opens to the outside on the ventral side of the posterior end of the body. The smaller dorsal limb divides into many smaller branches which were traced to the posterior end of the body. The wall of the tube is lined with cubical ciliated cells.

The brain consists of two lateral lobes made up of branched cells. The posterior ends of the lobes are connected by a single commissure which is made up of a feltwork of fibres. From the posterior end of each lobe a lateral nerve runs to the posterior end of the body.

The ciliated pits were found to be embedded in the anterior ends of the brain lobes, and not connected with them by a branching nerve. The walls of the pits are made up of a muscular layer and a single layer of epithelial cells. Each of these layers are continuous with the similarly named layers of the integument. The epithelial cells of the pits are smaller than those of the integument.

The dish shaped organs are connected by a short nerve directly with the posterior ends of the brain lobes.

During asexual reproduction the septum between the mother and bud is formed by a circular depression of the integument, and not by a circular ridge on the intestinal wall.

## 6. Über Sinnesorgane in den Tastern und dem ersten Beinpaar der Solpugiden.

Von Dr. Ph. Bertkau, Bonn.

eingeg. 10. October 1891.

A. König übergab mir vor Kurzem vier männliche Solpugiden, die er von seiner diesjährigen Forschungsreise in Tunis (Februar bis Mai) zurückgebracht hatte. Dieselben gehören drei Arten an: *Solpuga* (*Gaetulia* Sim.) *flavescens* C. L. Koch (= *Galeodes nigripalpis* L. Dufour), *Galeodes graecus* C. L. Koch und *G. barbarus* Luc. *G. graecus* erwies sich seines mangelhaften Erhaltungszustandes wegen als ganz unbrauchbar für eine Untersuchung der Weichtheile, dagegen gestatteten die beiden *S. flavescens* und der *Gal. barbarus* eine solche in geringem Grade, und ich gebe hier eine vorläufige Mittheilung zu-

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