

excentrical position, on the side of the spot where the old nucleus was. This shows that the liquid of the nucleus has the same double origin as the aggregations themselves.

We must therefore regard these phenomena of cell-division as occasioned by a fusion between the protoplasm and the nucleus of the cell, a fusion which commences at the opposite poles of the nucleus. The nucleus only occupies the centre of the cell during periods of repose; as soon as the activity of reproduction is manifested, the nucleus ceases to be the centre of the system, and the points of fusion become the places of convergence for the currents of sarcode which travel from all sides towards these new aggregations. The new nuclei result from a partial liquefaction of these aggregations; they are therefore composed of a mixture, in very different proportions in different cases, of the substance of the old nucleus and the protoplasm of the cell.—*Comptes Rendus*, October 2, 1876, p. 667.

On a Species of Iapyx. By Prof. J. WOOD-MASON.

Prof. Wood-Mason exhibited specimens of a species of *Iapyx* which he had recently found amongst the decaying leaves and fungi at the foot of a bamboo-clump in his own garden at Calcutta, and said:—

“This remarkable form of Arthropoda, which has not hitherto been met with in India or, indeed, in any part of Asia, is of the greatest interest, as belonging to a group the members of which are considered by Sir John Lubbock to be the living representatives of a primæval form from which the great orders of insects have all originated. Discovered many years ago in Algeria by M. Lucas, the eminent French entomologist, *Iapyx solifugus*, the type of the group, was only made known to science in 1864, when Mr. Haliday described and figured it in the ‘Transactions of the Linnean Society of London.’ In the following year it was submitted to a more careful examination by Meinert, who detected a pair of rudimentary appendages on each of the seven anterior segments of the abdomen, just as in its allies *Campodea* and *Nicoletia*, in which latter, however, all the abdominal segments appear to be thus furnished. Four species of the genus have already been described, viz.:—*Iapyx solifugus*, Haliday, from Algeria, Switzerland, and various parts of Italy; *I. Saussurii*, Humbert, from Mexico; *I. gigas*, Brauer, from Cyprus; and *I. Wollastoni*, Westwood, from Madeira and an adjacent island. A fifth has now been discovered thousands of miles from the nearest of these localities, in association with a large bright crimson-coloured species of *Anoura*, two species of Springtails, two or three Pselaphidæ, and five or six Myriopods, amongst which a *Polyxenus* (differing from the European *P. lagurus* in having one instead of two pencils of silvery hairs at the end of the body) and a species of the very remarkable genus *Scolopendrella* especially merit attention.”—*Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, August 1876.

“*On the Fecundation of the Egg in the Common Fowl.*”

In the ‘Annals’ for November, p. 369, an unfortunate erratum has occurred—the name of the author of the paper under the above title being printed P. TASCHE; it should be P. TAUBER.



Wood-Mason, James. 1876. "On a species of Iapyx." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 511–511.

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