

*molus* nur in kühlt temperierten Gewässern und niemals in den wärmeren der Ebene vorkommt, habe ich damals (1884) auch schon den Schluß gezogen, daß er ursprünglich ein Bewohner eiszeitlicher Schmelzwasserseen gewesen sei, die früher vielfach Brackwasser enthalten haben müssen und sich daher zur Aufnahme zufällig in sie hineingeratener Meeresbewohner eigneten. Wer von letzteren die vollkommene Aussüßung überstand, war dann zur Überführung in kühle Berggewässer durch passive Wanderung geeignet.

Auch *Cyclops strenuus*, der als ein nordisch-glacialer Cruster längst erkannt ist und als solcher die niedrigsten Wassertemperaturen liebt, ist ein massenhaft auftretender Bewohner der Koppenteiche. Er besitzt dort eine intensiv hochrote Färbung.

F. Zschokke hat (als Erforscher der Rhätikonseen) die Ähnlichkeit der Lebensbedingungen in diesen und in den Riesengebirgsseen an mehreren Stellen seiner ausgezeichneten (oben zitierten) Monographie ausdrücklich hervorgehoben.

Damit aber das Riesengebirge, wo ich meine Beobachtungen über *Polyphemus pediculus* seinerzeit anstellte, in seiner Eigenschaft als Zufluchtsstätte für nordische Organismen noch mehr erkannt und in Biologenkreisen gewürdigt werde, stelle ich — nach Angabe meines botanischen Mitarbeiters, des Herrn E. Lemmermann — nachstehend diejenigen Algen zusammen, welche jenen Charakter noch näher zu erhärten vermögen. Es sind die folgenden Arten: *Oocystis solitaria* Wittr., *Penium libellula* (Focke), var. *minor* Nordst., *Closterium ceratium* Perty, *Arthrodesmus hexagonus* Boldt, *Euastrum denticulatum* (Kirchner), *Staurastrum dejectum* Bréb., var. *sudeticum* Kirchner, *Synechococcus major* Schröter. — Von Bacillariaceen gehören noch hierher: *Melosira solida* Eulenz., *M. alpigena* Grün. und *M. nivalis* M. Smith.

Plön, Biolog. Station. Mitte April 1906.

## II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

### 1. A plan to ensure the designation of generic types.

An open letter to systematic zoologists.

By Ch. Wardell Stiles, Ph.D., Washington, D.C.

eingeg. 2. Mai 1906.

Probably no other single factor has caused so much confusion in systematic zoology and nomenclature as has the failure on the part of some authors to definitely designate the type species for the new genera they describe. Such failure indeed, so frequently produces confusion, that the suggestion has been made that a rule be inserted in the Inter-

national Code of Nomenclature to the effect that no new generic name proposed after a given date, say December 31, 1909, may claim recognition unless its author definitely designates its type at the time of the publication of the name in question. A rule of this nature, extreme though it may appear to some persons, seems to be fully warranted in view of the experience zoologists have had with genera proposed without types. It seems somewhat doubtful, however, whether the International Congress would see its way clear to adopt the proposition just referred to.

Another plan has occurred to me by which practically the same result may be obtained, without recourse to the adoption of the proposal mentioned, namely, by inducing journals and publishing societies to refuse publications to papers containing new genera for which the authors fail to designate types. This plan, unbeknown to me at the time, had already been adopted by the Washington Biological Society before I began to advance it. I have now brought the proposition before several organizations, all of which have agreed to insist upon the designation of a type for every new generic name submitted to them for publication, and instructions have been issued to the general effect that papers not complying with the rule will not be accepted for publication. The organizations which have notified me of the adoption of this general plan are as follows:

- U. S. Fish Commission.
- U. S. Geological Survey.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- U. S. National Museum.
- U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.
- Smithsonian Institution.
- Biological Society of Washington.
- Entomological Society of Washington.
- American Museum of Natural History, New York.

It is my intention to communicate with other organizations in the hope of inducing them to adopt this same plan. Such a movement, however, when dependent upon the efforts of one person, is necessarily somewhat slow. On this account I take the liberty of addressing the systematic zoologists, through the »Zoologischer Anzeiger« and of asking them to join in the movement by bringing the matter before any publishing organizations to which they belong and by urging its adoption not only by societies, academies, surveys, etc., but also by zoological journals.

I shall be under obligations if zoologists will notify me of any

societies, journals, etc., which have already adopted this rule, or which may adopt it in the future.

Post Script: Since the above was sent to press, the following additional organizations have adopted the rule proposed —

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Zoological Dept., Minnesota State Survey.

## 2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings, April 25th, 1906. — Mr. D. G. Stead exhibited an example of each of the following species of fishes, all of which are now recorded for the first time from the waters of New South Wales: — *Terapon jarbua* Forsk., from Lake Macquarie, *Caranx (Alectis) gallus* Linn., from Clarence River, and *Genypterus blacodes* Günth., (? = *G. australis* Cast.), from Jervis Bay. Mr. Stead also recorded (as forming an addition to the fauna) the occurrence of *Elagatis bipinnulatus* Quoy & Gaim., on the coast; a fine example measuring 700 mm had been captured recently off North Head, Port Jackson, and was now in the possession of the New South Wales Board of Fisheries. *E. bipinnulatus* does not appear to have been previously recorded from any portion of the Australian coast. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited living larvae of the African »Bont Tick« (*Amblyomma hebraeum* Koch). The larvae had just hatched out from a mass of eggs deposited in a tube by a large female tick brought into the office by a gentleman who had received it from a friend at the Cape. He was carrying it about in his pocket in a match box, and might easily have been primarily responsible for the infection of the State with this very serious pest. The Dutch word »bont« means variegated. — Mr. Froggatt also showed a collection of mounted Australian fleas, including examples of the house flea, *Pulex irritans*; the dog flea, *Pulex serraticeps*; the rat flea, *Pulex fasciatus*; the Native Cat and Bandicoot flea, *Stephanocircus dasyuri*; and the Echidna flea, *Echidnophaga ambulans*. The larvae of several species were also shown, those of the Native Cat having been taken from the marsupial pouch. It is probable that the species infesting marsupials often breed in the pouches of the invested animals. — Mr. Froggatt also called attention to a remarkable statement reported in the last issue of the »Queenslander« (April 21st), from Winton, Q., to the effect that — « Reports received from outside [inland] concur in affirming the terrible mortality caused by sand-flies among marsupials, the latter having entirely disappeared from large areas of country. Scores of carcasses have been counted, while other marsupials have been blinded, and are being shot by scalpers at very short range«. The extraordinary abundance of the sand-flies would appear to be attributable very favourable conditions following upon phenomenal rains and floods.

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