

Die Larven ebenfalls mit langen Randborsten auf den fraglichen Segmenten. Sonst auf Tergiten und Sterniten nur je 1 Paar Borsten in der Mitte.

Größe: ♂ lang 0,68—0,71 mm; breit 0,34—0,39 mm,  
 - ♀<sup>I</sup> - 0,63—0,71 - - 0,41—0,51 -  
 - ♀<sup>II</sup> - 0,80—0,89 - - 0,63—0,64 -

Wirt: *Sorex (Crocidura) araneus* Schreb.

#### 4) *Enderleinellus* nov. gen.

Kopf rundlich, Ecken des Hinterkopfes kaum hervortretend; augenlos. Rüsselöffnung an der Unterseite zwischen den Antennen gelegen. Antennen fünfgliedrig, auch bei den Larven. Die beiden vorderen Beinpaare gleich groß und mit feinen, sehr spitzen Krallen versehen; drittes Beinpaar viel stärker und mit dicker, stumpfer, dunkel chitinierter Kralle. Stigmen klein, nur eins auf dem Mesothorax und auf 3.—8. Abdominalsegment. Abdomen mehr oder weniger langgestreckt. Beiderseits mit deutlich begrenzten Chitinplatten, die nicht in hintereinander liegende Platten geteilt sind. Jedes Tergit und Sternit mit einer Querreihe gut ausgebildeter Borsten. Die Pleuren ebenfalls als scharf abgegrenzte Platten entwickelt, die nur kleine Fortsätze aufweisen. Auf dem Sternit des zweiten Segments zwei stark chitinierte, dunkelbraun gefärbte Fortsätze, die in der Mitte eine Einkerbung zeigen und dort eine Borste tragen. Gonopoden klein, ohne Klappen.

Typus der Gattung ist *Enderleinellus sphaerocephalus* (Burm.) vom Eichhörnchen [*Sciurus vulgaris* (L.)]. Wahrscheinlich gehören hierher auch die übrigen von den Sciuridae beschriebenen Läuse.

## II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

### 1. A Vote against the strict application of the Priority-Rule.

eingel. 6. November 1911.

In the »Zoologischer Anzeiger«, Bd. XXXVI, No. 24, Nov. 22 1910, is published a note from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature inviting all Zoologists to send to the Secretary of the Commission a list of 100 zoological names, which they consider should be studied in connection with the preparation of an official list of generic names, and further to send a separate list of 50—100 generic names in their specialty which they look upon as the most important and most generally used; each of these latter names should be accompanied by the full and complete original bibliographical reference, by the name

of the type species and the name of the order and family to which the genus belongs.

On the base of the study of the lists sent in the Commission promises to submit to the next Congress an Official list of generic names, with their genotypes, proposing that this list should be adopted and that in the future "no zoologist shall upon nomenclatorial grounds change any name in said list unless he first submits to the Commission his reasons for making the change and unless the Commission considers the reasons valid".

The lists should be sent in before Jan. 1. 1911.

This invitation was the result of a proposition presented to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature from the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Eastern Branch of the American Society of Zoologists recommending that certain very commonly used zoological names should be excepted from the Law of Priority. The result shows that the Commission has found no reason to accept the proposition of the two Societies; what the Commission proposes to construct on the basis of the hoped for lists is by no means a list of names excepted from the Law of Priority — when valid nomenclatorial reasons are found for changing them, they may be changed with the permission of the Commission. It has been found by the Commission that the desire to have the more important names excepted from the Law of Priority and protected against being changed is not so widespread and deeply rooted as is assumed by some Zoologists. "An effort made by the Secretary to collect from Zoologists the most commonly used and most important generic names has as yet met with such poor success that the conclusion does not seem entirely unjustified that some of our colleagues who may be in favor of such a list are not as yet sufficiently enthusiastic over the proposition to induce them to demonstrate their desire by placing into the hands of the Commission the data upon which such a list must of necessity be based. Further, there are many colleagues who are known to us to be directly and enthusiastically opposed to such a list".

It may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the conclusion drawn from the results of the enquiries of the Secretary are not quite justified. That it is not seen to whom the Secretary has applied may be of minor importance, but it should be pointed out that, what the Secretary appears to have asked previously from a number of Zoologists, and what the Commission is now asking from all zoologists, is a very considerable amount of labor, which it cannot reasonably expect many to undertake. To find out the bibliographical references of ca. 50 generic names may involve a very great trouble, especially when old names

are concerned — and this will, of course, be a considerable percentage of the names, it being especially the old names about which there is nomenclatorial trouble. Probably not many will be able to afford the necessary time for such a work, and to do it just at the moment they are asked to! For many Zoologists it would be nearly impossible to get access to the literature necessary for the purpose — not to speak of the fact that only systematists can be expected to have any routine in that kind of work! In short, what the Commission here has demanded is not very far from an absurdity.

As stated above the number of the »Zool. Anzeiger«, in which the invitation has appeared was published the 22 November; it must certainly be supposed that many Zoologists did not see the number before about the middle of December or even later — but the list had to be prepared before the 1st January! The note was also published in the Annals and Magazine of National History; in this case in December and the list had to be sent in by the 1st of November!

We may then expect that the result of this invitation will be as poor as that of the Secretary's previous efforts. But if the Commission concludes therefrom, that the desire to have the more important zoological names protected against change is not very general among Zoologists, that conclusion is certainly ill-founded. On the contrary, it is doubtless the desire of the great majority of Zoologists to have the more important, commonly used names protected against the tyranny of this rule of priority, which leads to such extremely unfortunate results when carried out literally in all cases<sup>1</sup>. — It may perhaps also be justifiable to ask, how or wherefrom this Commission of Nomenclature has obtained its mandate as international. This side of the question may, however, be passed over since everybody doubtless will agree that it is most desirable to have the zoological nomenclature regulated by international rules. But the condition should be that such rules are reasonable, which does not hold good for the strict application of the priority rule in the opinion of many Zoologists. Of how many?

A way of ascertaining, how many Zoologists desire to follow the priority rule strictly in all cases and how many want to have the more

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<sup>1</sup> To name only a few of the consequences of the strict application of the priority-rule: We must not hereafter speak of Actiniae, because the name *Actinia* was first used for a Holothurian; the Actiniae shall now carry the beautiful name Priapidae. *Holothuria*, on the other hand, was, strictly taken, first used for a Salp; therefore the Holothurians are hereafter to be called »Bohadschioideans«; likewise the Salps are blessed with a new name, Dagysidae. The name *Rhombus*, used for 2000 years for the turbot, and even used binominally for a hundred years before Linnaeus, shall be given away to a genus of Molluscs, because it was so used in 1797 (by Humphreys), while Linnaeus gave the name *Pleuronectes* to all flatfishes.

important names excepted from the rule, would be to send an inquiry round to all Zoologists of the world — and it would involve no trouble worth speaking of to the zoologists asked to answer the question. In this way a reliable proof of the position of the majority of zoologists towards this much disputed rule might be obtained.

That it will be possible to carry out such a general vote without great difficulty seems beyond doubt, and as a proof of this is here offered the vote of the Scandinavian and Finnish Zoologists.

The result of the vote is very striking. Of the 122 names there are 2 (two) for the strict application of the priority rule in all cases, which means less than 2%. It may perhaps not be unreasonable to conclude from this result that the number of those Zoologists, who swear to the strict application of the priority rule, is upon the whole very small, the great majority wishing to have the more important names preserved unaltered.

It is to be hoped that the Zoologists of other countries will follow the example given here. When this has been done and it has been definitely proved that the great majority object to the strict application of the priority rule, it may perhaps be expected that the tyranny of that notorious law, which has already done so much damage to science, will be thrown off — and then perhaps the International Commission will see that it is rather its duty to arrange for the codification of the desired names in accordance with the wishes of the Zoologists.

It should be pointed out that for the above account the author (Dr. Th. Mortensen) is alone responsible.

I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the following Colleagues, who have assisted me in collecting the names: Prof. A. Appellöf, Prof. O. Carlgren, Dr. A. Luther, Dr. O. Nordgaard, Dr. I. Trägårdh, Prof. H. Wallengren and Dr. A. Wollebæk.

One of the chief difficulties in arranging this vote has been in drawing the limit. It has been thought best to apply mainly to the professional Zoologists, not including anatomists, palaeontologists or amateur Zoologists. But, upon the whole, it can scarcely be denied that the vote here offered gives really the opinion of the Zoologists of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Th. Mortensen.

The undersigned Scandinavian Zoologists are of opinion that the law of priority should be strictly applied in all cases.

Sig Thor, Dr. phil. Skien, Norway. E. Wahlgren, Dr. phil. Malmö, Sweden.

The undersigned Scandinavian and Finnish Zoologists protest against the strict application of the law of priority in all cases and express the desire that the most important and generally used names should be protected against any change on nomenclatorial grounds.

- Gottfried Adlertz, Dr. phil., Lektor, Sundsvall, Sweden.  
K. A. Andersson, Dr. phil., Fiskeri-Intendent, Göteborg, Sweden.  
L. Gabr. Andersson, Dr. phil., Riksmuseum, Stockholm.  
A. Appellöf, Professor of Zoology at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.  
Emily Arnesen, Dr. phil., Conservator at the Zoological Museum, Christiania.  
J. Arwidsson, Dr. phil., Fiskeri-Intendent, Mariefred, Sweden.  
Chr. Aurivillius, Professor, Secretary of the R. Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm.  
Hugo Ågren, Lic. phil., Lund, Sweden.  
Simon Bengtsson, Dr. phil., Curator of the Entomological Collection, Zoological Institute, Lund, Sweden.  
Paul Bjerkan, Conservator at the Zoological Museum, Bergen.  
Wilhelm Björck, Assistent at the Zoological Institute of the University of Lund, Sweden.  
J. E. V. Boas, Professor of Zoology at the Veterinary School, Copenhagen.  
Sixten Bock, Amanuensis, Zoological Institute, Uppsala, Sweden.  
Adam Böving, Dr. phil., Assistent at the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
Kristine Bonnevie, Dr. phil., Zoological Institute of the University of Christiania.  
Aug. Brinkmann, Dr. phil., Director of the Zoological Department of the Museum, Bergen.  
Hjalmar Broch, Dr. phil., Curator of the Collections of the R. Norwegian Society of Sciences, Trondhjem, Norway.  
Oscar Carlgren, Professor of Zoology at the Högskola, Stockholm.  
Albertina Carlsson, Dr. phil., Zoological Institute, Stockholm.  
R. Collet, Professor of Zoology at the University of Christiania.  
Knut Dahl, Bergen.  
Asger Ditlevsen, Mag. scient., Hellerup, Denmark.  
Hjalmar Ditlevsen, Mag. scient., Assistent at the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
Carl Dons, Conservator at the Museum, Tromsö, Norway.  
Gunnar Ekman, Mag. phil., Zoological Institute, Helsingfors.  
Sven Ekman, Dr. phil., Lektor, Jönköping, Sweden.  
Harry Federley, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Zoology at the University of Helsingfors.  
Runar Forfius, Cand. med., Helsingfors.  
T. Freidenfeldt, Lic. phil., Lund, Sweden.  
Richard Frey, Helsingfors.  
Herman Friele, Bergen.  
James A. Grieg, Conservator at the Zoological Museum, Bergen.  
Gösta Grönberg, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Zoology at the Högskola, Stockholm.  
Richard Hägg, Lic. phil., Geological Survey of Sweden, Stockholm.  
Bernhard Haij, Dr. phil., Lektor, Leksand, Sweden.  
O. Hammarsten, Zoological Institute, Stockholm.  
G. Armauer Hansen, Dr. med., Bergen.  
H. J. Hansen, Dr. phil., Copenhagen.  
Nik. Hirschmann, Helsingfors.  
Joh. Hjort, Dr. phil., Fiskeri-Direktör, Bergen.  
R. Hörring, Mag. scient., Assistent at the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
N. v. Hofsten, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Zoology at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.  
Nils Holmgren, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Zoology at the Högskola of Stockholm.  
Otto Holmqvist, Lic. phil., Zoological Institute of the University, Lund, Sweden.  
Hartvig Huitfeldt-Kaas, Christiania.  
E. Jäderholm, Dr. phil., Lektor, Westervik, Sweden.  
L. A. Jägerskjöld, Dr. phil., Director of the Zoological Department of the Museum, Göteborg, Sweden.  
T. H. Järvi, Mag. phil., Assistent to the Fiskeri-Inspektör, Helsingfors.  
Ad. S. Jensen, Cand. mag., Assistent at the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
A. C. Johansen, Dr. phil., Danish Commission for the Study of the Sea; Copenhagen.

- Ludvig Johansson, Dr. phil., Lektor, Göteborg, Sweden.  
 H. F. E. Jungersen, Professor of Zoology at the University of Copenhagen.  
 H. Kiær, Dr. phil., Christiania.  
 Johan Kiær, Professor at the University of Christiania.  
 K. E. Kivirikko (Stenroos), Dr. phil., Lektor, Helsingfors.  
 Einar Koefoed, Mag. scient., Assistent to the Fiskeri-Direktör, Bergen.  
 Poul Kramp, Mag. scient., Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
 H. M. Kyle, Dr. phil., International Commission for the Study of the Sea, Copenhagen.  
 Einar Lea, Assistent to the Fiskeri-Direktör, Bergen.  
 Wilhelm Leche, Professor of Zoology at the Högskola, Stockholm.  
 K. M. Levander, Professor of Zoology at the University of Helsingfors.  
 G. M. R. Levinsen, Director of the Department of Invertebrates, Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
 W. M. Linnaniemi (Axelson), Dr. phil., Lektor, Sortavala, Finland.  
 Einar Lönnberg, Professor, Director of the Department of Vertebrates, Riksmuseum, Stockholm.  
 William Lundbeck, Director of the Entomological Department, Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
 Alex. Luther, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Zoology at the University of Helsingfors.  
 Herman Lynge, Copenhagen.  
 Th. Mortensen, Dr. phil., Assistent at the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
 C. J. Neuman, Dr. phil., Rector, Borås, Sweden.  
 J. C. Nielsen, Dr. phil., Copenhagen.  
 O. Nordgaard, Dr. phil., Director of the Biological Station, Trondhjem, Norway.  
 Osc. Nordqvist, Dr. phil., Fiskeri-Inspektör, Director of the Biological Station at Anaboda, Sweden.  
 Nils Odhner, Lic. phil., Riksmuseum, Stockholm.  
 Teodor Odhner, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Zoology at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.  
 Hj. Östergren, Director of the Biological Station, Kristineberg, at Fiskebäckskil, Sweden.  
 Peter Olsson, Dr. phil., Lektor, Arkelstorp, Sweden.  
 J. A. Palmén, Professor emer. of Zoology, Helsingfors.  
 Rolf Palmgren, Mag. phil., Helsingfors.  
 C. G. Joh. Petersen, Dr. phil., Director of the Danish Biological Station, Nyborg, Denmark (Copenhagen).  
 Alfred Poppius, Dr. phil., Helsingfors.  
 B. Poppius, Dr. phil., Helsingfors.  
 C. O. v. Porat, Dr. phil., Lektor, Jönköping, Sweden.  
 Aug. Quennerstedt, Dr. phil., Professor emer. of Zoology, Lund, Sweden.  
 Gustaf Retzius, Professor, Stockholm.  
 Enzio Reuter, Professor of Zoology at the University of Helsingfors.  
 O. M. Reuter, Professor emer. of Zoology, Helsingfors.  
 Laennart Ribbing, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at the University of Lund, Sweden.  
 Nils Rosén, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Zoology at the University of Lund, Sweden.  
 B. Sæmundsen, Reykiavik, Iceland.  
 John Sahlberg, Professor of Entomology at the University of Helsingfors.  
 J. Alb. Sandman, Mag. phil., Fiskeri-Inspektör, Director of the Fishery-Museum, Helsingfors.  
 G. O. Sars, Professor of Zoology at the University of Christiania.  
 Johs. Schmidt, Dr. phil., Carlsberg Laboratory, Copenhagen.  
 Guido Schneider, Dr. phil., Lecturer on Zoology at the Polytechnicum, Riga (Formerly Helsingfors).  
 J. Sparrre Schneider, Director of the Museum of Tromsö, Norway.

- J. H. Schöyen, Conservator at the Zoological Museum, Christiania.  
 W. M. Schöyen, State-Entomologist, Christiania.  
 Hj. Schulman, Dr. phil., Lektor, Tammerfors, Finland.  
 K. Yngve Schwartz, Zoological Institute, Stockholm.  
 Yngve Sjöstedt, Professor, Director of the Entomological Department of the Riksmuseum, Stockholm.  
 William Sörensen, Dr. phil., Copenhagen.  
 R. H. Stamm, Lecturer on Histology and Embryology of the University of Copenhagen.  
 C. M. Steenberg, Mag. scient., Assistent at the Histological Laboratory of the University, Copenhagen.  
 K. Stephensen, Cand. mag., Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
 V. Storm, Conservator at the Zoological Museum, Trondhjem, Norway.  
 Henrik Strindberg, Assistent at the Zoological Institute, Stockholm.  
 Oscar Sund, Assistent to the Fiskeri-Direktör, Bergen.  
 Gust. Swenander, Dr. phil., Fiskeri-Intendent, Vänersborg, Sweden.  
 Hjalmar Théel, Professor, Director of the Department of Invertebrates, Riksmuseum, Stockholm.  
 Gustav Thulin, Assistent at the Zoological Institute of the University of Lund, Sweden.  
 Ivar Trägårdh, Dr. phil., Assistent at the Entomological Department of the Central-Agricultural Bureau, Stockholm.  
 Filip Trybom, Dr. phil., Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, Stockholm.  
 Tycho Tullberg, Professor emer. of Zoology, Uppsala, Sweden.  
 Alb. Tullgren, Chief of the Entomological Department of the Central-Agricultural Bureau, Stockholm.  
 Hans Wallengren, Professor of Zoology at the University of Lund, Sweden.  
 C. Wesenberg-Lund, Dr. phil., Director of the Freshwater Biological Laboratory, Hilleröd, Denmark.  
 Herluf Winge, Mag. scient., Vice Inspector of the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.  
 A. Wirén, Professor of Zoology at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.  
 C. J. With, Cand. mag., Copenhagen.  
 Alf Wollebæk, Conservator at the Zoological Museum, Christiania.

## 2. Trematode Generic Names Proposed for the "Official List of Zoological Names."

1) The International Commission on Medical Zoology, appointed by the Graz International Zoological Congress, has made its first report on the names of Trematode genera parasitic in man.

2) Four members, namely, Blanchard (Paris), Monticelli (Naples), Stiles (Washington), and Zschokke (Basel), unanimously agree that the following eleven names are from the present standpoint of systematic zoology and nomenclature, the correct names for the genera in question, and that the species cited as genotypes are the correct types according to the International Rules of Zoological nomenclature.

*Clonorchis* Looss, 1907, Feb. 1, 147—152, type *sinensis*.

*Dicrocoelium* Dujardin, 1845 a, 391, type *lanceatum* = *lanceolatum* [= ? *dendriticum* sub judice].

*Fasciola* Linnaeus, 1758 a, 644, 648—649, type *hepatica*.

*Fasciolopsis* Looss, 1899b, 557, 561, type *buskii* [seu *buski* teste Blanchard].

*Gastrodiscus* Leuckart in Cobbold, 1877e, 233—239, type *sonsinoi* [seu *sonsinoi* teste Blanchard].

*Heterophyes* Cobbold, 1866a, 6, type *aegyptiaca* = *heterophyes*.

*Metorchis* Looss, 1899b, 564—566, type *albidus*.

*Opisthorchis* Blanchard, 1895f, 217, type *felineus*.

*Paragonimus* Braun, 1899g, 492, type *westermanii* [seu *westermanii* teste Blanchard].

*Pseudamphistomum* Lühe, 1908, 428—436, type *truncatum*.

*Watsonius* Stiles and Goldberger, 1910, 212, type *watsoni*.

3) The following commissioners have not voted: Jägerskiöld (Gothenburg), Looss (Cairo), Lühe (Königsberg), Pintner (Vienna), and Shipley (Cambridge).

4) Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will wait until July 1, 1912, for any zoologist to raise any objection to any portion of this report, and that on that date all names to which valid objection is not raised will be forwarded to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature with the motion that these names be included in the "Official List of Zoological Names" provided for by the Graz Zoological Congress.

5) All correspondence on this subject should be addressed to  
November 11, 1911. C. W. Stiles,  
Secretary International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature,  
Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

### 3. Zoologische Station Rovigno (Istrien).

Die Zoologische Station Rovigno ist am 1. Oktober 1911 für den Kaufpreis von 100000 Mark an die Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften in Berlin übergegangen. — Ursprünglich nur als Fangstation für das Aquarium der Gesellschaft Berliner Aquarium (Kommandit-Gesellschaft auf Aktien Dr. Hermes & Co.) gedacht (1891), hat sich die Station doch allmählich mit Unterstützung des Deutschen Reiches und Preußens in den Dienst der Wissenschaft gestellt und demgemäß ausgebaut. Nach der Auflösung des Berliner Aquariums durch die Norddeutsche Bodenkreditgesellschaft im Jahre 1909 ging sie geschenkweise an Dr. Otto Hermes über. Nach dessen Tode (19. März 1910) wurde sie Eigentum der Hermesschen Erben.

Die Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft ist bestrebt, die Station als Forschungsinstitut weiter zu entwickeln. Sie hat zu diesem Zweck ein Kuratorium gebildet. Das Kuratorium besteht aus 5 Mitgliedern, von



denen drei von der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft und je eins von dem Königlich Preußischen Minister der geistlichen und Unterrichts-Angelegenheiten und der Königlich Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften auf die Dauer von 5 Jahren berufen werden. Der Vorsitzende wird von der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft bestimmt, einen Schriftführer und einen Schatzmeister wählen die Mitglieder aus ihrer Mitte.

Der Senat wird zum Vorsitzenden ein künftiges Mitglied des Senats wählen, das der biologischen Wissenschaft angehört. Bis zur Berufung dieses Vorsitzenden soll an dessen Stelle der Generalsekretär der Gesellschaft die Geschäfte des Kuratoriums führen. Vorsitzender ist zurzeit Landrichter Dr. von Simson als Generalsekretär der Gesellschaft. Zu Mitgliedern wurden ferner von der Gesellschaft berufen Dr. Paul Schottländer, Fideikommißbesitzer in Breslau und der Direktor des Instituts für Meereskunde, Geheimer Regierungsrat Prof. Dr. Penck in Berlin. Der Kultusminister hat den Ministerialdirektor Dr. Schmidt (oder zu dessen Vertretung Prof. Dr. Krüß) entsandt und die Akademie der Wissenschaften den Geheimen Regierungsrat Prof. Dr. Franz Eilhard Schulze. Schatzmeister ist Dr. Paul Schottländer, Schriftführer Geh. Rat Penck. Zum Direktor der Station ist ihr bisheriger Leiter Dr. Thilo Krumbach ernannt worden, der bei dieser Gelegenheit als Kustos des Instituts und Museums für Meereskunde in Berlin in den preußischen Staatsdienst berufen worden ist.

### III. Personal-Notizen.

Die Angabe im »Zool. Adreßbuch« (II. Aufl. 1911. S. 111), Prof. M. Braun, Direktor des Zool. Museums und Institus in Königsberg, sei »fachmännischer (II.) Direktor des dortigen Zoologischen Gartens be ruht auf Irrtum.

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#### Berichtigung.

In dem Aufsätze von Herrn Prof. F. Silvestri »Descrizione di nuovi Polydesmoideae termitofili« (Zool. Anz. 1911, S. 486) ist bei der Beschreibung eines von mir in Deutsch-Ostafrika aufgefundenen Diplo poden versehentlich der Name der Wirtstermite weggelassen worden. Es handelt sich dabei nach freundlicher Bestimmung von Herrn Dr. Nils Holmgren um *Odontotermes monodon* Sj., deren einen Baumstumpf inkrustierendes Nest zahlreiche *Amyntocodesmus* beherbergte.

Außerdem möchte ich bemerken, daß die in meiner Mitteilung über termitophile Carabiden-Larven (Zool. Anz. 1911, S. 251) abgebildeten Larven, wie auch aus dem Text hervorgeht, zu *Glyptus* gehören, und nicht zu *Orthogonius*, wie die Figurenerklärung angibt.

Heinrich Prell.

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