Nachschrift. Als ich eben diesen Aufsatz auf die Post schickte, erhielt ich die Arbeit von Herrn S. A. Poppe »Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung Clytemnestra Dana«, in welcher mir die Genugthuung zu Theil wurde, daß Poppe meine Form nachuntersuchte und keine »Fehler« ausstellen konnte, sondern bloß meine Darstellung in Bezug auf einige Borsten an den Fußgliedmaßen vervollständigte.

Was die weiteren Ausführungen Poppe's betrifft, so hätte ich dagegen nichts einzuwenden, sondern bloß die Frage über die Priorität meines Genus »Sapphir« dem Urtheile aller Fachmänner zu überlassen.

3. Preliminary List of Deep Water Crustacea in Green Lake, Wis., U. S. A.

By C. Dwight Marsh, Ripon-College, Ripon.

eingeg. 2. Juni 1891.

During the past season I made a large number of collections from the deep water of Green Lake, and while I wish to postpone a detailed statement of the results until after further collections and study, I think a preliminary list of the Crustacea would be of interest to those making similar investigations.

The collections were made between the months of August and November, inclusive, and in water between 17 and 49 meters in depth.

The list is as follows:

Diaptomus sicilis Forbes.
Diaptomus minutus Lillj.
Epischura lacustris Forbes.
Limnocalanus macrurus Sars.
Cyclops fluviatilis Herrick.
Cyclops Thomasi Forbes.
Cyclops sp.
Cypris sp.
Daphnella brachyura Lievin.
Daphnia kahlbergensis Schoedler.
Bosmina sp. nov.
Leptodora hyalina Lillj.
Pontoporeia Hoyi Smith.

The new Bosmina will be described by Dr. O. E. Imhof.

Mysis relicta Loven.

Diaptomus minutus Lillj. has not, to my knowledge, been found, hitherto, except in Newfoundland.

Pontoporeia Hoyi Smith, has, I think, been reported only from Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and the only American locality for Mysis relicta, Loven, has been these same lakes. In fact, a comparison of this list with those published by Smith and Forbes of the fauna of the Great Lakes shows that the fauna of the deep water of Green Lake is almost identical with that of Lake Michigan.

Ripon, Wis., U. S. A., May 18, 1891.

4. Preliminary Note on the Anatomy and Histology of Serpula dianthus (Verrill).

By Aaron L. Treadwell, Biol. Labor. Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., U. S. A. eingeg. 2. Juni 1891.

The following observations were made on specimens collected during July and August, 1890, while at work in the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. They were preserved by immersion in picric acid for from 15—20 minutes, followed by alcohol of the various grades up to 85%, in which they were finally preserved. The internal anatomy was studied entirely by means of serial sections, the specimens being too small to admit of gross dissection.

Serpula dianthus is one of the commonest sedentary annelids of the New England coast, living below low water mark, when its long calcareous tubes may be found attached to stones, oyster shells etc. It was first described by Prof. Verrill¹.

There is, however, one slight error in Prof. Verrill's description. He has throughout confounded the dorsal with the ventral side. Thus, the mantle is attached to the ventral, rather than the dorsal, side, and the clumps of large setae are directed upward, rather than downward. Owing to the extraordinary development of the dorsal longitudinal muscles the animal when coiled has its dorsal side concave, rather than convex, as in other annelids. This may have led to the error.

An operculum is always present, attached to the dorsal outer end of the base of the branchiae, on one side of the body. This is sometimes developed on the right side, and sometimes on the left.

Occupying a corresponding position on the opposite side of the body from the operculum, is the small rudimentary pseudoperculum. This is sometimes a mere knob, but in other individuals it undergoes a considerable development. It never attains, however, more than half

¹ U. S. Fish Commission Report. 1872. »Invertebrates of Vineyard Sound.«

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