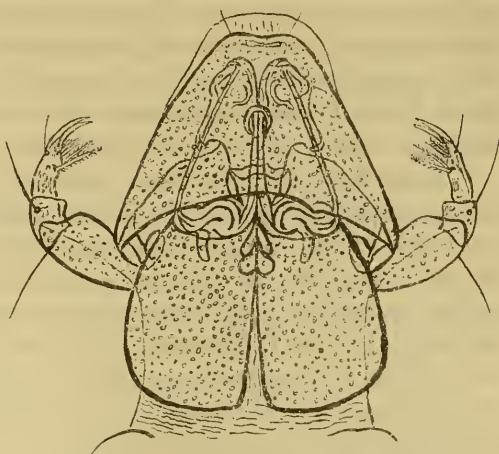


Zum Schluß will ich noch erwähnen, daß ich die messerförmigen Gebilde auf dem Capitulum der sechsbeinigen *Hydrachna*-Larve nicht habe vorfinden können.

Fig. 2.

Eine genaue Untersuchung der betr. Larve ergab vielmehr, daß dieselben identisch sind mit den Mandibeln, die in der Saugöffnung mit ihrem Endgliede sichtbar werden. Die von Kramer mit allem Vorbehalt vorgebrachte Hypothese erweist sich also als hin-fällig (Über die verschiedenen Typen der sechs-füßigen Larven bei den Süßwassermilben, Archiv für Naturgeschichte 1893 Band I. p. 6. Fig. 1 und 4).



Die hier beigegebene Figur 2 zeigt deutlich, daß über den sogenannten messerförmigen Anhängen noch eine kappenartige, chitinöse, mit Poren versehene Umhüllung liegt, die bei glücklicher Präparierung der Larve sich so abhebt, wie die Zeichnung es dar-stellt.

Großzschocher-Leipzig, den 14. August 1893.

II. Mittheilungen aus Museen, Instituten etc.

1. A Laboratory on the Great Lakes.

eingeg. 8. Aug. 1893.

From time to time investigations have been made with a view to determining the fauna of the Great Lakes. Valuable contributions to this end have been made by Forbes, Nicholson, S. I. Smith, Stimpson, Verrill, and others; but their efforts have been limited in time and in the extent of territory covered, so that there exists at this time no complete study of the fauna of even a single region.

The necessity for an exact knowledge of the fauna and flora of the Great Lakes has been long recognized and has been recently pointed out by Forbes¹. The immediate impulse to the inception of work in

¹ On some Lake Superior Entomostraca. Report of the U. S. Fish Commissioner for 1887. Washington 1891.

this direction has arisen, however, out of the necessities of practical fish culture. The hatching of the eggs of certain of the commercial fishes of the Great Lakes has long been an acknowledged success. In the case of the White Fish (*Coregonus albus* Les.) about ninety per cent of the eggs taken from the fish are hatched. Several hundred millions of the recently hatched fry are annually placed in the waters of the Great Lakes by the various state fish commissions, notably that of Michigan and by the U. S. Fish Commission.

These fry have thus been subjected to conditions, concerning which there exists very little precise knowledge. In order to know where and at what time the most favorable environment is to be found for the young fish, it is necessary to make an exact study of the biological conditions in the entire chain of lakes. Recognizing this fact the Michigan Fish Commission has started upon this investigation by establishing a laboratory upon Lake St. Clair. Upon the completion of work here it is proposed to set up laboratories at other Michigan points contiguous to the Great Lakes.

The plan of establishing such a laboratory and of sending out a party to make a detailed and systematic study of the lake fauna and flora was conceived some time ago, but its execution was delayed until this year. The cooperation of Michigan University, promised a year ago, was again extended this year. After much deliberation New Baltimore, Mich., was chosen as the location for the laboratory. This is a village on the northeast shore of Lake St. Clair, about thirty miles from Detroit. The location seems peculiarly fitted for the purpose. Here the St. Clair River carrying the outflow of the three upper lakes expands into a nearly circular sheet of water some twenty-four miles in diameter, affording variety of bottom with wide stretches of shallow water out of the reach of the current.

The invertebrate fauna of these waters has never been determined, but it is known that many vertebrates, highly interesting from a morphological standpoint, live and breed here. The ova of at least six species of Teleosts may be had easily at the proper season. *Petromyzon*, *Acipenser*, *Amia*, *Lepidosteus* and *Necturus* are abundant. Ova of *Petromyzon* and *Acipenser* are accessible in June, and a careful search will doubtless discover those of the other forms.

The upper story of a large warehouse situated on a dock has been fitted up as a laboratory and is supplied with all conveniences for work, including a considerable library lent by Michigan University. Several boats, among them a small steamer, are at the disposal of the laboratory. Small aquaria are kept in the laboratory and larger ones have been placed in temporary structures on the dock without. All are supplied

with running water, so that it is possible to carry on observations extending over considerable time.

The work has been broadly planned in the interests of science, from which it is believed the interests of fish-culture are in no way to be separated. It is intended to determine the fauna and flora both qualitatively and quantitatively, to record the food and breeding habits of the animals, and to make such other observations as may be possible.

The party at work in the laboratory consists of six persons, as follows:

Prof. J. E. Reighard, University of Michigan, Director.

Dr. H. B. Ward, University of Michigan.

Prof. Frank Smith, Trinity College, Conn.

Mr. H. S. Jennings, Assistant in Morphology, University of Michigan.

Dr. Robt. H. Walcott, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. A. J. Pieters, Assistant in Botany, University of Mich.

Each person devotes his attention to a limited field and it is intended to place some of the collections in the hands of specialists for identification.

The laboratory will be open during July and August and during a part of September. Any scientists interested in this work are assured of a cordial welcome at the laboratory and two work places are at the disposal of such as may wish to remain a longer or shorter time for the purpose of carrying on investigations. In the latter case the director should be notified as early as possible of the time of arrival and length of stay in order that proper arrangements may be made. Detroit is on the Michigan Central Railway, one of the main lines from New York to Chicago. New Baltimore is reached by steamer, leaving Detroit every afternoon and landing at the laboratory dock. It may also be reached from Detroit by the Grand Trunk Railway to New Haven and thence four miles by stage. Good accommodations may be had in the neighbourhood at reasonable rates. Communications should be addressed to the undersigned at New Baltimore. J. E. Reighard.

New Baltimore, Mich., U. S. A., July 26, 1893.

2. Die zoologische Station zu Rovigno.

Von Dr. O. Schmeil, Halle a./S.

eingeg. 8. September 1893.

Der von A. Dohrn zuerst mit Nachdruck ausgesprochene Gedanke von der Wichtigkeit der Gründung zoologischer Stationen am Meeresstrande hat im Laufe der Jahre immer mehr Anklang gefun-

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Zoologischer Anzeiger](#)

Jahr/Year: 1893

Band/Volume: [16](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Reighard J. E.

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