

On three species of Sundanina Att.  
(Diplopoda, Polydesmida, Strongylosomidae)

by

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*Sundanina niasensis* (Silv.)

1895 *Strongylosoma* n. Silvestri, Ann. Mus. Genova 34: 741.

Previous records: Nias: Lelemboli, Gunung Sitoli, Bawoloyalani, Hili Zabobo.

On account of the shortness of the original description it has not been possible yet to define the taxonomic position of *Strongylosoma niasense*. In the Museums of Amsterdam and Leiden, however, there is some material of a species, belonging to the genus *Sundanina*, the characters of which agree very well with those mentioned for *niasense* by SILVESTRI. Further evidence for the correctness of the identification of this material with SILVESTRI's species is supplied by the fact that it has been collected partly in one of the type-localities.

The original description runs as follows:

"Color piceo-niger, segmentis supra macula singula flava, magna, trianguliformi, angulo postico carinarum flavo, sternis pedibusque fuscis.

*Antennae* perlongae.

*Segmentum primum* subsemicirculare, postice leviter sinuatum.

*Segmenta coetera* carinis perparvis.

*Pedes* longi, hirsuti.

♂ *Pedes* longioris. Processus sternalis segmenti 5.i longus, rectangularis. *Pedes* copulativi apice laminari sed acuminato et dente trianguliformi laterali, inferne processibus duobus eadem fere longitudine, sed alter antrorsum vergens, subtilior, alter retrorsum, crassior.

Long. corp. mm. 40; lat. corp. mm. 3.8."

The following description has been made after specimens in the Amsterdam and Leiden Museums.

**Material:** Nias: without exact locality, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♂ fragment, 1 ♀ (Mus. Amsterdam); Gunung Sitoli, 6 ♂♂, 1 ♂ fragment, 8 ♀♀, 1 ♀ fragment (Mus. Amsterdam), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Mus. Leiden); Lolowua, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♂ fragments, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♀ fragments (Mus. Amsterdam), 5 ♂♂, 1 ♂ fragment, 3 ♀♀ (Mus. Leiden). All this material has been collected by an expedition under the leadership of Dr. J. P. KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN.

**Colour:** Head and antennae very dark brown to black; the labral region and the 8th antennal joint whitish. Collum also dark brown to black; in the middle a rather large sub-triangular spot of a pale brown or brownish yellow colour, broadest at the posterior margin and pointing cephalad. The spot is somewhat longer than broad and does not reach the anterior border of the collum.



Body-segments of same dark colour as the collum. Prosomites from the 5th segment onwards with a rounded or sub-quadrate, medio-dorsal, yellowish spot. All metatergites with a large triangular or, generally, pentagonal spot of yellowish colour. Waist dark, interrupting the longitudinal band formed by the dorsal spots. Ventral side of the body-segments, including the sternites, and legs very dark brown to black. Tip of the tarsi whitish. Anal segment also dark, the tail and the scale somewhat paler. Gonopods with a clear brown acropodite which contrasts somewhat with the dark colour of the proximal joints and the surrounding parts of the ventral side of the body. In less strongly pigmented specimens the dorsal spots of the pro- and metasomites are larger; the tail and the posterior portion of the lateral keels of these specimens are also yellowish.

Width: of ♂♂: 2.7 to 3.2 mm.; of ♀♀: 3.4 to 4.0 mm.

Head and antennae: Labrum moderately widely and moderately deeply emarginate, tridentate. Clypeus moderately convex, rather strongly impressed towards the labrum. Lateral margin straight, somewhat emarginate near the labrum. Surface of head shining, somewhat irregularly uneven. Clypeus moderately densely setiferous, frontal area more dispersedly so, vertex with two setae. Antennal sockets separated by about the diameter of one of them, or by about  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the length of the 2nd antennal joint. Postantennal groove moderately developed, the wall in front moderately prominent. Vertex moderately convex, not demarcated from the frontal area. Sulcus moderately impressed, running downward to about the upper level of the antennal sockets. Antennae long, but not particularly slender. Length of joints:  $3 > 2 = 4 = 5 > 6$ . The 6th joint only very slightly shorter than the 5th. Joints 2 to 4 of subequal width, the 5th and the 6th very slightly thicker. Pubescence moderate to, distally, rather dense.

Collum: (fig. 1—2) slightly wider than the head, subsemicircular in dorsal outline. Anterior border widely and evenly convex. Posterior border widely but very weakly emarginate in the middle, very slightly convex towards the lateral sides. Lateral sides rather widely rounded, posteriorly straight. Surface shining, somewhat irregularly uneven, moderately convex in the middle, somewhat more strongly so towards the lateral sides. A few hairs along the anterior margin and in the middle of the surface may be present. Those along the anterior margin arise from very weak prominences, the two paramedian of which are somewhat more distinct than the others. Margin of lateral sides with a narrow rim almost fading away towards the middle of the anterior border.

Body-segments: rather strongly constricted. Prosomites somewhat dulled by a fine cellular structure. Waist dorsally narrow, widening towards the sides, dorsally finely "beaded", laterally down to the stigmal level finely striate. Metatergites shining, the surface sometimes a little uneven. Transverse furrow very weak on the 5th segment, distinct from the 6th to the 17th segment. Furrow rather sharply but not deeply impressed, very weakly longitudinally striate, generally reaching laterad to about  $\frac{3}{5}$ th of the distance between the middle and the dorsal delimitation of the lateral keels. Metatergites mostly completely hairless. Sides shining and smooth, very weakly dispersedly granulate in a few anterior segments. Pleural keels present up to the 7th segment, very weakly indicated on the 8th and eventually on the 9th segments. Up to the 4th segment they are represented by ridges, which are rather weakly developed in their anterior part,



but which are produced posteriorly in an acutely pointed lappet which projects somewhat behind the posterior margin of the segments. On the 5th to the 7th segments there is only a pointed lappet near the posterior margin of the segments, which in the 6th segment projects somewhat behind, but in the 5th and the 7th just reaches the posterior margin of the segments.

**Lateral keels:** (fig. 1—4) rather weakly developed. 2nd segment somewhat wider than the collum. The keels distinctly below the level of those of the 3rd segment, bent slightly below the horizontal level. Anterior border somewhat shouldered at the base, widely convex. Latero-anterior edge rectangular, with a small but distinct lateral tooth. Lateral margin widely rounded, posterior margin more narrowly rounded. Latero-posterior edge obtusely angular, narrowly rounded, projecting somewhat behind the posterior margin of the segment. Marginal rim narrow, present along the anterior, lateral and posterior borders. 3rd segment somewhat narrower than the 2nd; 4th segment very slightly narrower than the 3rd, but distinctly narrower than the 5th. Lateral keels of the 3rd and the 4th segments subsimilar, those of the 4th more weakly developed than those of the 3rd. Antero-lateral borders widely rounded, posterior edges obtuse, rather narrowly rounded. Keels dorso-ventrally rather narrow, ventral side not distinctly demarcated, dorsal side demarcated by a furrow almost reaching the waist. Keels of the 5th and subsequent segments with the latero-anterior borders widely rounded, the latero-posterior edges generally rectangular and very narrowly rounded. Only in the 18th and the 19th segments the posterior edges are acutely angular, projecting very weakly behind the posterior margin. Poriferous keels somewhat more prominent than the poreless. Keels dorsally demarcated by a furrow which does not reach the waist, ventrally demarcated only in their posterior part. Dorsal delimitation of poriferous keels weakly convex from a lateral view, of poreless keels weakly concave. Pores lateral, in an excavation in about the middle between the dorsal and ventral demarcation of the keels.

**Sternites and legs:** Sternites of middle segments about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, moderately setiferous. Cross-impressions well developed but rather wide, particularly the longitudinal impression. Sternite of 5th segment with a rather long process between the anterior legs. From a posterior view the process is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad at the base. The sides are scarcely converging, the end is truncate with the distal border weakly rounded. From a lateral view the sternal process is moderately thick at the base; the distal half is much more laminate and directed somewhat towards the anterior side so that the end projects somewhat before the anterior margin of the sternite. The anterior side of the laminate part is moderately densely set with short, somewhat curved setae; a typical brush, however, is not present. Posterior part of the sternite of the 5th segment normally shaped. Sternite of 6th segment rather widely concave between anterior legs, strongly excavated and scarcely raised above the ventral side of the metasomal ring between the posterior legs. Sternite of 7th segment with a finely granular ridge-like protuberance on each side latero-cephalad of the gonopod opening. Sternite of 8th segment normal. Legs rather long and slender. A few anterior legs, in particular those of the 1st and 2nd pairs, shorter and somewhat incrassate. Legs moderately setiferous, the proximal joints in particular in the legs of the anterior half of the body ventrally more densely setiferous. Distal end of tibiae and the



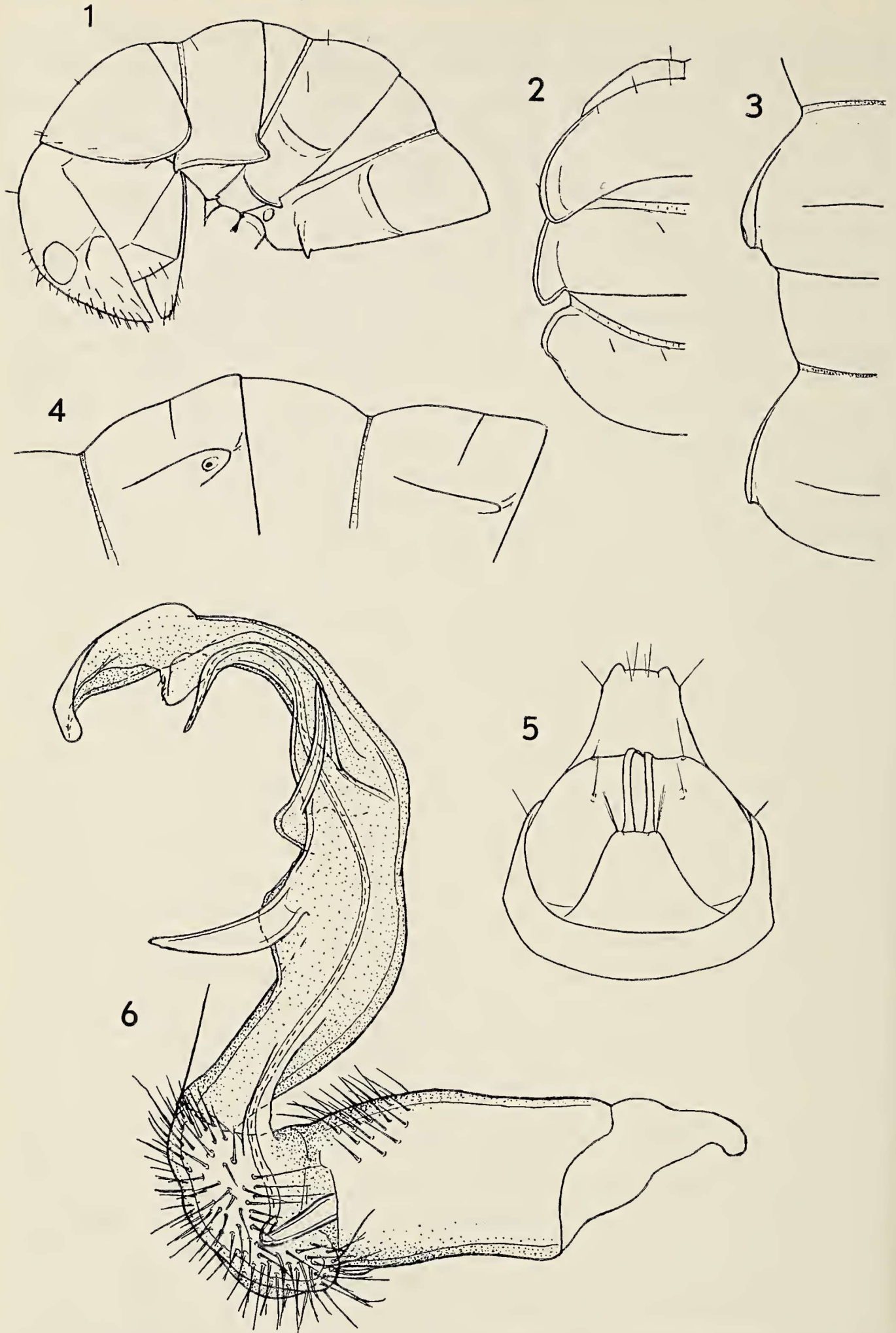


Fig. 1. *Sundanina niasensis* (Silv.); left side of head and four anterior segments of a male from Gunung Sitoli, lateral view. — Fig. 2. Id.; left side of head and three anterior segments of the same male, dorsal view. — Fig. 3. Id.; left side of 10th and 11th segments of the same male, dorsal view. — Fig. 4. Id.; the same, lateral view. — Fig. 5. Id.; anal segment of the same male, ventral view. — Fig. 6. Id.; right gonopod of another male from Gunung Sitoli, medial view.



tarsi of the anterior legs with dense brushes of short setae, which are rapidly thinning out in the subsequent legs and which are absent in the legs of the second half of the body. Length of joints:  $3 > 6 = 5 > 4 > 2 > 1$ . The 6th joint about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the 3rd.

**Anal segment:** (fig. 5) Tail rather thick dorsoventrally, broad at the base and rather long. The sides moderately converging, somewhat concave. The end truncate, very weakly convex, with two moderately developed terminal tubercles. Setiferous tubercles almost obsolete. Ventral side of tail weakly concave. Base of tail without a distinct dorsal transverse depression. Valves with narrow and rather low marginal rims; setae on minute tubercles. Scale narrowly subtrapezoidal, the sides somewhat concave, the end very weakly convex. Setiferous tubercles rather weakly developed, very weakly projecting but not surpassing the middle of the posterior border.

**Gonopods:** (fig. 6) Coxa of moderate size, almost straight, the anterior side with a well developed setiferous area. Praefemur of moderate size, oblique on the longitudinal axis of the femur and laterally well demarcated from that joint, the demarcation transverse on the longitudinal axis of the femur. Femur about as long as the coxa, somewhat widening distally and curving very weakly in a posterior direction. At the posterior side near the distal end two lanceolate femoral processes arise. The proximal process springs from the medio-posterior side, is slightly curved and points in a medio-posterior and somewhat proximal direction. The distal process arises from the latero-posterior side and curves, closely applied to the base of the solaenomerite, towards the medial and finally towards the distal and medio-anterior side. Spermal channel running along the medial side of the femur towards the base of the solaenomerite. Solaenomerite rather thick, of moderate length, arising from the medio-posterior side of the distal end of the femur, closely applied to, but not sheathed by the medial side of the tibiotarsus. Tibiotarsus arising from the latero-anterior side of the distal end of the femur, not sharply demarcated from that joint. Lamina medialis absent. Distal end of tibiotarsus widening to a triangular lamina. Before the end a weakly fringed triangular lappet which seems to support the distal end of the solaenomerite.

**Female:** Aside from the usual secondary sexual characters the females differ from the males as follows. Antennal sockets separated by  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times the diameter of one of them, or by about  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the length of the 2nd antennal joint. Antennae comparatively somewhat shorter; the 6th joint about as long as the 5th. Body-segments comparatively more weakly constricted, giving the female a much more robust habit. Pleural keels obsolete in the 7th segment, those of the 6th segment more weakly developed than those of the 5th. 4th segment very slightly wider than the 3rd. Sternites  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times as long as wide. Legs comparatively somewhat shorter, but hardly more slender. Those of the anterior pairs scarcely incrassate. Tibial or tarsal brushes absent but the ventral pubescence of the legs of the anterior half of the body almost similar to that of the male. 2nd joint of legs somewhat longer than the 4th.

#### *Sundanina simalurensis* nov. spec.

**Material:** Simalur: Sinabang, 22 April 1916, Coll. Dr. A. J. VOORTHUYS, 16 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (Mus. Leiden).



Differing from *niasensis* in the following characters :

**Colour:** Head, antennae, collum, ventral half of the body-segments and legs as in *niasensis*. Prosomites, including those of the anterior segments, with a large pale yellow dorsal spot. Metatergites including the lateral keels entirely pale yellow. Waist dorsally narrowly brownish. Anal segment with a medio-dorsal yellow band of about the width of the tail. Scale pale yellowish. Acropodite of gonopods bright lemon yellow, strongly contrasting with the dark colour of the surrounding parts.

**Width:** of ♂♂: 3.1 to 3.4 mm. (holotype: 3.2 mm.); of ♀♀: 3.8 to 4.2 mm.

**Head and antennae:** Antennal sockets separated by  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times the diameter of one of them, or by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the length of the 2nd antennal joint. Antennae very slightly shorter than in *niasensis*.

**Collum:** Hairs along the anterior border not placed on prominences.

**Body-segments:** Transverse furrow distinctly developed on the metatergite of the 5th segment; also present, though rather weakly, on the 18th segment. Pleural keels more strongly developed than in *niasensis*; the posterior lappet projecting rather strongly behind the posterior margin up to the 7th segment. Pleural keels of the 8th segment represented by a weak prominence near the posterior margin; on subsequent segments this prominence gradually fades away, being absent from the 11th or 12th segment onwards.

**Lateral keels:** rather weakly developed as in *niasensis* but a little more strongly than in that species. Posterior edges of the keels of the 3rd and generally also the 4th segment rather narrowly rounded; those of the 3rd segment rectangular and projecting very slightly behind the posterior margin of the segment, those of the 4th segment even somewhat acutely angular, though not projecting behind the margin. Keels from the 5th segment onwards with the latero-posterior edges rectangular or, eventually, somewhat acutely angular, but just as in *niasensis* only the keels of the 18th and the 19th segments are projecting a little behind the posterior margin.

**Sternites and legs:** Process of the sternite of the 5th segment with the sides weakly and slightly convexly converging in a distal direction. The end rather deeply bilobate, the lobes acutely angular and more or less narrowly rounded, the median incision rectangular or somewhat acutely angular. From a lateral view the distal portion is directed more strongly towards the anterior side than in *niasensis* and projects rather strongly before the anterior border of the sternite. Anterior side of the distal part of the process rather weakly setiferous. Sternite of 6th segment strongly excavated between the legs of both pairs, only weakly raised above the ventral surface of the metasomal ring. Legs as in *niasensis* but tarsal brushes present in the legs of the second half of the body too, absent only in the last two pairs.

**Anal segment:** Sides of tail either weakly convex, straight or weakly concave.

**Gonopods:** (fig. 7) Praefemur somewhat shorter than in *niasensis*. The medio-posterior femoral process short, triangular, laminate; the latero-posterior femoral process rather short, distally attenuate and directed towards the medio-posterior side. Tibiotarsus somewhat more strongly developed than in *niasensis*,



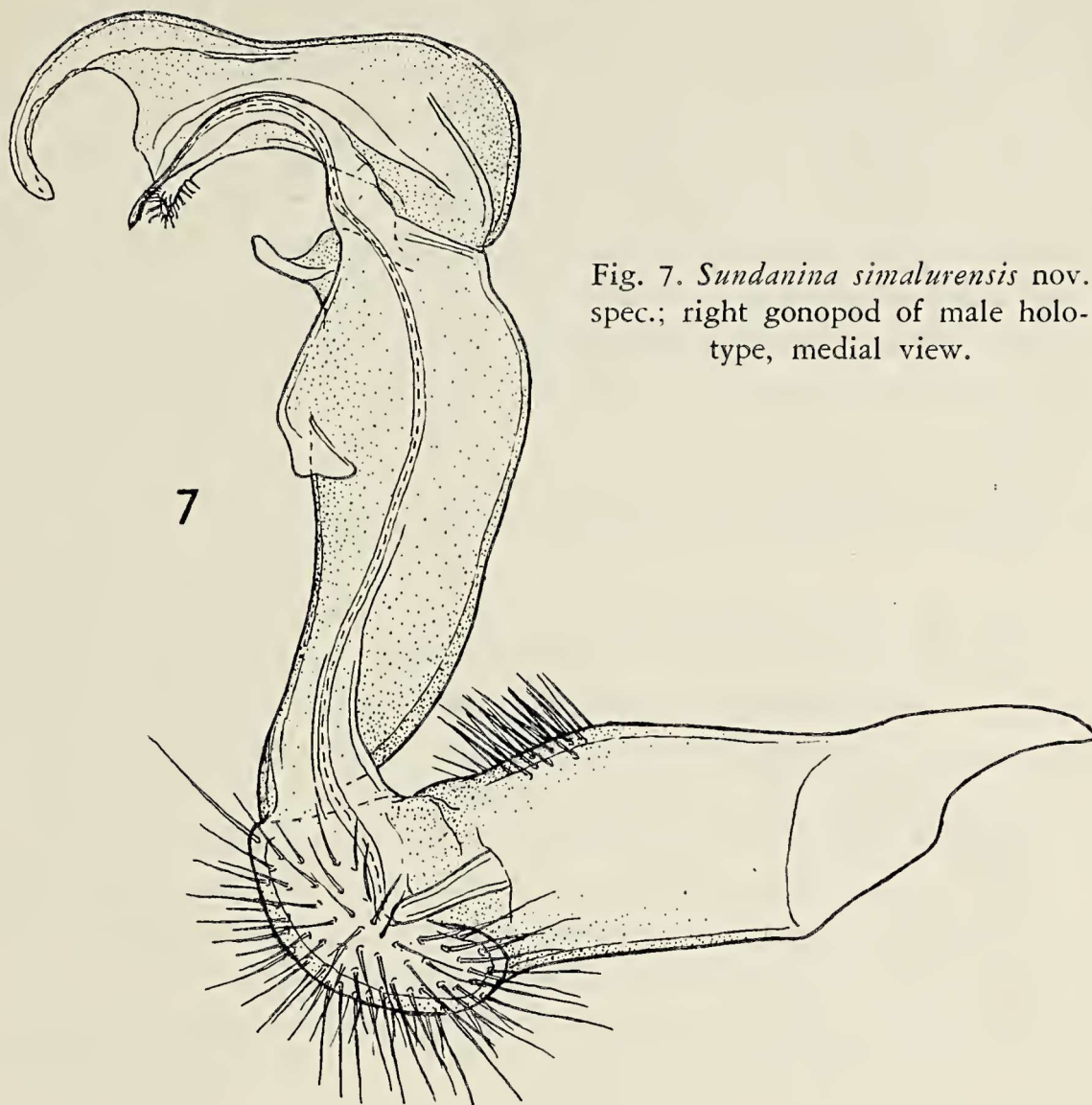


Fig. 7. *Sundanina simalurensis* nov. spec.; right gonopod of male holotype, medial view.

laterally distinctly demarcated from from the femur. It is characterised by a rather large bulge at the anterior side of its base. The distal end is rather weakly dilatate. The triangular process before the end more strongly fringed.

**F e m a l e :** Aside from the usual secondary sexual characters the females differ from the males as follows. Antennal sockets separated by  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times the diameter of one of them, as in the male, but by about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the length of the 2nd antennal joint. Antennae comparatively somewhat shorter than in the male. Body-segments comparatively more weakly constricted. Pleural keels more weakly developed than in the male: the acute posterior lappets rather strongly projecting behind the margins up to the 4th segment, but on the 5th and 6th segments they are projecting only rather weakly. On the 7th segment there is only a weak prominence near the posterior margin of the segment. A similar prominence is indicated on the 8th and eventually also on the 9th segments, but on the 10th and subsequent segments pleural keels are totally absent. 4th segment only slightly narrower than the 3rd. Sternites  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times as long as broad. Legs comparatively somewhat shorter than in the male, but hardly more slender; those of the anterior pairs hardly incrassate. Pubescence as in the male, but, of course, tibial or tarsal brushes are completely absent. The 2nd joint of the legs generally somewhat shorter than the 4th.



**Sundanina xanthonota Att.**

1930 *S. x.* Attems, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 16 : 175, fig. 90—92.

1937 *S. x.* Attems, Tierreich 68 : 166, fig. 205—206.

Previous record: Pulu Weh: Sabang.

Material: Pulu Weh: without exact locality, Januari 1903, 2 ♂♂; Ibid., July 1907, 1 ♂, 1 juv. ♂, 1 ♀; Ibid., October 1908, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Coll. P. BUITENDIJK (Mus. Leiden); Sabang, 3 Januari 1933, Coll. HARMS, 1 ♂ (Mus. London). In addition to this material a paratype ♂ was studied: Sabang, 1927, Exped. RENSCH.

Differing from *niasensis* in the following characters :

Colour: Head and antennae as in *niasensis*. Collum dark castaneous, the median spot brownish yellow, nearly reaching the anterior border. Body-segments also dark castaneous, the ventral side somewhat paler; the dorsal side with a continuous median brownish yellow band of moderate width, widest in the middle of the metatergites, somewhat constricted in the waist-areas. Lateral keels entirely brownish yellow. Sternites and legs brownish yellow to pale yellowish brown. Anal segment dark castaneous, the scale somewhat paler, dorsal side with a brownish yellow band of about the width of the tail. Gonopod-acropodite not contrasting with the colour of the surrounding parts.

Width: of ♂♂: 2.4 tot 2.6 mm.; of juvenile ♂ with 19 segments: 2.1 mm.; of ♀♀: 3.0 to 3.2 mm. (ATTEMS gives a width of 3.8 mm. for his female specimen(s)).

Head and antennae: Clypeus rather weakly convex, moderately impressed towards the labrum. Antennal sockets separated by about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times the diameter of one of them, or by about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the length of the 2nd antennal joint. Antennae of moderate length. Length of joints:  $3 > 2 > 4 = 5 > 6$ . The 6th joint scarcely shorter than the 5th.

Collum: about as wide as the head. The hairs along the anterior border not placed on prominences.

Body-segments: Pleural keels of the 5th and the 7th segments projecting also distinctly behind the posterior margin. Pleural keels weakly indicated on the 8th segment, and, eventually, also on the 9th segment, but totally absent from the 10th segment onwards.

Lateral keels: very slightly more weakly developed than in *niasensis*. Keels of 2nd segment horizontal. Latero-anterior edge somewhat obtusely angular, without a distinct lateral tooth. Posterior edge of the keels of the 3rd segment rectangular, projecting a little behind the posterior margin of the segment. Posterior edge of the keels of the 4th segment obtusely angular and not projecting. Keels of the 5th to the 16th segment with obtusely angular, very narrowly rounded posterior edges. Posterior edges of the keels of the 17th segment rectangular, those of the keels of the 18th and 19th segments as in *niasensis*.

Sternites and legs: Sternal process of 5th segment somewhat shorter than broad at the base. The sides slightly converging in a distal direction; distal



end truncate, weakly rounded, with a slight median incision. From a lateral view the process is very broad at the base, strongly attenuate and distally laminate. The distal end is hardly directed towards the anterior side and does not project before the anterior border of the sternite. Anterior side of the distal part rather densely set with short setae. Behind the sternal process there is no transverse furrow. Legs of moderate length, those of the anterior pairs weakly incrassate. Pubescence rather weak, moderate only in the distal joints and on the ventral side of the proximal joints of the anterior legs. Brushes present only in the anterior legs, they are rapidly thinning out on subsequent legs and absent in the legs from the 7th segment onwards. Length of joints:  $3 > 6 > 5 > 4 = 2 > 1$ . The 6th joint very slightly longer than the 5th, about  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the length of the 3rd joint.

**Anal segment:** Sides of tail almost straight. The end straightly truncate, the terminal tubercles almost obsolete. Before the end on each lateral side a weakly developed setiferous tubercle.

**Gonopods:** agreeing with the drawings published by ATTEMS, except that a sharp demarcation between praefemur and femur on the medial side is not visible. Femur somewhat narrower and comparatively somewhat longer than in *niasensis*. Both femoral processes are pointing in a posterior and somewhat distal direction. Solaenomerite more slender than in *niasensis*. Tibiotarsus not demarcated from the femur, as in *niasensis*. The lappet before the terminal end rectangular, very finely fringed.

**Female:** Aside from the usual secondary sexual characters the females differ from the males as follows. Antennal sockets separated by about  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the length of the 2nd antennal joint. Antennae comparatively shorter than in the male. Length of joints:  $3 > 2 = 6 > 4 = 5$ . The 6th joint only very little longer than the 5th. Body-segments comparatively somewhat less constricted. Pleural keels more weakly developed than in the male: up to the 4th segment the pointed lappets project somewhat behind the posterior margin of the segments; on the 5th segment this lappet scarcely reaches the posterior margin and on the 6th segment the lappet is not pointed but obtusely angular and does not at all project nor reach the posterior margin. On the 7th segment the pleural keels are only indicated, and on the 8th and the following segments they are completely absent. 4th segment very slightly wider than the 3rd. Sternites of middle segments about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times as long as broad. Legs comparatively somewhat shorter than in the male, but hardly more slender. Anterior legs scarcely incrassate. Pubescence of legs as in the male, but brushes are, of course, absent. 2nd joint of legs a little longer than the 4th.

**Juvenile:** The juvenile male with 19 segments agrees essentially with the female. The colour is somewhat paler: bright castaneous, the antennae are yellowish in their proximal joints and the yellow dorsal band is somewhat wider.

The three species of *Sundanina* treated in this paper belong to a group which otherwise seems to be restricted to Sumatra. This group consists of *S. gastrotricha* (Att. 1898), the type-species of the genus, and *S. aphanes* (Att. 1898), *S. bataviae* (Humb. & Sauss. 1869), *S. carnea* (Poc. 1894), *S. solitaria* (Carl 1902) and *S. modiglianii* (Silv. 1895). Indeed, *S. bataviae* was originally described from Java, but it has been recorded since from the East-Coast of Sumatra only, and the old



record seems somewhat doubtful to me. The three other species of *Sundanina* from Sumatra: *S. navicularis* (Carl 1902), *S. subnigra* (Proc. 1894) and *S. flavicoxis* (Poc. 1894) are somewhat disjunct from those of the *gastrotricha*-group by having a comparatively long and very slender gonopod-femur.

The following abbreviated key to the species of the *gastrotricha*-group may serve to locate the three species described in this paper.

1) Gonopod-femur with one process and, eventually, with the rudiments of a second. *gastrotricha, aphanes*

—) Gonopod-femur with two processes. 2

2) Body-segments pale reddish, reddish brown or yellowish, without pale dorsal bands. *bataviae, carnea, solitaria, modiglianii*

—) Body-segments blackish brown to castaneous, the dorsal side entirely pale yellowish, with a medio-dorsal yellow band, or with a series of medio-dorsal yellowish spots. *niasensis, simalurensis, xanthonota*

Viets, K., Die Milben des Süßwassers und des Meeres. Hydrachnellae et Halacaridae. G. Fischer, Jena, 1956. Zweiter u. dritter Teil, Katalog und Nomenclator, 870 blz. DM. 94.—.

Verschenen zijn thans het 2e en 3e deel, in één band, van het op pag. 214 van deel 16 van dit Tijdschrift aangekondigde werk. Opgenomen zijn van de Hydrachnellae en Halacaridae telkens de catalogus en een nomenclator; bovendien is van de literatuur een „Nachtrag” aanwezig, zodat beide delen lopen tot ongeveer het midden van 1955. Het werk is verlucht met 140 figuren, „om de tekst optisch aangenaam te onderbreken”, zoals de schrijver het zegt.

Men moet respect hebben voor de werkkraft en het enthousiasme van de samensteller, die alreeds zoveel presteerde op het onderwerpelijke terrein van studie. Hoeveel tijd voor het schrijven van een werk als dit nodig is geweest, laat zich niet benaderen.

In de inleiding geeft de samensteller op pag. 2 een uit 9 punten bestaande verklarende toelichting van de bedoeling van zijn catalogus: verschenen is een samenvatting van alle weten sedert 1758 over taxonomie en nomenclatuur, waarbij de resultaten van alle andere gebieden niet werden vergeten. Op pag. 4 staat nog eens te lezen dat de synonymie-lijsten bij elk genus, subgenus, elke soort en ondersoort alle sedert 1758 gepubliceerde namen bevatten. Een feit is echter, dat de werken van WESENBERG-LUND, Biologie der Süßwassertiere (1939) en REDEKE, Hydrobiologie van Nederland (1948), welke beide een groot aantal biologische gegevens bevatten van tal van soorten, niet zijn geciteerd.

Onder punt 8 (pag. 3) staat te lezen, dat van alle soorten en ondersoorten de geografische verspreiding is opgenomen, omdat niet alle faunistische publicaties geciteerd konden worden. Jammer dat moest worden geconstateerd, dat, wat de inlandse soorten betreft, deze opgaven in sommige gevallen niet met de werkelijkheid overeenstemmen.

Op de inleiding volgt een korte aantekening omtrent de tegenwoordige verblijfplaats van enkele oude collecties van overleden auteurs. Zo ook over de collectie-ROMIJN. Ten antwoord op het afkeurende oordeel, dat VIETS over deze geeft, veroorloof ik mij het volgende op te merken: eerstens, dat ROMIJN ook nog andere preparaten gemaakt heeft dan tweezijdige, en tweedens, dat er bij de tweezijdige gelukkig meerdere zijn, die zonder restrictie goed zijn te noemen, zodat bijna de gehele preparatencollectie zonder moeite kan worden herkend.

Tenslotte nog iets over de prijs. Deel 2 en 3 zouden oorspronkelijk afzonderlijk verschijnen en werden aangekondigd samen te zullen kosten ongeveer DM. 44.—. De werkelijke prijs werd ten slotte meer dan het dubbele: DM 94.—, in Hollands geld f 90,25, hetgeen m.i. hoog te noemen is. — A. J. BESSELING.