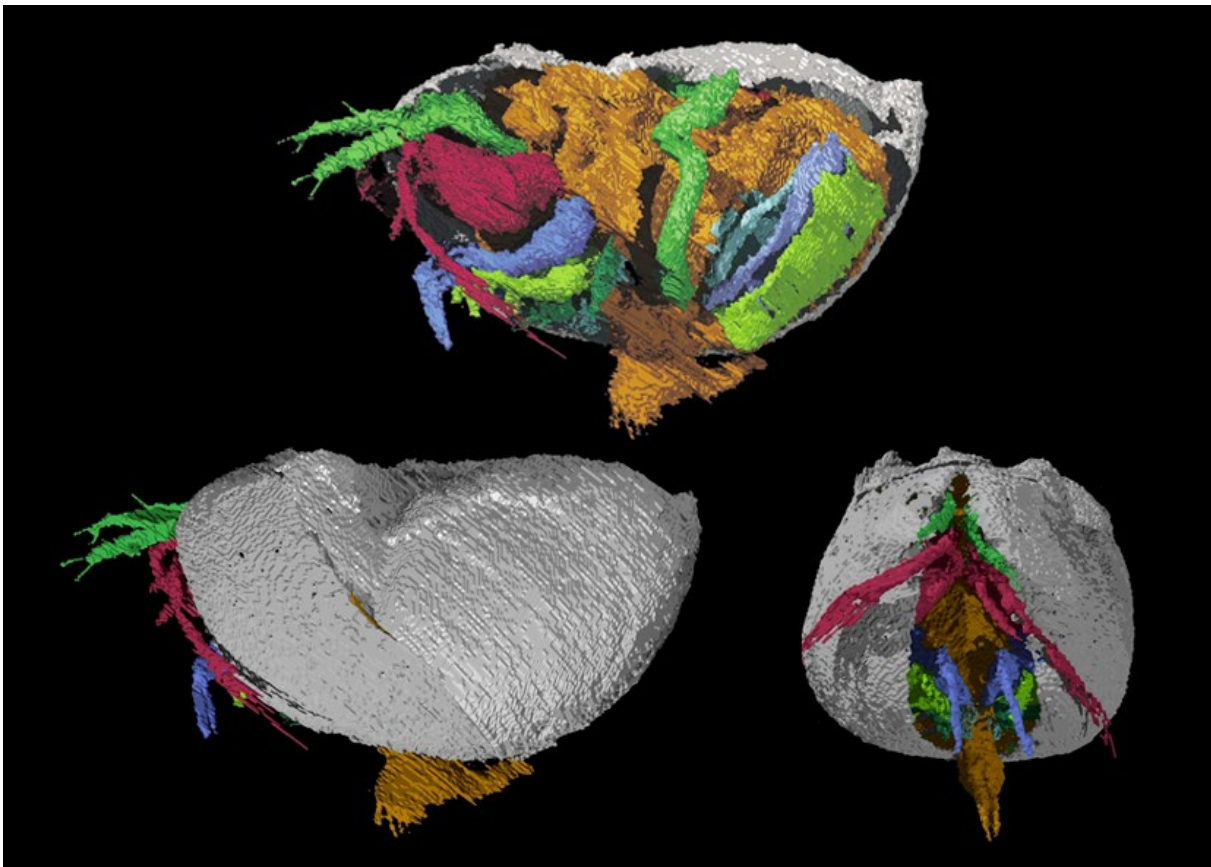


# THE OSTRACODOLOGIST

1972  
Number 19



The Silurian ostracod *Colymbosathon eplecticos* Siveter *et al.*, 2003 with preserved soft-parts

Siveter, David J., Sutton, M., Briggs, D.E.G. & Siveter, Derek J. 2003. An ostracode crustacean with soft parts from the Lower Silurian. *Science* **302**:1749-1751.

# THE OSTRACODOLOGIST

Newsletter for Ostracode Workers

No. 19

Tel Aviv, June 1972

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## SYMPOSIUM ON BIOLOGY AND PALEOBIOLOGY OF OSTRACODA

14-17 August 1972, University of Delaware, Newark, Del., U.S.A.

About 60 participants registered for the Symposium and 36 papers are to be presented (a partial list is given below).

The cost of the meeting to each participant including registration, housing, most meals, and the Miocene Calvert Cliffs field trip, but not including the post-meeting field trips, will be \$80.

### Study of specimens at the U.S. National Museum

Through the courtesy of Dr. Richard Benson, interested participants may visit the U.S. National Museum on Friday, 18 August, or Saturday, 19 August, to study ostracode types. Arrangements for visits should be made with Dr. Benson during the meeting.

### Use of scanning electron microscope

The University of Delaware instrument will be available for use during the meeting and on Friday and Saturday following the meetings.

Inquiries: Prof. F.M. Swain, Department of Geology, University of Delaware,  
Newark, Delaware, 19711, Telephone Number: (302)738-2560/2569.

## PARTIAL LIST OF PAPERS - DELAWARE SYMPOSIUM

### Morphological and Physiological Studies

Carbonnel, G. (Lyon), Reactions morphologiques differentielles des ostracodes tertiaires aux variations.

Danielopol, D.L. (Bucharest), Functional morphology of the male copulatory organ in Ostracoda.

Hartmann, G., (Hamburg), The shell morphology of Ostracoda as an indicator of their biology.

Howe, R.C. (Terre Haute) and Howe, H.J. (West Lafayette), Species determination of juvenile molts from the Shubata Clay of Mississippi.

Liebau, A. (Berlin), New results on ostracoda sculpture.

McKensie, K.G. (London), Redescriptions of type species in Macrocyprididae and Paracyprididae.

Puri, H.S. (Tallahassee), Reclassification of living Ostracoda.

#### Environmental Aspects

Benson, R.H. (Washington), Changes in carapace ornament with environmental change.

Kaesler, R.L. (Lawrence), Morphology of Cypridopsis vidus; variation with environment.

Kilényi, T.I. (London), Ecology and genetics of some brackish water ostracods.

Reyment, R. (Uppsala), Some quantitative ecological results for trachyleberids and hemicytherines of the Niger Delta.

#### Regional Stratigraphic and Community Studies, Fossil

Christensen, O.B. (Copenhagen), Ostracod ontogeny and communities in deposits of Lower Cretaceous.

Damotte, R. (Rueil-Malmaison), Ostracodes genomaniens du Bassin de Paris: quelques resultats d'ordre paleoecologique.

Kean, M.C. (Glasgow), The paleobiology of some Tertiary freshwater Ostracoda from England and France.

Loranger, D. (Calgary), Freshwater reef and off-reef ostracodes from central Alberta.

#### Regional Community Studies, Recent

Howe, H.V. and Bold, W.A. van den (Baton Rouge), Mudlump Ostracoda.

Neale, J.W. (Hull), and Howe, H.V. (Baton Rouge), The marine Ostracoda of Novaya Zemlya.

McKenzie, K.G. (London) and Swain, F.M. (Newark), Ostracoda of the Sahul Shelf, Australia.

Moyes, J. (Talence), Les faunes d'Ostracodes dans la reconstitution de l'histoire d'une vaseiere de la plateforme du Golfe de Biscayne au cours de l'Holocene.

Siddiqui, Q.A. Grigg, U.M. (Halifax), Recent Ostracoda of Halifax Inlet.

Whatley, R.C. (La Plata), Preliminary report on the distribution and ecology of Ostracoda from the Argentine shelf and littoral.

#### Carapace Microstructure

Bate, R.H. and East, B.A. (London), The ultrastructure of the ostracod carapace.

Oertli, H.J. (Pau), SEM observations of the ostracode shell structure with regard to its conservation.

Swain, F.M. (Newark), Microstructure and classification of some freshwater Ostracoda.

#### BRADY'S OSTRACODES FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

W. Sissingh, Geological Institute, State University of Utrecht, Netherland.

#### Introduction

The first studies on eastern Mediterranean Ostracoda were made during the second half of the last century by William Baird and George Stewardson Brady, of whom especially the latter has substantially contributed to our knowledge of the ostracode fauna of this area.

In 1850 Baird published a paper in which he described four new marine species from Tenedos, off the west coast of Turkey: Cytherea setosa, Cythereis prava, C. runcinata and C. senticosa. As the first mentioned species was also reported from Moreton Bay, Australia, its type locality is not clear. These four species are the very first described from the eastern Mediterranean.

Brady's first contribution appeared in 1866. In this paper most of his Mediterranean material originated from the so-called "sponge sands of the Levant". In later years he wrote numerous papers on various other parts of the eastern Mediterranean, of which a large number of species were described as new. As was usual in his time he never emphatically indicated either type localities or holotypes. Most of his contributions were published in "Les Fonds de la Mer", edited by Marquis L. de Folin and L. Perier.

After the classic papers of Baird and Brady much time passed before new data on Recent ostracodes became available from this part of the world. In 1878 Terquem published on "Pliocene" Ostracoda from Rhodes. Most of the taxa described have to be considered nomina dubia, because of the very schematic descriptions and figures. For a complete review of the publishing history on ostracodes the reader is referred to Sissingh (in press).

The greater part of Brady's Mediterranean material is stored in a small wooden cabinet at the Allen Hancock Museum at Newcastle-upon-Tyne (England). A significantly smaller part of the collection is present in the "Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques" at Biarritz (France). In the course of the present author's intensive study of Late Cenozoic ostracodes of the South Aegean islands of Gavdos, Crete, Karpathos and Rhodos it was found necessary to re-examine the collection in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The purpose of our visit was to reconsider all the eastern Mediterranean ostracodes reported by Brady. However, it proved that some material was out on loan and for this reason we were not able to study the syntypes of Bairdia crosskeiana, Cythere affinis, C. crispata, C. oblonga, C. pavonia, Cytherepteron acutum, Normania modesta, Loxoconcha lata and Pontocypris obtusata. Other material had disappeared without leaving a trace. This material may actually be lost. On the whole, however, the collection has survived excellently. Mostly the specimens are glued in elongate slides, separately for each species and locality.

In the present paper the results of our revision are summarized. Stress has been placed on the identification of the modern (sub) generic status and synonymy of the taxa. No lectotypes are designated. Lists are presented including all taxa reported in Brady's papers. The lists are followed by the newly determined (sub)genus. Taxa not found again in the Brady cabinet of the Allen Hancock Museum, and which are not known to be out on loan or to be deposited elsewhere, are preceded by a cross. As far as possible the modern (sub)generic name of a missing taxon has been derived from the descriptions and figures. In all instances where the original material could not be studied, the modern (sub)genus is given between brackets. Remarks concerning the synonymy are added. For more details the reader is referred to Sissingh (in press).

#### Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are extended to Mr. A. Tynan, Curator of the Allen Hancock Museum at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for all facilities received during my stay at the museum. Dr. K.G. McKenzie (British Museum, London) supplied some additional information. In a single case use has been made of an unpublished previous report of Dr. McKenzie dealing with the generic position of new species of Brady described from various parts of the world and likewise found to be deposited in the Brady cabinet. Dr. A. Perier (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques, Biarritz) kindly provided a photocopy of parts of the rare "Les Fonds de la Mer".

Financial support from the State University of Utrecht is gratefully acknowledged.

Brady (1866): Ostracodes from the Levant, Crete, Serpho, Hermos and Smyrna.

In his paper "On New and Imperfectly known Species of Marine Ostracoda" Brady described 22 taxa from the eastern Mediterranean. Several of these forms, however, were not found again by us in the ostracode cabinet. Four species described as new can no longer be tracked. The review of the taxa reported is given on the next page.

Remarks:

Maddocks (1969) assumed that B. crosskeiana belongs to her genus Neonesidea on the basis of carapace shape and muscle scar pattern. The soft parts of this species are not yet known.

The figured muscle scar pattern of B. subdeltoides (pl. 57, fig. 8h) corresponds rather closely with that of the loose spiral found in Bairdopilata. Von Muenster's species seems to be confined to Miocene and older strata. In Brady's concept B. subdeltoides may be polyspecific.

C. jurinei is identical with Cytheretta adriatica Ruggieri, 1950 (= Cytheretta ruggieri Puri, 1958), the variety costata resembles closely Falunia sphaerulolineata (Jones, 1856) figured by Carbonnel (1969, pl. 5, fig. 21, pl. 13, fig. 9) from the Rhone Basin.

One slide with a juvenile valve of C. plicatula, originating from the "Mouth of Hermos" is present in the collection. The specimen belongs to Falunia retifastigata (Jones, 1856).

C. subcoronata and C. muelleri are identical with Pterygocytherella jonesii (Baird, 1850) for instance sensu Kruit (1955, pl. 5, fig. 6) and Cytheridea neapolitana Kollmann, 1960, respectively.

L. diademata Ruggieri, 1953 may be considered a junior synonym of N. glabra because of the close resemblance in general carapace shape and ornamentation of the lateral surface, which consists of some widely spaced puncta.

<u>ORIGINAL DETERMINATION</u>	<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>PRESENT (SUB)GENUS</u>
<u>Bairdia crosskeiana</u> n. sp.	Levant	(? <u>Neonesidea</u> )
<u>Bairdia subdeltoidea</u>	Crete (360 fms), Serpho	? <u>Bairdoppilata</u>
x <u>Cythere oribriformis</u> n. sp.	Levant	
x <u>Cythere hodgii</u> n. sp.	Levant	( <u>Ruggieria</u> [ <u>Keijella</u> ])
x <u>Cythere jurinei</u>	Levant	( <u>Cytheretta</u> [ <u>Cytheretta</u> ])
<u>Cythere jurinei</u> var. <u>costata</u> n.var.	Levant	<u>Falunia</u> ( <u>Falunia</u> )
<u>Cythere oblonga</u> n. sp.	Levant	( <u>Urocythereis</u> )
<u>Cythere pavonia</u> n. sp.	Levant	( <u>Loculicytheretta</u> )
<u>Cythere plicatual</u>	Levant, Smyrna	<u>Falunia</u> ( <u>Hiltermannicythere</u> )
x <u>Cythere scabra</u>	Crete (360 fms)	( <u>Echinocythereis</u> [ <u>Echinocythereis</u> ])
x <u>Cythere setosa</u>	Levant	
x <u>Cythereis batei</u> n. sp.	Levant	<u>Costa</u>
x <u>Cytherella punctata</u> n. sp.	Levant	( <u>Cytherella</u> [ <u>Cytherella</u> ])
x <u>Cythereis subcoronata</u>	Smyrna	( <u>Pterygocythereis</u> [ <u>Pterygocythereis</u> ])
<u>Cytheridea margaritea</u> n. sp.	Levant	<u>Xestoleberis</u>
<u>Cytheridea muelleri</u>	Hermus, Smyrna	<u>Cytheridea</u>
x <u>Cytherideis gracilis</u>	Levant	( <u>Hemicytherideis</u> )
<u>Cytherideis nobilis</u> n. sp.	Crete (Suda Bay, 40 fms)	<u>Candona</u>
<u>Normania affinis</u> n. sp.	Levant	<u>Loxocncha</u>
<u>Normania glabra</u> n. sp.	Levant	<u>Loxocncha</u>
<u>Normania grisea</u> n. sp.	Smyrna	<u>Loxocncha</u>
<u>Normania modesta</u> n. sp.	Smyrna	( <u>Loxocncha</u> )

Brady (1867-72): Ostracodes from Siroe, the Dardanelles, Istanbul, Smyrna, Rhodes, Syria and Port-Said.

Numerous ostracode taxa are reported by Brady in "Les Fonds de la Mer", edited by Marquis L. de Folin and L. Perier. Brady's ostracodes from the eastern Mediterranean are discussed in the chapters 18 (pp. 88-91) and 20 to 24 (pp. 95-118) of the first volume. As the dates of publication of the parts of this volume are of interest for the new species herein described a review derived from Rheder (1946) is given below:

Years of publication for volume I:	pp. 1- 48:	1867
	pp. 49-112:	1868
	pp. 113-176:	1869
	pp. 177-256:	1870
	pp. 257-272:	1871
	pp. 273-316:	1872

Thus the chapters 18 to 24 are dated 1868 and/or 1869, depending on the page number.

The great part of the ostracodes discussed in "Les Fonds de la Mer" are absent from Brady's cabinet in the Allen Hancock Museum. Some of the material is known to be stored in the Marquis de Folin Collection of the "Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques" at Biarritz (France) (The Ostracodologist, No. 16). In the following lists the latter taxa are accompanied by the addition: (Biarritz)

A. Siroe

	<u>ORIGINAL DETERMINATION</u>	<u>PRESENT (SUB)GENUS</u>
	<u>Bairdia crosskelliana</u>	? <u>Neonesidea</u>
	<u>Cythere badia</u>	(Biarritz)
x	<u>Cythere fistulosa</u>	
x	<u>Cythere pallucida</u>	
x	<u>Cythere plicatula</u>	
	<u>Cythere prava</u>	<u>Quadracythere</u> (indet. subgen.)
x	<u>Cythere speyeri</u> n. sp.	( <u>Aurila</u> )
x	<u>Loxoconcha affinis</u>	
x	<u>Loxoconcha raulini</u> n. sp.	( <u>Loxoconcha</u> )
x	<u>Pontocypris trigonella</u>	
	<u>Xestoleberis intermedia</u>	<u>Xestoleberis</u>
	<u>Xestoleberis margaritea</u>	<u>Xestoleberis</u>

Remarks:

In "The Ostracodologist" (No. 16) Cythere badia is mentioned to be stored at Biarritz. The place of origin reported in it, Syria, is probably Syra (= Siroe). C. prava may be grouped together with, among others, Quadracythere mediterranea Ruggieri, 1962 and Q. prava salebrosa Uliczny, 1969 in a separate subgenus of Quadracythere. These forms differ from typical Quadracythere species by having straight and simple (instead of bulbous) marginal pore canals; smooth posterior teeth and longitudinal ridges on



the lateral surface (see for further data Sissingh, in press). C. speyeri is also reported as new by Brady (1868) from Tenedos. A type locality has not been designated for this species.

### B. The Dardanelles

#### ORIGINAL DETERMINATION

#### PRESENT (SUB)GENUS

- x Bairdia subdeltoidea
- x Cythere convexa
- x Cythere muscosa n. sp.
- x Cythere plicatula
- Cythere speyeri
- x Cytheridea ? elatior n. sp.
- x Cytheridea muelleri
- x Cytheridea torosa
- x Cytherura iniqua
- x Loxococoncha affinis
- x Xestoleberis intermedia

(Urocythereis)

Aurila

### C. Istanbul (Constantinople)

#### ORIGINAL DETERMINATION

#### PRESENT (SUB)GENUS

- x Bairdia crosskeiana
- x Cythere albomaculata
- x Cythere antiquata
- x Cythere badia
- x Cythere oblonga
- Cythere senticosa
- x Cytherella punctata
- Loxococoncha lata

Acanthocythereis (partly Biarritz)

(Loxococoncha)

### D. Smyrna

#### ORIGINAL DETERMINATION

#### PRESENT (SUB)GENUS

- x Aglais pulchella
- x Bairdia crosskeiana
- Cythere badia
- x Cythere ferox
- x Cythere inconstans ? n. sp.
- Cythere jonesii var. ceratoptera
- x Cythere pellucida
- Cythere plicatula
- Cythere tarentina
- Cytheridea muelleri
- x Cytheridea torosa

CallistocytherePterogocythereis (Pterogocythereis)Falunia (Hiltermannicythere)BosquetinaCytheridea

- x Cytherura cuneata
- x Loxoconcha affinis
- x Loxoconcha lata
- x Xestoleberis intermedia
- x Xestoleberis margaritica

Remarks:

C. jonesii var. ceratoptera is again identical with Pterygocythereis jonesii (Baird, 1850) as, for instance, figured by Kruit (1955). C. plicatula is Falunia retifastigata (Jones, 1856) and C. tarentina has to be named Bosquetina carinella (Reuss, 1850) (= Cythere pectinata Bosquet, 1852 = C. cordiformis Terquem, 1878 = C. subtrigona Seguenza, 1880 = C. subtrigona var. marginato-striata Seguenza, 1880 = Cythere dentata Mueller, 1894). Cytheridea muelleri corresponds with C. neapolitana Kollmann, 1960.

E. Rhodos

None of the following species from Rhodos were found in Brady's cabinet:

- x Aglaia pulchella
- x Cythere fistulosa
- x Cythere pavonia
- x Cythere stimpsoni
- x Cythere punctata
- x Cytheridea muelleri
- x Cytheronteron stellatum n. sp.
- x Loxoconcha affinis

Remarks:

The type description and type figure of C. stellatum indicates that we are dealing with a typical Cytheronteron species.

F. Syria: Alexandretta

	<u>ORIGINAL DETERMINATION</u>	<u>PRESENT (SUB)GENUS</u>
x	<u>Aglaia pulchella</u>	
	<u>Cythere convexa</u>	<u>Aurila</u>
	<u>Cythere fistulosa</u>	pars <u>Costa</u>
		pars <u>Cistacythereis</u>
	<u>Cythere jurinei</u>	(Biarritz)
	<u>Cythere oblonga</u>	(Biarritz)
x	<u>Cythere pavonia</u>	
x	<u>Cythere plicatula</u>	
x	<u>Cythere stimpsoni</u>	
x	<u>Cythere subsigmoidea</u> n. sp.	
	<u>Cytheridea muelleri</u>	<u>Cytheridea</u>
x	<u>Cytherideis cylindrica</u> n. sp.	( <u>Hemicytherideis</u> )

	<u>Cytheropteron stellatum</u>	<u>Cytheropteron (Cytheropteron)</u>
x	<u>Cytherura deformis</u> n. sp.	<u>(Semicytherura)</u>
x	<u>Cytherura nervosa</u> n. sp.	<u>(Semicytherura)</u>
x	<u>Loxoconcha affinis</u>	
x	<u>Loxoconcha glabra</u>	
x	<u>Xestoleberis intermedia</u>	
x	<u>Xestoleberis margaritica</u>	

Remarks:

Also present in the cabinet were six valves from Alexandretta labelled as Cythere mucosa and belonging to the genus Urocythereis.

C. convexa is represented by two carapaces stored together in one slide with some specimens from the Levant. The latter individuals are not mentioned by Brady (1866).

The material of C. fistulosa is partly identical with Costa batei (Brady, 1866) (= Cythere flagellum Terquem, 1878 = Cythereis hamata Mueller, 1894 = C. finbriata Capeder, 1900), partly with Cistacythereis caelatura Uliczny, 1969.

C. muelleri is identical with C. neapolitana Kollmann, 1960.

G. Syria: Latak

None of the following species from Latak were found in the cabinet:

x	<u>Aglais pulchella</u>	
x	<u>Bairdia crosskeiana</u>	
x	<u>Cythere albomaculata</u>	
	<u>Cythere convexa</u>	(Biarritz)
x	<u>Cythere mucosa</u>	
	<u>Cythere oblonga</u>	(Biarritz)
x	<u>Cythere prava</u>	
x	<u>Cythere speveri</u>	
x	<u>Cythere woodwardii</u>	
x	<u>Cytherella punctata</u>	
x	<u>Cytheridea torosa</u>	
x	<u>Cytheropteron stellatum</u>	
x	<u>Ilyobates? judaea</u> n. sp.	
x	<u>Loxoconcha affinis</u>	
x	<u>Loxoconcha lata</u>	
x	<u>Xestoleberis intermedia</u>	
x	<u>Xestoleberis margaritica</u>	

Remarks:

I. ? judaea is a junior synonym of Cytheretta subradiosa (Roemer, 1838) (= Cytheretta rubra Mueller, 1894).

H. Syria: Tripoli

	<u>ORIGINAL DETERMINATION</u>	<u>PRESENT (SUB)GENUS</u>
	<u>Aglais pulchella</u>	<u>Aglaiocypris</u>
	<u>Cythere stimpsoni</u>	<u>Cistacythereis</u>
x	<u>Loxoconcha affinis</u>	
x	<u>Xestoleberis margaritea</u>	

I. Syria: Beyrouth

None of the following species reported from Beyrouth were found in the cabinet:

	<u>Cythere convexa</u>	(Biarritz)
x	<u>Cythere prava</u>	
x	<u>Cythere stimpsoni</u>	
x	<u>Cytheridea torosa</u>	

J. Syria: Jaffa

	<u>ORIGINAL DETERMINATION</u>	<u>PRESENT (SUB)GENUS</u>
x	<u>Aglais pulchella</u>	
x	<u>Cythere antiquata</u>	
x	<u>Cythere convexa</u>	
	<u>Cythere fistulosa</u>	<u>Costa</u>
x	<u>Cythere jurinei</u>	
x	<u>Cythere mucosa</u>	
x	<u>Cythere oblonga</u>	
x	<u>Cythere speyeri</u>	
x	<u>Cythere whiteii</u>	
	<u>Cythere woodwardii</u>	<u>Aurila</u>
x	<u>Cytheridea tenera</u>	
x	<u>Cytheridea torosa</u>	
	<u>Ilyobates judaea n. sp.</u>	<u>Cytheretta (Cytheretta)</u>
x	<u>Xestoleberis intermedia</u>	
x	<u>Xestoleberis margaritea</u>	

Remarks:

C. fistulosa corresponds with Costa batei (Brady, 1850). I. judaea is identical with Cytheretta subradiosa (Roemer, 1838).

K. Port Said

	<u>ORIGINAL DETERMINATION</u>	<u>PRESENT (SUB)GENUS</u>
	<u>Cythere berchoni n. sp.</u>	<u>Basalerites</u>
	<u>Cythere farox</u>	<u>Acanthocythereis</u>
	<u>Cythere fistulosa</u>	<u>Costa</u>

	<u>Cythere jonesii</u> var. <u>ceratoptera</u>	<u>Pterygocythereis</u> ( <u>Pterygocythereis</u> )
x	<u>Cythere jurinei</u>	
x	<u>Cythere muscosa</u>	
x	<u>Cythere scutigera</u>	
x	<u>Cythere senticosa</u>	
x	<u>Cythere stimpsoni</u>	pars Costa
		pars <u>Cistacythereis</u>
	<u>Cytherella punctata</u>	<u>Cytherella</u> ( <u>Cytherella</u> )
	<u>Cytheridea castanea</u> n. sp.	<u>Cyprideis</u>
x	<u>Cytheridea muelleri</u>	
x	<u>Cytheridea syriaca</u>	
x	<u>Cytheridea torosa</u>	
	<u>Cytherideis subulata</u>	<u>Hemicytherideis</u>
x	<u>Loxoconcha guttata</u>	

Remarks:

Forms labelled as C. ferox include Acanthocythereis hystrix (Reuse, 1850) as well as A. ornata (Mueller, 1894), the latter especially as figured by Ruggieri (1953, pl. 1, fig. 1).

C. fistulosa corresponds with Costa batei (Brady, 1866) and C. jonesii var. ceratoptera with Pterygocythereis jonesii (Baird, 1850).

C. stimpsoni includes a juvenile valve of Costa runcinata (Baird, 1850) and some specimens of Cistacythereis caelatura Uliczny, 1969.

Brady (1868): Ostracodes from Tenedos.

The material from Tenedos, off the westcoast of Turkey, comprises 19 species:

ORIGINAL DETERMINATION

Aglaia pulchella  
Pontocypris (?) angusta  
Pontocypris (?) intermedia n. sp.  
Bairdia formosa n. sp.  
Cythere favoides n. sp.  
Cythere speyeri n. sp.  
Cythere tarentina  
Cythere crispata n. sp.  
Cythere dissimilis n. sp.  
Cythere prava  
Cythere fistulosa  
Cythere senticosa  
Cythere antiquata  
Loxoconcha affinis  
Loxoconcha alata n. sp.  
Xestoleberis margaritica

PRESENT (SUB)GENUS

Aglaocypris  
Propontocypris  
Propontocypris  
 ?  
Echinocythereis (indet. subgen.)  
Aurila  
Bosquetina  
 (Callistocythere)  
Quadracythere (indet. subgen.)  
Quadracythere (indet. subgen.)  
Costa  
Acanthocythereis  
Carinocythereis  
Loxoconcha  
Loxoconcha  
Xestoleberis

Cytherura acris n. sp.  
Sclerochilus (?) aegeus n. sp.  
Paradoxostoma (?) raniform n. sp.

Semicytherura  
Cythereis  
Pseudopsammocythere

Remarks:

Possibly, Bairdia formosa (= B. rustica Terquem, 1878 = B. serrata Mueller, 1894) belongs to an undescribed bairdiid genus.

C. favoides belongs in our opinion to a still undescribed subgenus of Echinocythereis characterized by a pronounced elongate carapace with subparallel dorsal and ventral margins. We found two fossil species of this subgenus in the Cenozoic of Crete and Rhodes (Sissingh, in press).

Part of the material of C. speyeri consists of individuals closely resembling Aurila punctata (von Muenster, 1830). Such specimens are figured by Brady on Plate 15, figs. 9-11). C. speyeri is also reported as a new species from Siros by Brady (1868).

C. tarentina has to be named Bosquetina carinella (Reuss, 1850). C. dissimilis is based on larval valves of Cythere prava Baird, 1850. As was mentioned above the latter seems to belong to an undescribed subgenus of Quadracythere. C. fistulosa comprises partially Costa batei (Brady, 1866) and possibly juveniles of Costa runcinata (Baird, 1850) as well.

Several specimens of L. affinis are very similar to L. tumida Brady, 1869. Some other individuals are close to Loxoconcha rhomboidea (Fisher, 1855) (= Cythere impressa Baird, 1850, non Cythere impressa McCoy, 1844).

L. alata is a senior synonym of L. xena Barbieto-Gonzales, 1971, described from Naxos (Cyclades).

Comparison with the type description and type figures as well as with data from Ruggieri (1952, p. 83, pl. 5, figs. 3-5) showed that C. acris may be a senior synonym of Semicytherura punctata (Mueller, 1894).

The generic assignment of the last two species listed is based on McKenzie's report.

Brady (1869): Ostracodes from the Besika Bay (north of Tenedos) the Dardanelles, Piraeus and Crete.

Most of the material from this collection was present in the cabinet.

A. Besika Bay

ORIGINAL DETERMINATION

Cythere affinis n. sp.  
Cythere antiquata

PRESENT (SUB)GENUS

(Callistocythere)  
 pars Carinocythereis  
 pars Costa

Cythere crispata  
Cythere jonesii var. ceratoptera  
Cythere plicatula  
Cythere senticosa  
Cythere tarentina  
Cythere tenera  
Cytherella punctata  
Cytheridea littoralis

Cytheridea muelleri  
Cytherideis teres n. sp.  
Ilyobates judaea

Loxoconcha angustata n. sp.  
Loxoconcha glabra  
Loxoconcha tumida n. sp.

x Paradoxostoma ensiforme  
Pontocypris (?) angusta  
Pontocypris (?) intermedia  
Xestoleberis intermedia  
Xestoleberis margaritea

Callistocythere  
Ptergocythereis (P.)  
Falunia (Hiltermannicythere)  
 pars Acanthocythereis  
Bosquetina  
 ?  
Cytherella (Cytherella)  
 pars Cyprideis  
 pars Cytheretta (Cytheretta)  
Cytheridea  
Argilloecia  
 pars Buntonia (indet. subgen.)  
 pars Cytheretta (Cytheretta)  
Loxoconcha  
Loxoconcha  
Loxoconcha

Propontocypris  
Propontocypris  
Xestoleberis  
Xestoleberis

#### Remarks:

In our opinion C. crispata corresponds with Callistocythere intricatoides Ruggieri, 1953. In C. senticosa have been included Acanthocythereis hyatrix (Reuss, 1850) and Carinocythereis antiquata (Baird, 1850). C. plicatula is Falunia retifastigata (Jones, 1856). C. tarentina should be Bosquetina carinella (Reuss, 1850). In C. antiquata are included Carinocythereis antiquata (Baird, 1850) and Costa sp. cf. C. runcinata (Baird, 1850). C. muelleri is identical with Cytheridea neapolitana Kollmann, 1960.

In the slide labelled C. littoralis both Cyprideis torosa (Jones, 1850) and Cytheretta subradiosa (Roemer, 1838) are included.

The material labelled I. judaea appears to be composed of Buntonia subulata rectangularis Ruggieri, 1954 and Cytheretta subradiosa (Roemer). In our opinion the first mentioned taxon belongs to a new subgenus of Buntonia characterized by a relatively elongate carspace, reduced ornamentation of the lateral surface and a weak holamphidont hinge (see Sissingh, in press).

L. glabra is probably identical with L. turbida Mueller, 1894 (= L. levis Mueller, 1894, non Loxoconcha levis Brady, 1870).

In P. (?) intermedia two different species seem to be included.

B. The Dardanelles

	<u>ORIGINAL DETERMINATION</u>	<u>PRESENT (SUB)GENUS</u>
	<u>Cythere crispata</u>	<u>Callistocythere</u>
	<u>Cythere jonasii</u> var. <u>ceratoptera</u>	<u>Pterygocythereis</u> ( <u>Pterygocythereis</u> )
	<u>Cythere plicatula</u>	<u>Falunia (Hiltermannicythere)</u>
	<u>Cythere (?) stimpsoni</u>	<u>Costa</u>
	<u>Cythere tarentina</u>	<u>Bosquetina</u>
	<u>Cythere tenera</u>	?
x	<u>Cytherella punctata</u>	
x	<u>Cytheridea muelleri</u>	
	<u>Cytheropteron acutum</u> n. sp.	<u>Cytheropteron (Cytheropteron)</u>
x	<u>Xestoleberis margaritea</u>	

Remarks:

C. crispata is different from the type described from Tenedos.  
C. stimpsoni is identical with Costa runcinata (Baird, 1850).  
C. tarentina with Bosquetina carinella (Reuss, 1850) and C. plicatula with Falunia turbida (Mueller, 1894).

C. Piraeus

	<u>ORIGINAL DETERMINATION</u>	<u>PRESENT (SUB)GENUS</u>
	<u>Cythere antiquata</u>	<u>Carinocythereis</u>
	<u>Cythere berchoni</u>	<u>Basslerites</u>
	<u>Cythere plicatula</u>	<u>Falunia (Hiltermannicythere)</u>
	<u>Cythere stimpsoni</u>	<u>Cistacythereis</u>
	<u>Cytherella punctata</u>	<u>Cytherella (Cytherella)</u>
	<u>Cytheridea castanea</u>	?
	<u>Cytheridea littoralis</u>	<u>Cyprideis</u>
x	<u>Cytheropteron stellatum</u>	
	<u>Cytherura obtusata</u>	<u>Semicytherura</u>
	<u>Loxoconcha tamarindus?</u>	<u>Loxoconcha</u>
	<u>Loxoconcha tumida</u> n. sp.	<u>Loxoconcha</u>
	<u>Paradoxostoma ensiforme</u>	<u>Paradoxostoma</u>
	<u>Pontocypris intermedia</u>	<u>Propontocypris</u>
	<u>Portocypris obtusata</u> n. sp.	( <u>Aglaocypris</u> )
	<u>Xestoleberis margaritea</u>	<u>Xestoleberis</u>

Remarks:

The placing of P. obtusata in Aglaocypris was done according to McKenzie's report. C. antiquata should be named Carinocythereis bairdi Uliczny, 1969. C. plicatula corresponds with Falunia retifastigata (Jones, 1850) and C. littoralis is Cyprideis torosa (Jones). C. stimpsoni does not correspond with the type; it represents an undescribed Cistacythereis taxon. C. obtusata is identical with Semicytherura inversa (Mueller, 1894). L. tamarindus does not correspond with the assumed species of Jones. The material of this form includes Loxoconcha



turbida Mueller, 1894. L. tumida is also reported as a new species from Besika Bay. A type locality for this species is not designated. P. ensiforme and C. punctata, are probably significantly different from their type descriptions and figures.

#### D. Crete

From Crete three loose valves of Polycopse sp. were present in the cabinet.

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- SISSING H.W. (in press). Late Cenozoic Ostracoda of the South Aegean Island Arc. Utrecht Micropaleont. Bull., 6.
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Mr. Honappa of the University of Mysore, India informs us that a colloquium on stratigraphy on micropaleontology was held at Vienna in September-October 1971 under the auspices of UNESCO and assistance by Austrian, Czechoslovakian and Hungarian paleontologists. Three papers by Honappa, Köllmann and Pokorny were on ostracoda.

At the Vth African Colloquium on Micropaleontology held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-12 April 1972, three of the papers presented (deKlasz & Uliczny, Krommelbein and Masoli) were on ostracoda. Several other ostracode papers were sent in. The proceedings will be published as a special publication of the Revista Espanola de Micropaleontologia.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, ADDRESS CHANGES, REQUESTS

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#### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON OSTRACODA FOR 1971 - PART II

ABUSHIK, A.F. Ostracoda from Silurian-Lower Devonian key sections of Podolia, in: Paleozoic ostracodes from key sections in the European part of the USSR.

"NAUKA", Moscow pp. 7-133, pl. 1-46

120 spp. and 5 ssp. described. 33 spp. and 3 ssp. new.

Walleriellidae n.fam., Carinokloadeninae n.subfam.

Walleriella, Cornikloadenina, Carinokloadenia.

Alveoliella new genera, Ulrichia (Subulrichia) new subgenus

BECKER, G., JORDAN, M.J.M. Sur Verbreitung der Ostracoden-Familie Hollinellidae BLESS & JORDAN - Mit Beschreibung neuer Funde aus dem Mittel- und Oberdevon Westeuropas. Sandk.lith.vol.52, no.5/6 pp. 537-567, 5figs, 5 pl.

8 spp., 3 new. Migration of hollinellid ostracodes caused by poor adaptability to changing environmental conditions.

- BOLD, W.A. van den Ostracoda of the coastal group of formations of Jamaica  
Trans. Gulf Coast Ass. Geol. Soc., vol. 21, pp. 325-348 8 figs.,  
5 tpls., 4 pls.  
Correlation of 8 different sections by means of ostracoda show discrepancies with Blow's correlation based on planctonic foraminifera. 22 spp. described and illustrated, 1 new.
- BOLD, W.A. van den Distribution of ostracodes in the Oligomiocene of the northern Caribbean  
Trans. Fifth Carib. Geol. Conf., Geol. Bull. no. 5, pp. 123-128, 2 figs.,  
3 tpls.
- CARBONEL, P., MOYES, J., VIGNEAUX, M. La repartition des thanatocanoses d'Ostracodes dans l'estuaire de la Gironde et ses relations avec les courants  
C.R. Acad. Sc. Paris, vol. 273, pp. 1679-1682, 1 fig.
- COLLIER, W.W. Phylogeny of the Devonian ostracod genus Ctenoloculina Bassler  
Contr. Mus. Paleont., Univ. Michigan, vol. 23, no. 23, pp. 357-376,  
3 pls., 6 figs.
- DANIELOPOL, D.L. Definition de la tribu des Hartellini nov. et remarques sur la poecilogynie de Hartiella dudichi (Ostracoda, Entocytheridae, Sphaeromicalinae)  
Trav. Inst. Speol. "Emile Racovitza", vol. 10, pp. 189-207, 8 figs.
- DUCASSE, O. Deux aspects de la limite oligo-miocène dans la région de Dax  
Bull. Soc. Borda 10pp.
- GANNING, B. On the ecology Heterocypris salinus, H. incongruens and Cypridopsis aculeata (Crustacea: Ostracoda) from Baltic brackish-water pools  
"Marine Biology" vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 271-279 9 figs., 2 tpls.
- GANNING, B. Studies on chemical, physical and biological conditions in Swedish rockpool ecosystems.  
"Ophelia", vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 51-105, 29 figs., 3 tpls.  
Ostracoda: p. 90
- GUSEVA, E.A. Late Permian Ostracoda from the Pecora coal basin in: Paleozoic ostracodes from key sections in the European part of the USSR  
"NAUKA", Moscow, pp. 184-227, pl. 53-58  
41 spp., 31 new
- HAZEL, J.E. Ostracode Biostratigraphy of the Yorktown Formation (upper Miocene and lower Pliocene) of Virginia and North Carolina

Geol.Sur.Prof.Paper 704, 13 pp.6 figs.  
Three ostracode assemblage zones proposed, two late Miocene  
one early Pliocene.

- HAZEL, J.E., HOLDEN, J.C. Ostracoda of Late Eocene Age From Eua, Tonga  
Geol.Surv.Prof.Paper 640D, VII+11 pp., 5 pls.  
Six of 31 spp. found are described the rest left in open  
nomenclature.  
Tongacythere n.gen.
- HOWE, H.V. Preliminary list of new ostracod taxa 1961-1971  
"Melanges" no.3, 28pp.
- KEMPTER, E. Batavocythere und Saxocythere, zwei neue Protocytherinae-  
Gattungen (Ostracoda) der Unterkreide  
Senck.lith.vol.52, no.5/6 pp.385-431, 8 pls.  
8 spp., 4 ssp., Four: Saxocythere tenuissima, S.tricostata  
sublabra, S.notera senilis und Batavocythere hiltermanni  
are new.
- KORNICKER, L.S. Benthic Ostracoda (Myodocopina: Cypridinacea) from the  
South Shetland Islands and the Palmer Archipelago, Antarctica  
in: Antarctic Research Series, vol.17, Biology of the Antarctic  
Seas IV, pp.167-216, 32 figs.2 tble.  
5 new spp.
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von Zalani [1929])  
Foldtani Közöny, vol.101, pp.373-379, 3 pls.  
Revision of Zalani's original types. A new subgenus:  
Candona (Serbiella) typesp. Candona (Serbiella) hastata n.sp.  
is described in an appendix.
- KOZUR, H. Die Bairdiacea der Trias - Teil I: Skulptierte Bairdiidae  
aus mitteltriassischen Flachwasserablagerungen  
Geol.Palaont.Mitt.Innsbruck, vol.1, no.3, pp.1-27, 3 pl.  
12 new spp. and ssp. from shallow water sediments.
- KOZUR, H. Die Bairdiacea der Trias - Teil II: Skulptierte Bairdiidae  
aus mitteltriassischen Tiefschelfablagerungen  
Geol.Palaont.Mitt.Innsbruck, vol.1, no.5, pp.1-21, 2 pl.  
8 new spp. and ssp. from deep water deposits, Breaks in  
continuity of development of microfauna and microflora at the  
Permó-Triassic and Norian -Rhatian boundaries are briefly discussed.
- KOZUR, H. Die Bairdiacea der Trias - Teil III: Einige neue Arten triassi-  
scher Bairdiacea und Bemerkungen zur Herkunft der Macro-  
cyprididae (Cyprididae)  
Geol.Palaont.Mitt.Innsbruck, vol.1, no.6, pp.1-18, 2pl.  
5 new spp. and ssp. Fraemacrocypris n.gen.

- LORD, A. Revision of some Lower Lias Ostracoda from Yorkshire Paleontology, vol. 14, part 4, pp. 642-665, 4 figs., 2 pls. Revision of ostracodes described in T.R. Jones 1872 and J.F. Blake 1876.
- MALZ, H. Zur Taxonomie "glattschaliger" Lias-Ostracoden Senck. leth., vol. 52, no. 5/6, pp. 433-455; 3 figs., 5 pls. Lower Jurassic Healdiid ostracoda discussed. Ogmoconcha, Ogmoconchella, Ledahia and Pseudohealdia considered separate genera. Five new spp.
- MOYES, J. Les Ostracodes miocenes de la coupe profonde de Lacanau-Ocean (Gironde) Bull. Inst. Geol. Bas. Aquitaine, no. 10, pp. 279-283
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- OLTEANU, R. Fauna des Ostracodes des depots Tortoniens de Lapugiu de Sus Inst. Geol. Mem. vol. 14, Etudes de Micropal. pp. 126-142, 9 pls. 46 spp. described and figured
- OLTEANU, R. Studiul Ostracodelor din depozitele Pannonian superioare (Zona E) de la Grosi (Banat) Dar. de seam. ale sed., vol. 57, 3. Paleont., pp. 85-101, 3 pls. 3 figs. 20 spp. from Late Pannonian sediments described. 43% of the fauna are Cyprideis heterostigma sublittoralis.
- PEYPOUQUET, J.-P. La distinction des biocenoses, thanatocenoses, paleo-thanatocenoses; probleme fondamental sur une plateforme continentale Bull. Inst. Geol. Bas. d'Aquitaine, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 191-208
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- FURI, H.S. Occurrence of Ostracodes in bottom sediments in: The Micropaleontology of Oceans, Cambridge University Press pp. 353-358, 4 figs.
- SISSINGH, W. Tricostate Trachyleberidinae (Ostracoda) from Neogene-Recent deposits of Europe Kon. Ned. Akad. van Wetensch.-Amsterdam, Proc. ser. B. vol. 74, no. 2 pp. 195-205, 4 figs.
- SISSINGH, W. Bathocythere a new genus of Ostracoda from the deep southeastern Adriatic sea.

Kon.Ned.Akad.van Wetensch.-Amsterdam,Proc.ser.B,vol.74,no.4  
pp.408-416,2 pls.,4 figs.

- SISSINGH,W. Late Cenozoic Ostracoda of the South Aegean island arch.  
(Summary of thesis) "Pressa Trajectina"-Utrecht 18 pp.
- SOHN,I.G. New late Mississippian Ostracode Genera and Species from  
Northern Alaska  
Geol Surv.Prof.Paper 711A, 24 pp.,9 pls.,3 figs.,1 tbl.  
Revision of Paraparchitacea. Cherishaeella, Shishaeella, Shivaella,  
Shemonaeella new genera, Coelonellidae n.fam.
- SZCZECZURA,J. Freshwater Ostracoda from the Paleocene of the Nemegt Basin,  
Gobi Desert,Mongolia  
in:Results of the Polish-Mongolian Paleontological Expedition  
- Part III  
Palaeontologia Polonica, no.25,pp.85-97,3 figs.,1 tbl. 4 pls.  
11 spp. described, Caganella n.gen., 4 new spp.
- TSUJI,F.I.,LYNCH,R.V.III, HANEDA,Y. Studies on the bioluminescence of the  
marine ostracod crustacean Cypridina serrata  
The Biol.Bull.vol.139,no.2,pp.386-401,6 figs.,1 tbl.
- VALENTINE,F.C. Climatic Implication of a late Pleistocene Ostracode  
Assemblage from Southeastern Virginia  
Geol.Surv.Prof.Pap. 683D,28 pp., 11 figs.,2 tble.,4 pls.  
Determination of the inner sublittoral marine climate  
represented by the ostracode assemblage of the Norfolk  
Formation of southeastern Virginia, by comparison of fossil  
and living ostracode assemblages.' 77 spp. illustrated.
- ZANINA,I.E. Lower Carboniferous Ostracoda from key sections in Kizil  
in: Paleozoic Ostracodes from key sections in the European  
part of the USSR  
NAUKA,Moscow, pp.134-183,6 pls  
27 spp.,18 new.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON OSTRACODA FOR 1972 - PART I

- BALDIS,B., ROSSI DE GARCIA,E. Algunos ostracodos del Llandasiense-  
Caradociense de la Republica Argentina  
Rev.Espan.de Micropal.vol. 4, no.1,pp.19-22,2 figs.  
4 Ordovician sp.
- BATE,R.H.,EAST,B.A., The structure of the ostracode carapace  
LETHAIA,vol.5,no.2,pp.177-194,11 figs.  
Ultrastrucutre studies of 3 Recent and 1 Cretaceous ostracode spp.
- BLESS,M.J.M.,JORDAN,H. Ostracodes of the family Hollinellidae  
Med.Rijke Geol.Dienst,ser.C-V-3,no.1,86 pp.,35 pls. 50 tble.,  
2 figs.

Bibliographic data, short description and illustration of all spp. included in the family Hollinallidae BLESS & JORDAN 1971. Detailed bibliography.

- POAG, C.W. New Ostracode species from the Chickasawhay Formation (Oligocene) of Alabama and Mississippi.  
Rev. Esp. de Micropal. vol 4, no. 1, pp. 65-96, 6 pls.  
26 new spp., including the oldest known spp. of Orionina
- ROSSI DE GARCIA, E. Cuvillierina, nuevo genero de ostracodo  
Rev. Esp. de Micropal., vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 23-26  
New genus from the Pleistocene of Argentina
- ROSSI DE GARCIA, E. Ostracodes del Carbonifero del sistema de Tepual  
Rev. Esp. de Micropal. vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 27-29, 1 fig.  
First Carboniferous ostracoda from Argentina
- SISSINGH, W. Ostracodes from the Sahelian near Carnot, N. Algeria.  
Kon. Ned. Akad. van Wetensch.-Amsterdam, Proc. ser. B. 75, no. 1  
pp. 84-95, 1 pl., 1 tbi.
- SOHN, I.G., KORNICKER, L.S. Predation of Schistomiasis Vector Snails by Ostracoda (Crustacea)  
Science, vol. 175 pp. 1258-1259, 1 fig.  
'An ostracod species of Cypratta is an effective predator in laboratory experiments on 1 to 3 day old Biomphalaria glabrata, a vector snail of the blood fluke that causes the tropical and subtropical disease schistosomiasis'.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR "THE OSTRACODOLOGIST" TO

EPHRAIM GERRY  
P.O.B. 5283  
JERUSALEM ISRAEL.

Notice

Colleagues who sent no acknowledgement please do so, giving exact mailing address. Those who did so within the last two years, please disregard this notice.

E. Gerry.