

Nous le trouvons même comme Constantin Mélitiniotis chez un χαροφύλαξ de la Grande Église, cité par Allatius in Graecia Orthodoxa¹ et par M. Gédéon, dans sa nomenclature des archivistes du Patriarchat grec². Migne a publié un traité de ce Const. Mélitiniotis³, ainsi que celui d'un certain Théodore M⁴. Un autre s'appelle Kallistos M. Nous ignorons s'il existait une relation entre eux et le traducteur.

Le nom de l'auteur Perse nous est également inconnu; nous ne pouvons même pas le présumer, car la composition des antidotaires (Al Ekra-batin) chez les Perses et les Arabes (Razis, Messue, Nedzib el Din etc.) étant très fréquente. D'ailleurs un grand nombre d'entre eux a été conservé jusqu'à nos jours. En outre, il est reconnu que les Orientaux se sont surtout occupés de la pharmacologie et de la thérapeutique, qu'ils ont enrichies d'une foule de médicaments hindous et persans et des compositions nouvelles plus compliquées. C'est ce qui explique l'apparition en Orient, tout abord, de boutiques spéciales destinées à préparer et vendre au public ces préparations pharmaceutiques.

Avant de terminer je considère comme indispensable de fixer l'attention sur la nécessité de la fondation chez nous en Grèce d'un «Institut des Études Orientales», qui peut attirer des savants grecs les plus instruits en ces langues. L'importance d'une telle Institution pour l'histoire et la littérature grecques est tellement évidente. Il suffit de rappeler que des textes mêmes des anciens ouvrages grecs, perdus en original⁵, restent encore en traductions orientales. A ce point de vue l'Académie d'Athènes sera heureuse sans doute d'y pouvoir beaucoup remédier.

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΜΗ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ

ΥΔΡΟΒΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ.—A survey of the Fresh-water Biology of Corfu, with special reference to the Entomostraca and Culicidae*, by *Dr. Th. Stephanides*. Ἀνεκοινώθη ὑπὸ κ. Ἀριστ. Κούζη.

Corfu, the northmost of the major Ionian Islands, lies on the NW coast of Greece between Lat. 39°21'–39°49' N and Long. 19°40'–20°10' E

¹ 2, p. 645. ² Μνεία τῶν πρὸ ἔμοῦ, σ. 34. ³ Migne, Vol. 141, p. 1032. ⁴ Ibid. 149, p. 988.

⁵ Voyez: ΓΑΛΗΝΟΥ, Περὶ ἀνατομικῶν ἐγχειρήσεων. Traduit d'arabe par A. P. Kousis (avec le texte arabe), Athènes, 1912.

* Θ. ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΔΟΥ.—Μελέτη ἐπὶ τῆς ὑδροβιολογίας τῶν γλυκῶν ὑδάτων τῆς Κερκύρας καὶ ἰσὶα τῶν ἐντομοστράκων καὶ τῶν κωνόπων.

Greenw. Its length is 60 and its greatest breadth 28 kil. Corfu is, on the whole, rocky and mountainous; its highest peak, Mt. Pantokrator, reaches an altitude of 916 metres. The mountain regions are mostly of a limestone nature, but sandstones and clays prevail in the valleys. All the geological periods (systems) are represented from the Neotriassic to the Pleistocene, including Modern Alluviums. The fauna and flora of the island are those of the NE Mediterranean basin.

The climate is warm-temperate. Snow-falls are rare. Rain is abundant in Spring, Autumn and Winter, with a 3 to 6 months Summer drought. The max. daily temperature rarely rises higher than 34° C. during July, the hottest month, or falls below 0° in Winter.

The physical conditions of Corfu may be considered fairly representative of a great part of Greece and of the Balkan Peninsula in general. A biological survey of the fresh-water life of the island should therefore have a wide radius of interest as many of the organisms would also be met with in the neighbouring territories. At the same time it is not unlikely that, owing to insular conditions, the original Balkan fauna and flora may have been conserved in a purer form than on the mainland.

My studies comprise the years 1912-1915 and 1930-1937 inclusive, during which I examined over 400 bodies of water, from ditches and pools to small lakes. Without presuming to have achieved anything like a complete catalogue, I think that I may claim to have listed most of the commoner and more typical forms of fresh-water life to be found in Corfu.

ENTOMOSTRACA

Order PHYLLOPODA

Suborder *Euphyllopoda* Family *Branchipodidae*

Genus **Chirocephalus**

1.—*Chirocephalus kerkyrensis* PESTA 1936:

This species was established by Prof. Dr Otto Pesta of Vienna from specimens found by myself in Corfu on the 25-1-1936.

It is the only representative of the suborder on the island and flourishes both in large and in small bodies of water from the end of November to the middle of February. It is a curious fact that *C. kerkyrensis* seems to be confined to the central region of the island, within an area of not more than 24 square kilom. It thrives apparently only in bodies of water which

are completely dry in Summer; it is plentiful for instance in a temporary marsh not more than 300 metres distant from the permanent lakelet Skotini, yet non-existent in the latter body of water.

Suborder *Cladocera* Family *Daphnidae*

Genus **Daphnia**

The *Cladocera* are well represented in Corfu, some members of that suborder being generally found in most fresh-water collections.

1.—*Daphnia magna* STRAUS 1820:

Not, on the whole, a common species in Corfu and generally confined to slightly brackish (about 2‰ NaCl) pools along the sea-shore. During the Winter months of 1912, 1913 and 1914 great swarms of *D. magna* were to be found in the ditches on the seaward side of the main-road following the coast beyond Potamo bridge. Not a single specimen was present in 1915, nor did I again meet with *D. magna* until the 13-5-36. The sudden disappearance of *D. magna* and its reappearance after many years in almost the same spot is of interest and has its parallel in the similar behaviour of the genus *Moina* to be referred to subsequently.

2.—*Daphnia psittacea* BAIRD 1850:

Plentiful in ditches, pools, ponds and lakelets where it sometimes occurs in swarms. It seems to be restricted to the same localities as *Chirocephalus kerkyrensis* PESTA and is only met with from November to March.

3.—*Daphnia pulex* DE GEER 1778:

Found in ditches and small pools containing clear water and plenty of aquatic vegetation. Present throughout the year, but commonest in Winter and early Spring when it often occurs in swarms.

4.—*Daphnia pulex* var. *pennata* O. F. MÜLLER:

As far as Corfu is concerned, this form is characteristic of well fauna together with *Cyclops stephanidesi* KIEFER and *Cypria ophthalmica* JURINE. Present throughout the year, but very rare in Aug. and Sept. In Febr., March and April it is sometimes so numerous as to give a pinkish tint to the water.

5.—*Daphnia pulex* var. *obtusa* KURZ:

Very common in small and shallow temporary pools.

Genus **Simocephalus**

6.—*Simocephalus vetulus* O. F. MÜLLER 1776.

7.—*Simocephalus exspinosus* KOCH 1841:

The first of these is the commonest and most plentiful *Cladoceran* of Corfu being found throughout the year, often in countless swarms, in all bodies of water. The second species is rarer and generally restricted to slightly brackish pools in the vicinity of the sea.

Genus **Scapholeberis**

8.—*Scapholeberis kingi* G. O. SARS:

This is a rare species, not often signalled in Europe, and its appearances in Corfu are very erratic. It was present in swarms on the 23-5-37 in Lake Kounoupaina although I had examined this same meer on the 27-2-36 without meeting with any specimens. On the 2-10-37 no *Scapholeberis* were to be found. A certain number of *S. kingi* were obtained on the 30-10-37 from a shallow, fresh-water swamp on the W. shore of the Antinotissa Lagoon.

Genus **Ceriodaphnia**

This genus is exceedingly common, mostly in small and medium bodies of water, and is represented by the following species of which the first two are the most plentiful.

9.—*Ceriodaphnia reticulata typica* JURINE 1820.

10.—*Ceriodaphnia reticulata* var. *kurzi* STINGELIN.

11.—*Ceriodaphnia reticulata* var. *serrata* G. O. SARS.

12.—*Ceriodaphnia affinis* LILLJEBORG.

13.—*Ceriodaphnia dubia* RICHARD.

14.—*Ceriodaphnia laticaudata* P. E. MÜLLER 1867.

Genus **Moina**.

15.—*Moina salinarum* GURNEY.

A very rare Corfu species and only observed in a shallow, weedy ditch kept full, even in Summer, by the drip from a damp clay bank. I found *M. salinarum* in swarms on the 27-6-35 although I had examined this same ditch on the 14-5-35 without meeting with a single specimen. They were still swarming on the 12-10-35 but had disappeared completely by the 9-11-35. This ditch had been under observation since 1912 and *Moina* had never occurred in it before. *M. salinarum* was observed in the same spot during the Summers of 1936 and 1937. It is a rare European form.

16.—*Moina belli* GURNEY.

A very rare species, only signalled in Europe in the Channel island of Guernsey, but commoner in S. Africa. I first observed it in Corfu on the

27-8-35 in a small pool kept full by seepage from a clay bank and also (3-7-36) in the same ditch as *M. salinarum*. The ephippium of *M. belli* had never yet been observed until I met with some ephippium-bearing females on the 23-7-36. The ephippium contains two eggs¹.

17.—*Moina rectirostris* LEYDIG 1860:

Sometimes very plentiful in swamps by the sea-shore.

Family *Macrothricidae*

Genus **Macrothrix**

This genus is represented by two species, the first common, the second on the whole rare though it is occasionally met with in swarms. They are:

18.—*Macrothrix hirsuticornis* NORMAN and BRADY 1867.

19.—*Macrothrix rosea* JURINE 1820.

Family *Chydoridae*

Represented by the following species:

20.—*Oxyurella tenuicaudis* SARS 1862.

21.—*Leydigia quadrangularis* LEYDIG 1860.

22.—*Alona rectangula* SARS 1861.

23.—*Alona affinis* LEYDIG 1860.

24.—*Dunhevedia crassa* KING.

25.—*Pleuroxus hastatus* SARS 1862.

26.—*Chydorus sphaericus* O. F. MÜLLER 1785.

27.—*Alonella excisa* FISCHER 1854.

28.—*Camptocercus rectirostris* SCHOEDLER 1862.

29.—*Graptoleberis testudinaria* FISCHER 1848.

All the above, with the exception of the two last, are fairly common in small and medium bodies of water. *Chydorus sphaericus* is exceedingly plentiful everywhere and at all times of the year.

Order COPEPODA

Suborder *Calanoida* Subfamily *Diaptominae*

The Corfu *Copepoda* are exceedingly abundant both as regards fresh, brackish-water and marine forms. As far as the first are concerned, two categories may be noted: Those which are to be observed throughout the year, and those which disappear from their habitats even before these have been dried up by the Summer drought. Good examples of the former are

¹ On the Ephippium of *Moina belli* GURNEY, by Dr THEODORE STEPHANIDES, *Archiv für Hydrobiologie*, 31, 29-1-37.

Cyclops prasinus FISCHER and *Cyclops agilis* KOCH, and of the latter *Diaptomus serbicus* GJORGIEVITSCH which is only met with from December to March although the pools in which it is found are still full of water.

1.—*Eudiaptomus vulgaris* SCHMEIL 1896.

Very common both in shallow and in permanent bodies of water, often in swarms. Throughout the year excepting Aug. Max. in Winter and Spring.

2.—*Diaptomus serbicus* GJORGIEVITSCH 1907.

Not very common in Corfu and found almost exclusively in small, shallow pools. Only present from Dec. to March, inclusive.

3.—*Arctodiaptomus dudichi* KIEFER, var. *stephanidesi* PESTA 1935.

This variety was established by Prof. O. Pesta from specimens sent by myself in 1935. It is generally found, sometimes in swarms, in small, shallow, swampy pools in the vicinity of the sea-shore. In these it assumes a dark or bright orange-red colour. In the larger ponds it is generally paler, sometimes even quite colourless. From Oct. to April, inclusive.

4.—*Arctodiaptomus steindachneri* J. RICHARD, var. *kerkyrensis* PESTA 1935.

This variety was also established by Prof. O. Pesta from specimens I sent him in 1935. It is the commonest of the Corfu Diaptomi and is present in most bodies of water throughout the year with the exception of July, Aug. and Sept.

5.—*Hemidiaptomus gurneyi* ROY, var. *stephanidesi* PESTA 1936.

Like the previous two, this variety was established by Prof. O. Pesta from specimens I sent him from Corfu. It is the largest Corfu *Copepod*, the female sometimes attaining a length of 4,7 mm. exclusive of the furcal setae. It is found, often in swarms, in large and small bodies of water which *dry up* during the Summer. The area *H. gurneyi* (as also that of *D. serbicus*) coincides with that of *Ch. kerkyrensis*, but is slightly larger. It is present from Nov. to March inclusive. *H. gurneyi* has not been signalled in Europe before, the typical form being native to Algeria and Tunis.

Family *Pseudodiaptomidae*

Genus *Calanipeda*

6.—*Calanipeda aquaedulcis* KRITSCHAGIN 1873.

A very common form found, often in swarms, throughout the year but especially in Winter and early Spring. It is most abundant in brackish waters along the coast with a NaCl content of 6 to 15‰, but its total

range is from waters which are almost fresh (about 1⁰/₀₀ NaCl) to those which have practically the same salinity as sea-water (33⁰/₀₀ NaCl).

Suborder *Cyclopoida*Family *Cyclopidae*Genus **Halicyclops**

7.—*Halicyclops rotundipes* KIEFER.

Found in the same habitats as *C. aquaedulcis*; sometimes very plentiful, but never met with in swarms. From Nov. to June, inclusive.

Genus **Cyclops**

8.—*Cyclops prasinus* FISCHER 1860.

9.—*C. agilis* KOCH 1838:

Both the above are very common and are sometimes met with in swarms in all bodies of water throughout the year.

10.—*Cyclops fimbriatus* FISCHER 1853.

11.—*Cyclops fimbriatus* FISCHER var. *abnobensis* KIEFER 1928.

The first is not uncommon in slowly *running* water all the year round. The second is very rare.

12.—*Cyclops affinis* SARS 1862.

13.—*Cyclops phaleratus* KOCH 1838.

These two forms are rarely met with free swimming although they can generally be obtained in fair numbers at all times of the year by scraping or squeezing out the decayed stems of *Typha latifolia* and other aquatic plants.

14.—*Cyclops furcifer* CLAUS 1857.

This is one of the seasonal forms as I have never found it earlier than the 2nd October or later than the 12th June. It disappears entirely during the Summer although it is one of the most plentiful of the Winter species, being often met with in swarms in all waters but especially in shallow pools and ditches.

15.—*Cyclops viridis* JURINE 1820.

A very common species excepting during Aug. and Sept. As with many of the *Copepoda*, it is often parasited by various species of *Colacium*, *Vorticella* and *Periacineta*; sometimes too by *Carchesium polypinum* KENT.

16.—*Cyclops bicuspidatus* CLAUS, var. *lubocki* BRADY 1868.

Extremely plentiful in Corfu in all bodies of water. It is often stated to be more plentiful in *brackish* water, but I have not confirmed this in Corfu where it seems equally numerous in brackish pools by the sea-shore and in waters distant from the sea. I have even found specimens in a

rain-water cistern on Mt. Pandokrator at an altitude of 916 meters. In spite of a special search I have never found *C. bicuspidatus typicus* with 17 jointed antenna in the island.

17.—*Cyclops bisetosus* REHBERG 1880.

18.—*Cyclops crassicaudis* SARS 1863.

The former is found occasionally in fair numbers in small, temporary pools and ditches from Nov. to March, inclusive. The latter is very rare and only found in limited numbers in small temporary pools. The Corfu specimens seem identical with the var. *cretensis* KIEFER.

19.—*Cyclops varicans* SARS 1862.

20.—*Cyclops bicolor* SARS 1863.

Both these forms, especially the former, are somewhat rare. *C. varicans* is almost never found free-swimming, but can generally be obtained by squeezing out decayed leaves of *Typha latifolia* L.

21.—*Cyclops planus* GURNEY 1909:

Is an exceedingly rare form in Corfu and I have only found it in Oct. in an excavation dug into a clay bank when it had just begun to fill from the first Autumn rains. The male, which to my knowledge had never been described before, was observed by myself on the 26-10-36. It is slightly smaller than the female, with a length of 0,7-0,76 mm.

22.—*Cyclops stephanidesi* KIEFER 1938.

23.—*Cyclops dybowski* LANDE 1890.

The former, as already mentioned, is characteristic of well fauna. The latter is found in medium and large ponds. It is generally rare, but on the 2-10-37 it was present in swarms in Lake Kounoupaina.

Suborder *Harpacticoida*

The *Harpacticoida* are very numerous in Corfu, especially in brackish waters. I have found the following:

24.—*Canuella perplexa* T. SCOTT 1893.

Brackish waters from 4 to 15‰ NaCl; especially in the latter concentrations. Common.

25.—*Tachidius littoralis* POPPE 1881.

Brackish waters at the mouth of River Potamos. Not common.

26.—*Nitocra lacustris* SCHMANKEWITSCH 1875:

Fairly plentiful in brackish waters ranging from 4 to 25‰ NaCl.

27.— *Nitocra spinipes* BOECK 1865:

Gregarious with *N. lacustris* but much rarer.

28.— *Mesochra* sp. (*heldti* MONARD 1935?).

With the above in concentrations of 10-25⁰/₀₀ NaCl.

29.— *Canthocamptus staphylinus* JURINE 1820.

Apparently extremely rare. Fresh-water.

30.— *Bryocamptus minutus* CLAUS 1863.

31.— *Bryocamptus pygmaeus* G. O. SARS 1863.

32.— *Attheyella crassa* G. O. SARS 1852.

Not very common, especially the latter. In fresh-water and damp mosses.

33.— *Brehmiella wulmeri* KERHERVÉ 1914.

34.— *Brehmiella trispinosa* BRADY 1880:

The first is the commonest of the Corfu *Harpacticoida* and is often found in swarms in shallow, temporary collections of water from Nov. to April. *B. trispinosa* is very much rarer; fresh-water.

35.— *Cletocamptus retrogressus* SCHMANKEWITSCH 1875.

36.— *Cletocamptus confluens* SCHMEIL 1894:

Both these forms are found, sometimes in swarms, in brackish pools and ditches by the coast. The first is met with in salinities of 3 8⁰/₀₀ and the second of about 10⁰/₀₀ NaCl.

37.— *Nannopus palustris* BRADY 1880:

Fairly common in Potamos River, a small, sluggish stream, at a spot where, according to the tides, the waters are quite fresh or show a salinity of 5-15⁰/₀₀ NaCl. Bottom of fine, clayey mud.

38.— *Horsicella brevicornis* VAN DOUWE 1905:

A rare form confined, in Corfu, to slightly brackish waters with a salinity of 3-6⁰/₀₀ NaCl.

Order OSTRACODA

Family Cypridae Subfamily Ilyocyprinae

As with the *Copepoda*, the *Ostracoda* fall into two categories: Those which are always found and those which disappear at certain seasons although their habitats may not have dried up. *Cyprinotus incongruens* RAMD. and *Cypridopsis vidua* O. F. M. are examples of the former; *Cypris pubera* O. F. M. and *Cypris bispinosa* LUCAS of the latter.

1.— *Ilyocypris gibba* RAMDOHR 1808.

2.— *Ilyocypris bispinata* (KOCH) SARS.

3.— *Ilyocypris bradyi* G. O. SARS 1890.

4.— *Ilyocypris getica* MASI.

5.— *Ilyocypris australiensis* G. O. SARS:

With the exception of the two last, these forms are all plentiful in fresh-water, especially *I. biplicata*. *I. getica* is rare; *I. australiensis* has not been seen by myself but a specimen was identified by Mr Walter Klie amongst some material I had sent him from a marshy tract by the sea-shore.

Subfamily *Cyprinae*

6.— *Notrodromos persica* GURNEY 1921:

Not rare, but only found apparently in one restricted region of the Island on the N. W. shore of Halikiopoulos Lagoon. Throughout the year.

7.— *Cypris pubera* O. F. MÜLLER 1776-1785:

Not widely distributed, but often present in swarms in shallow, weedy pools. Also in slightly brackish ($2\text{-}4\text{‰}$ NaCl) swamps by the sea-shore.

8.— *Cypris bispinosa* LUCAS:

One of the commonest and most plentiful of the Corfu *Ostracoda*. In all bodies of water from Oct. to June, inclusive.

9.— *Eucypris virens* JURINE 1820:

Very numerous in all bodies of water from Nov. to May. Males are occasionally met with.

10.— *Eucypris kerkyrensis* STEPHANIDES 1937.

A rare form only found in Winter and in limited numbers in two shallow and slightly brackish ($2\text{-}4\text{‰}$ NaCl) ditches by the sea-shore.

11.— *Eucypris elongata* STEPHANIDES 1937:

A rare form. Only found in small numbers during the Winter both in large and small bodies of water, preferably the latter.

12.— *Herpetocypris reptans* BAIRD 1835.

13.— *Herpetocypris chevreuxi* SARS.

14.— *Herpetocypris strigata* O. F. MÜLLER.

15.— *Ilyodromus olivacens* BRADY and NORMAN:

With the exception of *H. strigata* which is apparently very rare in Corfu, the other forms are common, especially *I. olivacens* which is often met with in countless swarms in small mountain rills.

16.— *Cyprinotus incongruens* RAMDOHR 1808.

17.— *Cyprinotus salina* BRADY 1866.

18.— *Cyprinotus fretensis* BRADY.

19.— *C. inaequalis* BRONSTEIN 1928:

C. incongruens is probably, on the whole, the commonest Corfu *Ostracod* and is found throughout the year in all waters but especially shallow ditches, pools and swamps where it is often present in swarms. *C. salina* is observed in slightly brackish (up to 5‰ NaCl) pools by the sea-shore. *C. fretensis* is usually found in slowly running waters. *C. inaequivalvis* is very rare and was only found once (28-7-35) in a small pool on the W. coast of the island.

20.—*Cypridopsis vidua* O. F. MÜLLER 1776.

21.—*Cypridopsis parva* G. W. MÜLLER 1900.

22.—*Cypridopsis aculeata* COSTA.

23.—*Cypridopsis hartwigi* G. W. MÜLLER 1900.

24.—*Cypridopsis newtoni* BRADY and ROBERTSON.

25.—*Potamocypris fulva* BRADY.

26.—*Potamocypris maculata* ALM 1914:

With the exception of *C. newtoni*, all the above forms are common and sometimes occur in swarms in all waters.

Subfamily *Candocyprinae*

27.—*Cyclocypris scrobiculata* KLIE 1936:

This species was established by Mr Walter Klie from specimens sent to him by myself in 1935. It is not, on the whole, a common species although it may occasionally be found in swarms in medium and large ponds.

28.—*Cypria ophthalmica* JURINE 1820:

This species is found almost exclusively in wells. It is often parasited by *Lagenophrys labiata* WALL., as many as 25 being sometimes observed on the same specimen.

29.—*Physocypria kerkyrensis* KLIE:

This species was also established by Mr Klie. It occurs, often in countless swarms, in ponds and wells throughout the year, but with a max. in early Autumn.

30.—*Candona neglecta* SARS 1887:

Common in fresh waters from Oct. to March, inclusive.

Family *Cytheridae*

31.—*Cyprideis litoralis* BRADY.

32.—*Loxococoncha gauthieri* KLIE:

Both these forms are common in brackish waters by the coast in salinities of 2 to 25‰ NaCl, but especially in the higher concentrations.

33.— *Cytherois stephanidesi* KLIE 1938:

This *Ostracod* was found in swarms in a shallow ditch by the sea-shore with a salinity of 4 to 6⁰/₀₀ NaCl. It is apparently not widely distributed as I have only met with it in this one spot.

I N S E C T A

Order DIPTERA

Family *Culicidae* Subfamily *Culicinae*

Tribe *Culicini*

The *Culicini* which I have met with so far in Corfu are the following:

- 1.— *Culex pipiens* L. 1758. Extremely common.
- 2.— *Culex laticinctus* EDWARDS 1913. Common.
- 3.— *Culex perexiguus* THEOBALD 1903. Not very common.
- 4.— *Culex tipuliformis* THEOB. 1901. Apparently rare.
- 5.— *Neoculex apicalis* ADAMS 1903. Very common.
- 6.— *Neoculex hortensis* FICALBI 1889. Common.
- 7.— *Barraudius modestus* FICALBI 1890. Very rare.
- 8.— *Theobaldia annulata* SCHRANK 1770. Common.
- 9.— *Theobaldia longearcolata* MAQUART 1838. Very common.
- 10.— *Stegomyia fasciata* FABRICIUS 1805. Very common.
- 11.— *Finlaya geniculatus* OLIVIER 1791. Apparently rare.
- 12.— *Ochlerotatus pulchritarsis* RONDANI 1872. Not very common.
- 13.— *Ochlerotatus zammitii* THEOBALD 1903. Not common.
- 14.— *Ochlerotatus detritus* HALIDAY 1833. Extremely common.
- 15.— *Uranotaenia unguiculata* EDWARDS 1913. Apparently rare.

Tribe *Anophelini*

- 16.— *Anopheles maculipennis* MEIGEN 1804. Common.
- 17.— *Anopheles elutus* EDWARDS:

Probably as common or commoner than *A. maculipennis*, but I have not worked out this subject.

- 18.— *Anopheles bifurcatus* L. 1758. Very common.
- 19.— *Anopheles plumbens* STEPHENS 1828. Rare.
- 20.— *Myzomyia super pictus* GRASSI 1900. Not very common.

CONCLUSION

The study of the Corfu fresh-water biology has so far produced the following new species and varieties:

- 1.— *Chirocephalus kerkyrensis* PESTA 1936.
- 2.— *Arctodiaptomus dudichi* KIEFER, var. *stephanidesi* PESTA 1935.

- 3.— *Arctodiptomus steindachneri* RICHARD, var. *kerkyrensis* PESTA 1935.
- 4.— *Hemidiptomus gurneyi* ROY, var. *stephanidesi* PESTA 1936.
- 5.— *Cyclops stephanidesi* KIEFER 1938.
- 6.— *Eucypris kerkyrensis* STEPHANIDES 1937.
- 7.— *Eucypris elongata* STEPHANIDES 1937.
- 8.— *Cyclocypris scrobiculata* KLIE 1936.
- 9.— *Physocypris kerkyrensis* KLIE 1936.
- 10.— *Cytherois stephanidesi* KLIE 1938.

It has also given information on the ephippium of *Moina belli* GURNEY and the male of *Cyclops planus* GURNEY.

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΙΣ

Ἔχω τὴν τιμὴν ν' ἀνακοινώσω τῇ Ἀκαδημίᾳ Ἀθηνῶν ἐργασίαν τοῦ ἱατροῦ κ. Θεοδώρου Στεφανίδου ἐπὶ τῆς ὑδροβιολογίας τῶν γλυκέων ὑδάτων τῆς Κερκύρας καὶ ἰδίᾳ τῶν ἔντομοστράκων καὶ τῶν κωνώπων.

Ἡ ἐργασία στηρίζεται ἐπὶ ἐρευνῶν γενομένων κατὰ τὰ ἔτη 1912-15 καὶ 1930-38, καθ' ἃ ἐξήτασεν ἄνω τῶν 400 λιμνῶν, ἐλῶν, τελμάτων, ρυακίων, τάφρων καὶ λάκκων εἰς διάφορα μέρη τῆς νήσου· οὕτω δ' ἐπετεύχθη ἡ περιγραφή τῶν κοινοτέρων καὶ συνηθέστερον ἀπαντῶντων εἰδῶν τῶν ὑδροβίων ὀργανισμῶν τῆς Κερκύρας, ἧτοι:

30 εἰδῶν Φυλλοπόδων 42 εἰδῶν Κωπηπόδων 37 εἰδῶν Ὀστρακόδων

Ἡ μελέτη αὕτη εἶναι λίαν ἐνδιαφέρουσα καθ' ὅσον ὀλίγισταί τοιαῦται ἐργασίαι ἔχουσι δημοσιευθῆ ἐν Ἑλλάδι. Ἐκ ταύτης καταφαίνεται ὅτι ἐκτὸς τῶν κοινῶν κοσμοπολιτικῶν μορφῶν, ὡς αἱ *Daphnia pulex*, *Chydorus sphericus*, *Cyclops prasinus* κτλ., ἡ Κέρκυρα παρουσιάζει καὶ τινὰς σπανιωτέρας καὶ πλέον τοπικὰς μορφὰς, αἵτινες φαίνονται μαρτυροῦσαι περὶ τῆς συγγενείας τῆς ὑδροζωικῆς πανίδος τῆς νήσου μετὰ τῆς τῆς Β. Ἀφρικῆς καὶ τῆς Δ. Ἀσίας, τὰς δὲ μορφὰς ταύτας περιγράφει ὁ κ. Στεφανίδης.

Εἰς τὴν Κέρκυραν ἀνευρέθησαν ἐπίσης ὀργανισμοὶ ἀποτελοῦντες 10 νέα ὅλως εἶδη διὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην. Παρατηρήθησαν δ' ἐκτὸς τούτων διὰ πρώτην φοράν τὸ ἐφίππιον τοῦ *Moina belli* GURNEY καὶ ὁ ἄρρην τοῦ *Cyclops planus* GURNEY.

Περαιτέρω εἶδη κωνώπων ἐν Κερκύρᾳ εὔρε 22, ἐξ ὧν 5 εἶδη ἀνωφελῶν.

Ἐκ τῶν εἰδῶν τούτων τὸ πλέον διαδεδομένον εἶναι ὁ *Anopheles bifurcatus*, τὴν δευτέραν θέσιν κατέχει ὁ *Anopheles maculipennis*.

Ὅσον ἀφορᾷ εἰς τὸ Β' μέρος τῆς πραγματείας τῆς συνοπτικῆς δηλαδὴ ἐπιθεωρήσεως τῆς ἐν γένει χλωρίδος καὶ πανίδος τῶν γλυκέων ὑδάτων τῆς Κερκύρας, ἐν τούτῳ ὁ συγγραφεὺς ἀναφέρει 785 εἶδη συμπεριλαμβανομένων τῶν ἔντομοστράκων καὶ τῶν κωνώπων.