

and Marshall,¹³ in 1931, corrected the systematic nomenclature and have listed the species as *Listroderes costirostris* Schoenherr. As to the advisability of adopting this specific name in America, Buchanan has also kindly given his views as follows:

The citing of *obliquus* in the Schenkling catalogue as an aberration ('ab.') indicates that the compilers regard it as some sort of a subordinate form, but not an absolute synonym, of *costirostris*; and, until the two are found to be synonymous through an examination of the type specimens or through other means, it would seem preferable to continue the use of the name *obliquus* Gyll. in North American literature, either as *obliquus* alone or as *costirostris* ab. *obliquus*.

The common name, vegetable weevil, was approved by the American Association of Economic Entomologists in 1931.¹⁴

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NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES ON GASTROTRICHA

(1) THE genus *Dactylopodola* Strand:

Dactylopodella Remane, 1926, *Zeits. Morph. Ökol.*, 5: 664 non G. O. Sars, 1905, *Crust. Norway*, 5: 131 (Copepoda).

Dactylopodola Strand, March, 1929, *Acta Univ. Latv.*, 20: 5.

Dactylopodalia Remane, 30 May, 1929, *Kükenthal and Krumbach, Handb. Zool.*, 2 (4): 130.

Professor Embrik Strand kindly informed me personally of the month of publication of his paper. As a consequence of the above synonymy it is necessary to form the new family name Dactylopodolidae in place of Dactylopodellidae Remane 1927 and Dactylopodaliidae Remane 1929, and also the new combinations *Dactylopodola baltica* (Remane) and *Dactylopodola typhle* (Remane).

(2) *Lepidodermella* nom. nov.:

Lepidoderma Zelinka, 1889, *Zeits. wiss. Zool.*, 49: 300 non Reuss, 1856, *Denks. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, 10: 83 (Eurypterida).

As I can not find that this homonym has ever been corrected, I propose here as a substitute the name *Lepidodermella*. We have, hence, the new combinations *Lepidodermella squammata* (Dujardin), *Lepidodermella concinna* (Stokes), *Lepidodermella ocellata* (Metschnikov) and *Lepidodermella zelinkai* (Konsuloff).

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¹³ S. Schenkling and G. A. K. Marshall, "Curculionidae: Cyliodorrhininae." *Coleopterorum Catalogus* (Berlin, Junk, 1931), pars. 114, p. 7, Feb. 12, 1931. (Bibliography.)

¹⁴ *Jour. Econ. Ent.*, 24: 1291, 1303. 1931.

MALVACEOUS PLANTS AS A CAUSE OF "PINK WHITE" IN STORED EGGS

A TYPE of deterioration in stored eggs in which the egg white becomes pink, and the yolk becomes large, salmon colored and watery in consistency, but turns rubbery when cooked, has caused severe losses in the United States in past years. Eggs from hens fed raw cottonseed products have been known to suffer the same or a similar type of deterioration, but most examples of "pink white" eggs on the market have come from flocks to which cottonseed products were not available.

It was discovered in this laboratory that the extracted yolk fat of "pink white" eggs, and also of fresh eggs from hens fed cottonseed oil gave the Halphen test for cottonseed. It was also discovered that seeds of certain members of the family Malvaceae (other than cotton) notably *Malva parviflora*, *Lavatera assurgentiflora* and *Althaea* sp. gave positive Halphen tests. Consequently, groups of hens were fed rations containing seeds of *Malva parviflora* and of *Lavatera assurgentiflora*. Eggs from these birds gave a positive Halphen test and also turned pink after a period of storage, while eggs from the same birds, before the seeds were added to the rations, gave a negative test and did not turn pink after the same period of storage.

It is concluded that these and possibly other members of the family Malvaceae when eaten by laying hens may become responsible for "pink white" deterioration in stored eggs. *Malva parviflora* is a common weed in poultry districts and is more available to poultry than other members of the family, so that this species is probably the important cause of "pink white" deterioration.

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INCOMPLETE NUCLEAR DIVISIONS AND NOT AMITOSIS IN THE TAPETUM OF THE EUSPORANGIATE FERNS

IN 1913 the writer began an investigation of the nature of the nuclear divisions in the tapetum of *Botrychium virginianum* (L.) Swarz. He was soon led to the conclusion that the nuclei undergo incomplete divisions similar to those described by him in *Nephrodium hirtipes* Hk.¹

As a result of this investigation, extending over a period of two decades, the writer has been convinced that the amitotic divisions described by some workers as occurring in the tapetum of the *eusporangiate* filicales do not take place.

¹ W. N. Steil, "Apogamy in *Nephrodium hirtipes* Hk." *Ann. Bot.*, 33: 109-133, 1919.