

BERTIELLA, NEW NAME FOR THE CESTODE GENUS
BERTIA BLANCHARD, 1891.

THE generic name *Bertia* was proposed by Ancey, 1888, with *Nanina cambodgiensis* Reeve, a member of the family Limacidae, as type. *Berteia* is a genus of diptera.

In 1891, R. Blanchard, overlooking the fact that the name *Bertia* was preoccupied, proposed it as a name for a cestode genus which has *Bertia Studeri* as type species.

In place of *Bertia* Blanchard, 1891, we here-with propose *Bertiella* Stiles & Hassall, 1902; which takes *Bertiella Studeri* (Blanchard 1891) as type.

On a former occasion, we changed the name *Levinsonia* to *Levinsoniella* on the same nomenclatural grounds (rule of homonyms), and several colleagues have expressed surprise that the new name should be so similar to the old. This selection of the old name as the initial portion of the new name is made deliberately and with a certain definite purpose, namely, in order to produce as little change as possible, both in the name itself and in the position of the generic and specific names in an alphabetical index. It is in line with the change of *Trichina* to *Trichinella*, *Dicrocoelium lanceolatum* to *D. lanceatum*, *Hæmatolæchus similis* to *H. similigenus*, and with many other changes which have been made. In dealing with a large number of names, we find that such a plan saves much time and trouble, and is not an inconsiderable aid to the memory. These points, in our opinion, greatly outweigh the objection that the genus *Trichinella* is not a small insect closely related to *Trichina*.

The species which should be placed in *Bertiella* are *Bertiella Studeri* (Blanchard, 1891), *B. americana* (Stiles, 1895), *B. americana leporis* (Stiles, 1895), *B. conferta* (Meyner, 1895), *B. Delafondi* (Railliet, 1892), *B. edulis* (Zschokke, 1898), *B. mucronata* (Meyner, 1895), *B. obesa* (Zschokke, 1898), *B. plastica* (Sluiter, 1896), *B. Sarasinorum* (Zschokke, 1898) and *B. satyri* (Blanchard, 1891).

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NOTES ON CANKER AND BLACK-ROT.

DURING the summer of 1901 the leaves on some of the upper branches of several sumacs (*Rhus glabra* L.) growing on the university campus, were observed to be withering in much the same way as though they had been struck by a blight. An examination of the leaves revealed nothing, but the twigs were found to be affected with 'canker' caused by *Sphæropsis rhoina* (Schw.) Starb. Some of the larger limbs, too, had been completely girdled by the attacks of the fungus, and this accounted for the drying up and withering of the leaves. Very careful examinations were made in the search for some other cause of the trouble, but none could be found. Cross- and longi-sections of the diseased twigs were made, but aside from the fact that the bark and cambium were injured, they appeared to be in a perfectly normal condition. No borers were found in the specimens examined.

During the present summer I have been carrying on some experiments to determine whether *Sphæropsis rhoina* of the sumac and *Sphæropsis malorum* of the apple may not be the same fungus. The work is not yet completed, but the results so far obtained are very interesting.

Very briefly, the experiments were carried out as follows: The first thing done was to, compare the growth and development of pycnidia in both species. This was accomplished by making poured plates of apple bark agar. Pycnidia obtained from diseased sumac and apple branches were washed in a one-per-cent. aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate, and finally in distilled water before being broken open. Spores were then transferred to Petri dishes by the ordinary dilution process. Both species germinated and grew very rapidly, and in fourteen days typical pycnidia and spores were formed. The cultures proved to be pure and their behavior was identical in every particular.

At the same time perfectly sound apples were inoculated with spores obtained in the same way. The apples were carefully sterilized before being inoculated, by immersing them for thirty minutes in a one-per-cent. solution of corrosive sublimate. After inocu-