

to a very flat lamella or without lamella at all. The shell is smaller than in *unguis*, less convex and more translucent. The distribution of *patera* corresponds to the southern district of the Parana-La Plata basin, but in the North overlaps in part that of *unguis*. The present observations seem to justify the specific differences between *patera* and *unguis*; however, a more complete investigation based on larger populations from different localities may show closer, perhaps subspecific, affinities; a revision on such basis of all the species of the genus is necessary. Other materials observed (shells on-

ly), include several localities in Paraguay and Argentina, along the Parana to La Plata River. Northwestern specimens (from Salta and Jujuy) are smaller and thinner than those of Chaco, but their animals are unknown. Also localities of *unguis* from Paraguay, Bolivia, Brasil and Argentina are added.

The article is followed by a biographical sketch on the author of the species, ADOLFO DOERING, a pioneer on South American malacology, his bibliography and a list of his described species with both original and up-to-date nomenclature.

CURRENT LITERATURE ON NON-MARINE OSTRACODES

All of us who work with freshwater Mollusca, whether living or fossil, encounter considerable numbers of freshwater ostracodes in the collections that we study. It has not always been easy to get these identified since specialists in this field have been few; for example, the "Directory of Zoological Taxonomists of the World," compiled by the Blackwelders (1961) showed only 13 specialists interested in freshwater ostracodes. It seems a pity not to use our opportunities in this field by laying aside fossil or living ostracodes for identification by specialists. Similarly, workers in freshwater Mollusca should be aware of the significance, particularly in ecology and paleoecology, of this prolific group of arthropods. For this reason, a few recent papers on ostracodes are noted below and the co-operation of readers of *STERKIANA* is invited. It is unlikely that all the authors listed will be willing to identify large collections of ostracodes but it is most likely that material forwarded to them for reference collections will be appreciated. In all studies on Pleistocene non-marine Mollusca which have been done by me or under my direction, ostracodes have been carefully saved. In some cases, they have been worked up by the specialists to whom they have been sent and the conclusions based on this group

have been most interesting to compare with those independently reached by the mollusk specialist. The list of references is by no means exhaustive but each paper has a list of literature cited which may be helpful.

STAPLIN, Frank L. (1963) Pleistocene Ostracoda of Illinois - Part I. Subfamilies Candoninae, Cyprinae, General Ecology, Morphology. -- *Jour. Paleont.*, 37: 758-797, pls. 91-94, 3 text figs.

SWAIN, Frederick M. (1963) Pleistocene Ostracoda from the Gubik formation, Arctic Coastal Plain, Alaska. -- *Jour. Paleont.*, 37: 798-834, pls. 95-99, 13 text figs.

WINKLER, Erhard M. (1960) Post-Pleistocene Ostracodes of Lake Nipissing Age. -- *Jour. Paleont.*, 34: 923-932, pls. 122-123.

WINKLER, Erhard M. (1962) Two late Pleistocene (Cary) freshwater ostracode faunas. -- *Jour. Paleont.*, 36: 1021-1034, pls. 143-145.

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