



Fig. 3. Mortality of *Molgus cf. littoralis* after chilling to -5° Centigrade. Abzissa: time in hours. Ordinate: Percentage of dead specimens. $n=358$. Black dots represent mean values

subzero temperatures may occur almost every night, hardly ever will frost be encountered during arctic summer.

In the summer of 1968 the resistance to cold of active animals on Spitzbergen (Longyearbyen) was investigated. The animals were collected in the field, acclimated to 0°C for 5–10 min, put into vials and cooled to -5° or -10°C in a cooling bath. After 2.5 min the temperature inside the vials had reached the temperature of the cooling bath. The results are set out in Fig. 1–3. Collembola appear to be rather insensitive to cold. The mites, however, are quickly killed. It is concluded that resistance to subzero temperatures in summer is neither typical nor necessary for arctic animals, whereas in alpine animals this kind of resistance would be expected.

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Erratum

In der Tabelle der Arbeit „Tages- und jahresperiodische Driftaktivität der Wassermilben (Hydrachnellae, Acari)“ von H.-W. Schmidt, *Oecologia (Berl.)* **3**, 240–248 (1969), auf Seite 243 muß es über den zwei letzten Spalten wie folgt heißen:

Durchschnitt		Drift pro 2-Std- Intervall- Verhältnis Tag: Nacht
gedrifteter		
Tiere pro 2-Std- Intervall		
Tag	Nacht	