

IX. THE MOUNTAIN ELEVATION EFFECT
(continued from p. 1700)

In continuation of his study on the Elevation Effect in the Swiss mountain flora, Mr. W. Backhuys has also undertaken an analysis of the subalpine species of *Taraxacum* in Switzerland which have been just revised by the expert on this group, Prof. Dr. J. L. van Soest.

This is a valuable addition, as the *Taraxacums* have all the same means of dispersal, viz. by wind through their plumes and show in this respect an important homogeneity.

This study is now published (1970) and shows exactly the same features as his former study on plants with diverse means of dispersal. It thus forms essential evidence towards the generality of the rule.

This is furthermore evident from the fact that he could also show (1969) the validity for a famous, endemic Austrian mountain snail, of which more than 200 localities are known. They range from 1100 to c. 3200 m, but only on mountains or mountain complexes of which the highest peak is at least 1600 m, giving an elevation effect of 500 m.

References:

- Backhuys, W. 1969. The elevation effect in the snail *Cylindrus obtusus*. *Malacologia* (1969) 251-252.
— 1970. Der Elevations-Effekt bei einigen *Taraxacum* Arten der Schweiz. *Blumea* 18 (1970) 420-427.

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