

# BULLETIN

# ZOÖLOGISCH MUSEUM

U N I V E R S I T E I T   V A N   A M S T E R D A M

SPECIAL ISSUE

**A MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF JAN HENDRIK STOCK  
(WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF ONE NEW GENUS AND FOUR NEW SPECIES)**

**Steven Weinberg & Wil van Zijl**

## INTRODUCTION

On the 22nd of October 1990, Prof. Dr. Jan Hendrik Stock will retire officially from the professorship of Special Zoology at the Institute of Taxonomic Zoology at the University of Amsterdam. Prof. Stock being a very rare sample of the already exotic breed of animal taxonomists, the authors decided to try to give a full description of the material available.

## I. THE LIFE CYCLE OF *STOCKIUS STUDIO-* *SUS* N. GEN. N. SP.

### DESCRIPTION

The new genus *Stockius* is a hominid of the subfamily Doctidae (learned ones). The ecological niche is clearly academic. A scientific K-strategist restricted to the study of only a few groups of small crustaceans, the genus also has r-strategic characteristics: a prolific production of scientific papers in order to ensure that at least some will survive. This dualistic behaviour at two extremes of the r-K continuum could be interpreted as a "missing link" between two taxa of taxonomists: those who write nothing on anything and those who write a lot on (almost) nothing.

### Etymology

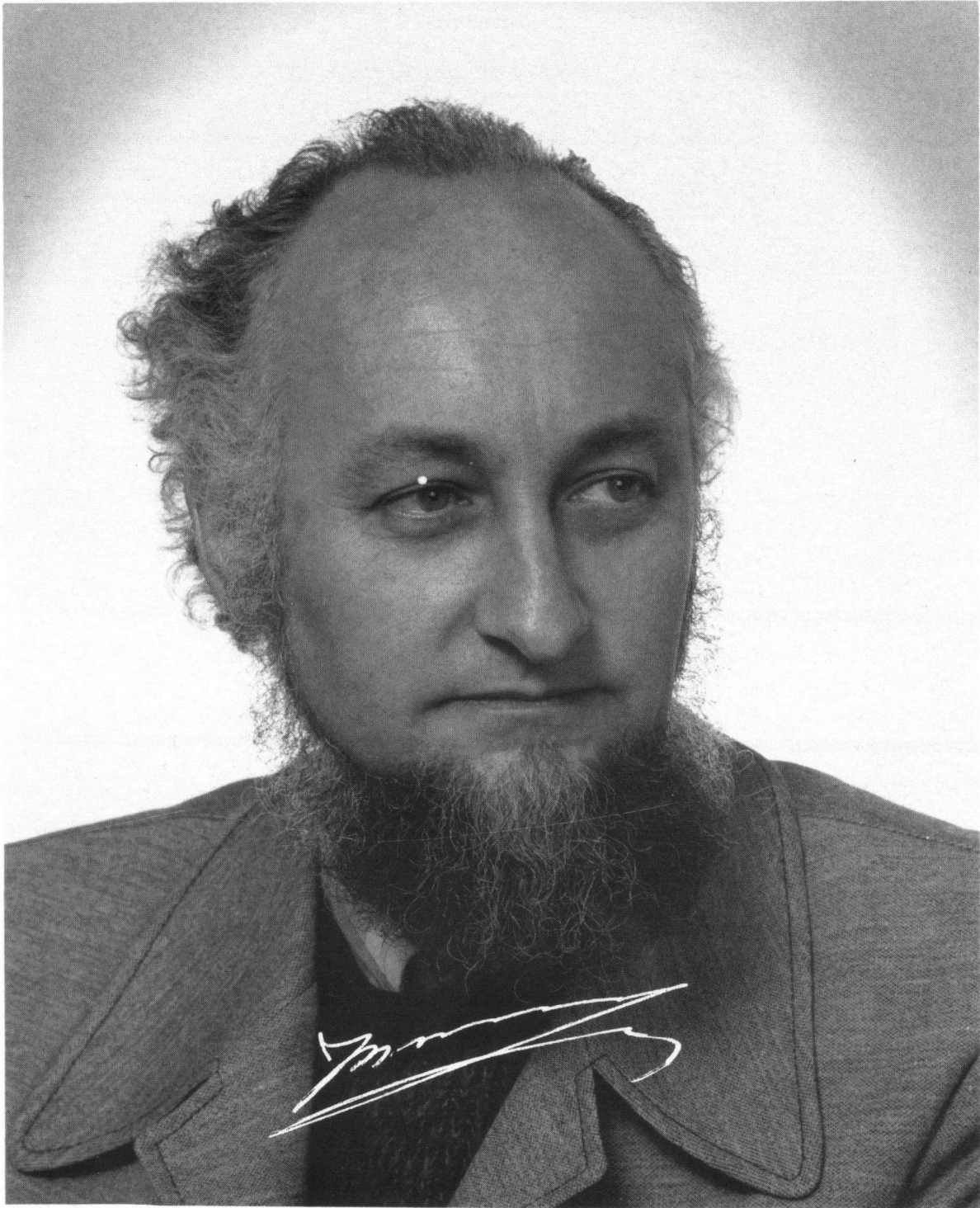
*Stockius*, from STOCK, Jan Hendrik, Dutch zoologist (born 1931).

The new species *studiosus* is characterized by its extreme curiosity. *studiosus* = curious.

### A. The juvenile stage

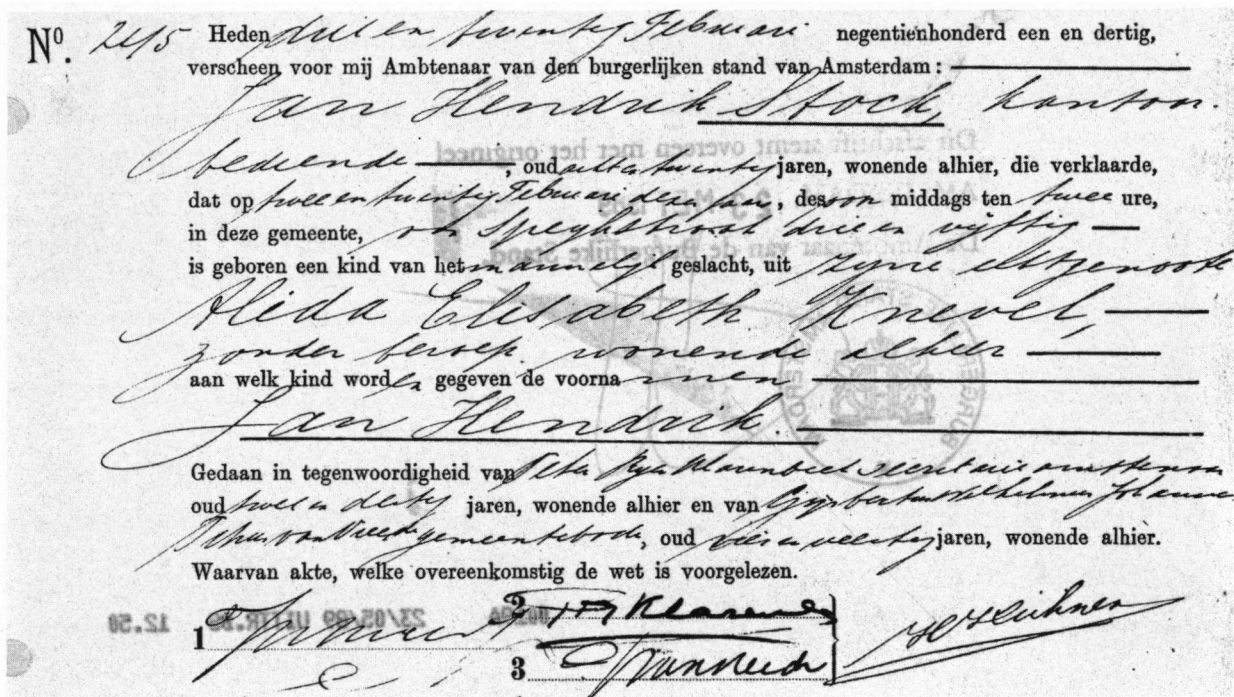
Jan Hendrik Stock was born in the early afternoon of Sunday the 22nd of February 1931 on the third floor of van Speijkstraat 53, in a popular neighbourhood of Amsterdam (fig.4). His father, then a clerk at the "Nederlandsch-Indische Handelsbank", was 28 years old; his mother, Alida Elisabeth Knevel, had celebrated her 24th birthday only four days earlier. Jan was to be their only child, and was the third generation in succession to bear the first names "Jan Hendrik".

Although little is known about his early years, we know that Jan was a brilliant youth from the very start. He had already mastered reading, writing and telling the time before going to school. His interest in natural history started very early as well. Although living in an urban environment, young Jan raised plants in a crate used for packing oranges on the balcony at the rear of his parents' house, overlooking the "korfbal" (= Dutch basketball) fields of "Westerkwartier". From



Prof. Dr. Jan Hendrik Stock (December 1974)

(photo: Louis van der Laan)



Birth certificate of Jan Hendrik Stock, born in Amsterdam, 22nd February, 1931.

Amsterdam, it is only a short trip to the beaches of the North Sea at Zandvoort, and already as a child Jan showed the keen interest in marine creatures (fig.3) that was going to be his for a lifetime.

From 1937 to 1943, Jan attended the Van Wasse-naerschool in the Chasséstraat in his neighbourhood. A fellow-pupil, Mr. Nico Scheepmaker, now a well-known journalist, recalls that at that time Jan was, already, the best pupil of a class of 52. During an air-raid warning, a universally disliked mistress called



Jan, four years old, already shows a keen interest in marine creatures. Zandvoort, summer 1935.  
 (photo from Mrs. A.E. Stock-Knevel)

Outshoorn punished a pupil by sending him back into the classroom. Jan Stock and his classmates were fu-



Van Speijkstraat 53, Amsterdam: the house where Jan was born and where he lived until 1964.  
 (photo: Louis van der Laan)



Jan's primary school: the Van Wassenaer school in Amsterdam West.  
(photo: Louis van der Laan)

rious, since she risked his life (flying glass splinters in the case of impact), while she and the other children sat "safely" in the corridor. Another of Mr. Scheepmaker's wartime memories was the afternoon that he assisted Jan and his family in making fuel-pellets from newspapers drenched in water and kneaded into small balls around which a string was tightly secured.

There were more tragic consequences of war: two teachers were deported. The popular Mr. M.A. Meng, who was a reserve officer in the Dutch Army, was interned by the Germans, while the Jewish Mr. J. Zeeman was murdered in a Nazi extermination camp. A former classmate of Jan Stock, Mr. Jan Lagas, recalls to this day the tearful farewell of the latter, who told his class that they would probably never see him again.

Jan's class once made a schooltrip to the Amsterdam Zoo, commonly called "Artis", short for the motto of the zoological garden: "artis natura magistra" (fig.6). At that time, the young boy could not yet guess that his future working room as Professor of Special Zoology would overlook the same garden for more than twenty years.



School excursion to the zoo, 1941 (arrow shows Jan Stock): the famous "Artis" where he was to work for the major part of his life.  
(photo from Mr. Jan Lagas)



Jan Stock (second from right) with his classmates during the last schoolyear, 1948. (photo from Mrs. Dini Haaze)

From 1943 to 1948, Jan attended the "1ste Hoo-gere Burgerschool met 5-jarigen cursus" at the Kei-zersgracht in Amsterdam. It was his biology teacher, Dr. P. Vermeulen, who kindled Jan's interest in biology. His final examination marks were brilliant, especially in natural history, where he obtained the maximum of 10 points. It is noteworthy that Jan was not good at drawing, where his marks were just sufficient - not a very good omen for the hundreds of zoological illustrations that he was to make in his future career.

### B. The young scientist

After taking his final examination, Jan left for the University of Amsterdam, still called Gemeentelijke Universiteit (= Municipal University) at that time. His studies in biology were undertaken under the guidance of (in alphabetical order): Barendrecht, de Beaufort, Bianchi, Brouwer, Buchner, ten Cate, van Dam, den Hartog, Heimans, van Herk, Ihle, van Nieuwenhoven, Nobel, Punt, Rutten, Quispel, Slijper, Swellengrebel, Vorstman and de Wilde. In the first year, Jan's lack of interest in botany was clear. He especially disliked the practical work in plant-anatomy (drawing !) and the botanical excursions. It was during one of these, a fellow-student recalls, that he coined the latin name *Flanellus flanellus* for an under-shirt in a moment of extreme frustration.

In the second year, however, the curriculum included two afternoons per week practical work in animal systematics. Jan relished in this, in spite of the obvious necessity to make drawings ! It was during these

sessions that Prof.Dr. J.E.W. Ihle encouraged Jan Stock to continue his work on the systematics of the Pantopoda (sea spiders).

Jan Stock also became a member of CONGO ["Comt, Onnoozelen, Naarstigh Geleerdheid Ontvangen"], the association of biology students at the University of Amsterdam. From their archives we have retrieved some astonishing documents.

#### Document 1: [from the aquarium logbook]

February 1950: "Piet de Wolf is a real hero. Last Sunday, in spite of storm and ice, he went to IJmuiden to collect mussels. I must admit that I had not the courage to go down to the *Mytilus*- zone. Because of the storm, get it ? Piet says: don't tell them I got them from the North pier, while you tried at the Southern jetty. Motto (in rhyme): Praise, praise / give that man a guilder / a guilder, that is nothing / give him a piece of two and a half ["Hulde, hulde / geef die man een gulden / een gulden, dat is nix / geef die man een riks"]. Signed: J.Stock

10 March 1950: "I helped some mussels to Walhalla in order to prevent some sea anemones from going to Walhalla". Signed J.Stock

20 March 1950: a very long entry (several pages) by Stock on the copepods of the CONGO-aquarium, according to which Dick Hillenius had made a wrong determination: the copepods are benthic and cannot belong to the pelagical form DH described. This is followed by a thorough analysis, complete with drawings, of the differences between the genera *Oncaea* and *Idya*. This is noteworthy, since at the time he had not yet published about copepods.

#### Document 2: [motion, September 1953]

"It is impossible for a person of the female sex to occupy the function of vice president in CONGO". Co-signed: Stock. [quote included in this biography for those who always suspected Stock of being slightly misogynous]

His first scientific publications date from 1949, as well as his first editorship, of "Het Zeepaard" (= The Seahorse). "Het Zeepaard" is the official journal of the "beachcombers" of the N.J.N. (Nederlandse Jeugdbond voor Natuurstudie = Dutch Youth-league for Nature Studies) and the N.N.V. (Nederlandse Natuurhistorische Vereniging = Dutch Natural History Society). Jan had been a member of the N.J.N. (Section 14, Amsterdam) since his schooldays.

In 1950, after only his second year at the university, Jan Stock became assistant at the Zoological Museum, first under Prof.Dr. Lieven Ferdinand de Beaufort, later under Prof. Dr. Hendrik Engel, at the incredibly young age of 19 years and for the formidable annual salary of f 360.- (about 80 US\$ at that time !). His work consisted mainly in managing the previously

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1<sup>ste</sup> Hoogere Burgerschool met 5-jarigen cursus - Amsterdam

3281

geb. 22 Febr. 1911 te Amsterdam  
aangekomen 2 Aug. 1943 van v. Wittenwatersch. 6<sup>de</sup> kl.  
Hoofd d. S. J. J. Langgicht. Cijfers Toel. ex. R. J. N. J. A. 8<sup>de</sup> 1

Oldek van Hendrik (Jan)

RAPPORT		Stelk. Trig.	Meerk. tuigk.	Nat. kunde	Schei- kunde	Nat. Hist.	Cosm.	Staats- huish.	Aard- kunde	Ge- schie- denis	Ned.	fransch	Eng.	Duitsen	Boekh.	Hand- teek.	Lijn- teek.	Gymn.	Totaal	Ver- zuim	OPMERKINGEN :
1943/1944	1 <sup>de</sup> Klasse	8	8	8	8	8			8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8		
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1945/1946	3 <sup>de</sup> Klasse	8	8	8	8	8			8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8		bet. naar kl. 3.
1946/1947	4 <sup>de</sup> Klasse	8	8	8	8	8			8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8		bet. naar kl. 4.
1947/1948	5 <sup>de</sup> Klasse	8	8	8	8	8			8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8		bet. naar kl. 5.
1948/1949	1 <sup>de</sup> Klasse	8	8	8	8	8			8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8		geplagd naar (Ardeemi)

Z. O. Z.

(facing page) Jan Stock's school marks from 1943 until his final examination. Note his proficiency in Natural Science and his rather poor results in Art



Collecting animals for the "Artis" aquarium with Dr. E.F. Jacobi in Normandy, appr. 1955. (photo from I. Isbrücker)

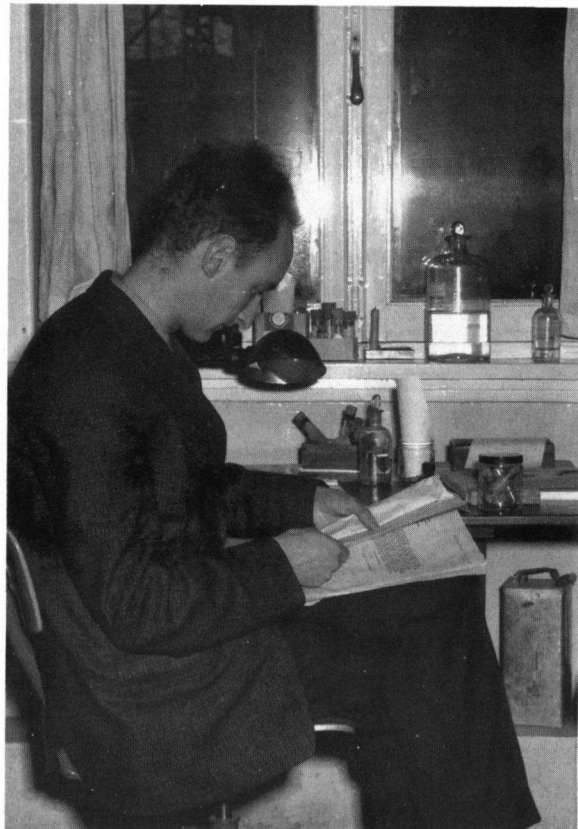
ill-kept collections of marine invertebrates, starting a card system, keeping track of loans and performing determinations for third parties. Through work on a mysterious mussel disease for the hydrobiological station at Yerseke, he became interested in parasitic copepods. From that moment on, he spent several seasons at the Marine Biological Station in Roscoff (France) working on that subject, partly together with Prof.Dr. Charles Bocquet, whom he had met during one of the famous Amsterdam student excursions to Brittany.

It was also during this period that he started to work with Miss A.P.C. ("Nel") de Vos, an expert in freshwater biology, who had worked closely together with the famous Dr. H.C. Redeke for almost a quarter of a century. Jan learned a lot from this very experienced biologist, who, strange as it may seem, never took the time to take a Degree higher than Bachelor of Science.

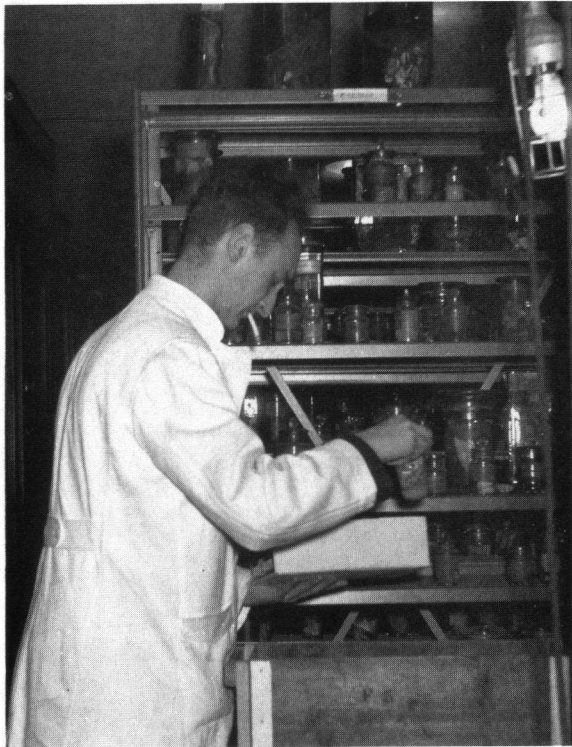
From then on, his scientific activities (research, sampling, collection keeping, writing, editing) never stopped. At that time, his fellow students were already convinced that Jan would become a professor.

During his studies, Jan Stock worked on the following subjects: hydrobiology, under the supervision of Dr. A.G. Vorstman (parasitary copepods of freshwater fishes); animal physiology with Prof.Dr. J. ten Cate and Prof. G. Teissier - at the time Director at Roscoff - (chemoreception in hermit crabs); Genetics with Prof.Dr. Heimans (geographical variation of chromosome inversions in *Drosophila*) and special botany with Dr. P. Vermeulen (West European species of the orchid genus *Epicactis*). He obtained his "doctoraal-examen" (≈ Master's Degree) in 1955 with the mention "cum laude".

He defended his PhD Thesis, "The Pycnogonid Family Austrodecidae" on October 23rd, 1957. It was based exclusively on a thorough study of Museum samples of sea spiders and a very early application of plate tectonics in biogeography. In a letter dated 9th October 1957, Dr. Isabella Gordon, Curator of Crustacea at the British Museum (Natural History) had written to Jan's patron, Prof.Dr. Engel: "Stock has shown



At work in the Zoological Museum, appr. 1955. (photographer unknown)



Tending the collections of the Zoological Museum, appr. 1955. (photographer unknown)

great originality and has proved that he is competent to discuss theoretical questions. I am of the opinion that his thesis is exceptionally good and merits the predicate 'cum laude'." On the same day, Prof. Dr. Joel W. Hedgpeth, Director of the Pacific Marine Station at Dillon Beach (California) wrote to Engel: "I have read Jan H. Stock's thesis on the Pycnogonid Family Austrodecidae and consider it excellent. [...]. I believe he has presented an example of allopatric and sympatric speciation which will often be cited in general works on the problem of evolution and speciation in the future. Ernst Mayr, who has lamented the paucity of good examples in marine organisms will, I believe, find this of the utmost interest. I am therefore pleased with your high opinion of Stock's thesis and regret that I cannot attend his defense." And the famous Ernst Mayr himself, Professor of Zoology at Harvard College, wrote to Engel: "These studies prove the author's intellectual maturity and his originality. [...]. I have no hesitation to pronounce this work superior and, as it seems to me, worthy of a cum laude degree". So Jan obtained his PhD with the predicate "cum laude", something that does not happen often at the University of Amsterdam (only about

1% of the PhD's discerned). He defended his thesis in military uniform. One of those present recalls that "Jan didn't look very well; military service was obviously too much for him". In reality, Jan had already been fighting for months in order to escape from his military duties (see paragraph III.C).

### C. The scholar

Stock's scientific career is intimately interwoven with the history of the Zoological Museum of the University of Amsterdam, where he worked from his first part-time job, starting on September 16th, 1950, until his retirement exactly 40 years later [1950-1952: student-assistant; 1952-1958: candidate-assistant; 1958-1964: curator; 1964-1968: chief scientist; 1968-1990: professor].

Jan Stock, who started at a very young age as a collector of marine invertebrates, has remained a very thorough collector throughout his life. During his many scientific trips (see Table III), he has always had a keen eye for where to collect zoological specimens. In doing so, he always took great care to include as many data as he could on the stations where the samples were collected, thus increasing their



CONGO (Association of Biology Students, Amsterdam) excursion to Southern France, June 1956. On top of Pic Carlit with (from left to right): Wim Schroevers, Pim de Kock, Frits Lips, Jan Stock, Kees Cliff. (photo: Machteld Roede)





In military uniform. Ready for the defence of his PhD thesis, 23 October 1957, between his "paranymps": Peter J.H. van Bree (left) and J.J. Hoedeman (right).  
(photo from Jan Vermeulen)

scientific value. Items from other groups than those he worked on personally were always included, and given to specialists within the Zoological Museum or sent around the world. Scores of labels in the different collections of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam bear the mention: coll. J. Stock, silent witnesses of this unrelenting activity.

After a period of general interest in sea creatures in the late 1940's and early 1950's, Stock specialised in Crustacea. Sea spiders were his first love, followed closely by parasitic copepods. A glance at his publication list (see Appendix I) shows just how dear these animals have always remained to him. Although other subjects started to capture his interest in the 1960's, he never abandoned these two groups.

Stock rapidly became an authority as a taxonomist, and as such he participated in the International Zoological Congresses at Copenhagen (1953), London

(1958) and Washington (1963).

A first hint of his interest in groundwater animals is given by two publications in 1961-1962, and his first publication on gammarid copepods (together with H. Nijssen) dates from 1966. Although these three publications are lost in a sea of taxonomical papers on pycnogonids and parasitic copepods, they are the forerunners of new trends in Jan Stock's interests. The taxonomist became an ecologist with a series of studies on gammarids, in which he was followed by a number of students, among whom may be enumerated Han Nijssen, Sjouk Pinkster, Peter Kant, Henk Dennert, Marion van Maren and Annemarie Goedmakers. During the 1970's the Institute of Taxonomic Zoology bristled with activity around this new theme: salinity tolerance and migration of gammarids.

While this team of collaborators and students continued working on the gammarids, Jan Stock took on

another old love: the West Indies. He had already visited Curaçao (1958) and Puerto Rico (1963), but in the 1970's he intensified his visits to this area. His collecting activities reached peak values, and he suddenly resumed his interest in groundwater fauna. Collecting trips in 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986 (the "Amsterdam Expeditions to the West Indian Islands") bring him to over sixty islands in the area. Slowly a new theme emerged from his studies. Through a thorough taxonomical comparison of groundwater elements, Jan Stock became a biogeographer again, long after his thesis of 1957. In 1980 he refines his regression model, first postulated in 1977, for this particular fauna, a model that constitutes a link between the classical vicariance and founder (dispersion) models.

Finally, in the late 1980's, another series of studies was started by Jan Stock under the general title



Dissecting a marine mammal, appr. 1960.  
(photographer unknown)



Excursion to Roscoff, 1960, with Dr. G. Kruseman.  
(photo: G.G.)

"Stygofauna of the Canary Islands". It must be noted that Stock has always been a master at obtaining grants for carrying out his expeditions.

#### D. The patron

Jan Stock's first activities in coaching students were his participations in the numerous student excursions organized by the Zoological Museum. Between 1957 and 1975, he organized 17 official field excursions and numerous other field trips, during which hundreds of students were introduced to practical taxonomy and field biology (Table I). Stock's large experience, dating back to the NJN days, but also the fruit of his own extensive field activities, showed in the way these excursions, part of the curriculum of students in special zoology, were carried out. In two weeks in the field, the students learned more than during one year on the benches of the university back home. The last field excursion to be led by Jan Stock was his masterpiece: he was able to organize a three-week trip to the Caribbean (Curaçao and Bonaire) for a group of 13 students. Never in the history of Dutch biology had

**Table I. Student excursions organized by Prof.Dr. Jan H. Stock.**

<u>DATE/YEAR</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>DATE/YEAR</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>
25 June - 4 July 1957	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)	28 June - 16 July 1965	Argèles-sur-Mèr (France)
27 June-9 July 1958	Wales, Bangor (Great-Britain)	23 September- 6 October 1966	Roscoff (France)
16 - 29 June 1959	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)	6-20 April 1967	Banyuls-sur-Mèr (France)
6-22 June 1960	Roscoff (France)	5-15 August 1968	Ambleteuse-sur-Mèr (France)
1-23 June 1961	Split, Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)	7-23 September 1969	Roscoff (France)
26 May - 8 June 1962	Ambleteuse-sur-Mer (France)	13-25 September 1971	Banyuls-sur-Mèr (France)
26 June - 17 July 1963	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)	September 1972	Roscoff (France)
6-19 June 1964	Ambleteuse-sur-Mèr (France)	1 - 23 November 1975	Curaçao (N.A.)
26 May - 9 June 1965	Roscoff (France)		



Jan Stock (center) ready for a collecting dive in Banyuls, 1961. (photo G.G.)

a university been able to offer such an excursion to its students, and the feat has remained unparalleled since. But in spite of the gossip this trip generated among the jealous who stayed at home, once more it provided excellent field education for the students.

They worked hard, and under the expert guidance of both Prof. Stock and Dr. Coomans, who know the Caribbean fauna very well, for most of the students the excursion was a valuable experience. Five of them remained at the CARMABI in Curaçao for a year, where they worked on marine biological subjects. One of them, Miss Wallie de Weerd, worked on fire corals first and later became one of the world's leading experts in sponge taxonomy. Another one, Eddy Westinga, for whom this was the first contact with the tropics, has become a consultant with the FAO, and has worked in Yemen, Guinea, Thailand and Indonesia since.

But at home Stock also provided valuable tuition for his students. Already in 1960, he replaced Prof. Engel teaching the course "special zoology" to second-year students, and from 1966 onwards he always taught two courses to precandidate students. Finally, in September 1968, after the retirement of Prof. Engel, Jan Stock was appointed to the chair of special zoology. To all those that attended Jan Stock's lectures, his way of presenting things was stimulating and capti-

vating through a narrative that was never dull, often funny and always clear. Scores of students were so impressed by his courses that "special zoology" became one of the favourite choices amongst biology students at Amsterdam. There was another reason for this. During his inaugural lecture, "How the oldest specialism in the natural sciences developed into the new systematics", held on 24th February 1969 (two days after his 38th birthday) he announced that he wanted to get rid of the name "Zoological Museum" for the institute he now headed, since that name was so often "associated with dusty bones". Soon after, a new name was coined : "Institute for Taxonomic Zo-

ology", commonly called ITZ by staff and students alike (sometimes, the abbreviation ITZ came to stand for "Institute of Touristic Zoology" because of the many studies carried out abroad). Stock's broad interests and his stimulating presence largely contributed to a revival of biology in Amsterdam, and the ITZ got a first class reputation world wide, through the excellence of its staff and students

No less than 25 students defended a PhD thesis under Prof. Stock (Table II). The wide range of subjects are a reflection of the kaleidoscopic activities undertaken at the ITZ, but are also a tribute to Stock's ability to cope with the many different aspects of

**Table II. PhD theses accomplished under the supervision of Prof.Dr. Jan H. Stock**

Graduate (year of birth)	Date	Title of Thesis [number of pages]
Han Nijssen (1935)	20/05/70	Revision of the Surinam Catfishes of the genus <i>Corydoras</i> Lacépède, 1803 [75 pp]
Maya Borel Best (1942)	16/02/72	Systematics and Ecology of New Caledonian Faviinae (Coelenterata-Scleractinia) [90 pp]
Machteld Roede (1936)	06/12/72	Color as related to size, sex and behavior in seven Caribbean Labrid fish species (Genera <i>Thalassoma</i> , <i>Halichoeres</i> and <i>Hemipteronotus</i> ) [266 pp]
Sjouke Pinkster (1943)	21/03/73	Enige studiën over Westeuropese Vlokkreeften (Crustacea-Amphipoda). Een serie beschrijvende en experimentele artikelen over de taxonomie van de familie Gammaridae [210 pp]
Peter J.H. van Bree (1927)	16/05/73	Notes on Cetacea, mainly on Delphinoidea [68 pp]
Hendrikus E. Coomans (1929)	20/11/74	Life and malacological work of Hendrik Elingsz van Rijgersma (1835-1877), a Dutch physician and scientist on St.Martin, Netherlands Antilles [101 pp]
Henk Dennert (1946)	05/02/75	Studies on some European euryhaline gammarids [103 pp]
Rob W.M. van Soest (1946)	15/10/75	Taxonomie van de Salpidae : een serie artikelen met als onderwerp de systematiek, zoögeografie en speciatie van een familie van de holoplanktonische, epipelagische Manteldieren (Tunicata, Thaliacea) [190 pp]
Annelies Pierrot-Bults (1943)	19/05/76	Zoögeografie, taxonomie en anatomie van Chaetognatha. Een serie artikelen over enige groepen van het phylum Pijlwormen [110 pp]
Muhammad Ramzan Mirza (1936)	02/06/76	Taxonomy and zoogeography of the freshwater fishes of Pakistan [about 200 pp]
Hans Duffels (1939) *	18/05/77	A revision of the genus <i>Diceropyga</i> Stal, 1870 (Homoptera, Cicadidae) [227 pp]
Willem Nicolaas Ellis (1939)	18/05/77	Some aspects of ecology, zoogeography and speciation of Greek Collembola [170 pp]

Steven Weinberg (1946) *	17/10/79	Ecology and taxonomy of the shallow-water Octocorallia of the Mediterranean rocky benthos [267 pp]
Rose Marie Blommers-Schlösser (1944)	19/03/80	Biosystematics of Malagasy frogs [200+ pp]
Marion van Maren (1947)	16/04/80	The autecology of some gammaridean Amphipoda and their role as intermediate parasite hosts [130 pp]
Dees van Weers (1933)	04/06/80	Notes on Southeast Asian Porcupines (Hystricidae, Rodentia) [118 pp]
Loes van Wijngaarden-Bakker (1940)	19/11/80	An archeozoological study of the Beaker settlement at Newgrange, Ireland (243 pp)
Pjotr Oosterbroek (1948)	18/02/81	A revision of the western palearctic species of <i>Nephrotoma</i> Meigen, 1803 (Diptera, Tipulidae) [400 pp]
Annemarie Goedmakers (1948)	18/11/81	Population dynamics of three gammarid species (Crustacea, Amphipoda) in a French chalk stream [133 pp + 16 mm film of 20']
Nico Broodbakker (1953)	20/06/84	Taxonomy, ecology and zoogeography of freshwater Ostracoda (Crustacea) in the West Indies [204 pp]
Ko de Korte (1943)	01/10/86	Aspects of breeding success in tundra birds. Studies on long-tailed skuas and waders at Scoresby Sund, East Greenland [170 pp]
Wallie de Weerd (1951)	04/11/87	The shallow-water Haplosclerida (Porifera, Demospongiae) of the North East Atlantic Ocean : taxonomy, phylogeny and historical biogeography [243 pp]
Ida Tangelder (1951) *	15/06/88	The Holarctic <i>Nephrotoma dorsalis</i> species-group (Diptera, Tipulidae) : taxonomy, phylogeny and historical biogeography [250 pp]
Maurice Kottelat (1957)	30/05/89	Systematics and biogeography of Indochinese Freshwater Fishes [292 pp]
Jos Notenboom (1955) *	30/11/89	On the origin of Iberian groundwater amphipods [226 pp]

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\* with mention "cum laude"

modern taxonomy, although some of his collaborators and colleagues abroad consider him a rather "old-fashioned" taxonomist. On the other hand, Stock's "coaching" consisted of very little guidance. On the contrary, his great merit probably was to leave his students free in their work. He considered that a PhD dissertation should reflect the independent work of a fully-fledged scientist. But he was always there when one needed him, and his comments on manuscripts were prompt, to the point and helpful. Some did not appreciate this practical approach to the "survival of the fittest", and as a matter of fact some of them did not survive: their research died in an embryonic stage. The end result was that most dissertations defended at the ITZ were excellent: four out of twenty-five got the mention "cum laude", a percentage some

15 times higher than the average at the University of Amsterdam ! This may also be due to the maturity of those obtaining a doctorate, their average age being 36 years. Most appreciated the freedom Jan Stock allowed them and praised his efficiency. Many also benefited from Stock's gift for obtaining money for their research.

Finally, Prof. Stock would do everything to ensure the good functioning of the ITZ. The cause was always of more importance to him than personal differences. Thanks to this approach he succeeded in incorporating the "Natuurwetenschappelijke Studiekering voor Suriname en de Nederlandse Antillen" (Foundation for Scientific Research in Surinam and the Netherlands' Antilles) - editors of the famous series "Studies on the Fauna of Curaçao and other Caribb-



At work in the Zoological Museum, 1962  
(photographer unknown)

ean Islands" - with the extensive collections of Dr. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck into the ITZ in 1986. When he believed that a foreign specialist would enrich the institute, he would spare no effort to get the necessary permits for these scientists. Dr. Ian Ball (Canada) and Dr. Lazare Botosaneanu (Rumania) were added to the staff of the ITZ thanks to Prof. Stock's involvement. The latter recalls the quiet and efficient, although somewhat distant way in which Stock made 'possible for this dissident to settle in his new homeland. In spite of their differences in personality, he considers their collaboration right up to the present day as exemplary, not least thanks to their common naturalist background.

## II. THE BIO(GEO)GRAPHY OF *STOCKIUS VIATOR* N.SP.

### DESCRIPTION

this species suffers from a frantic desire to move, preferably from island to island. New biota are often invaded. Although cosmopolitan, the distribution is mainly circumtropical.

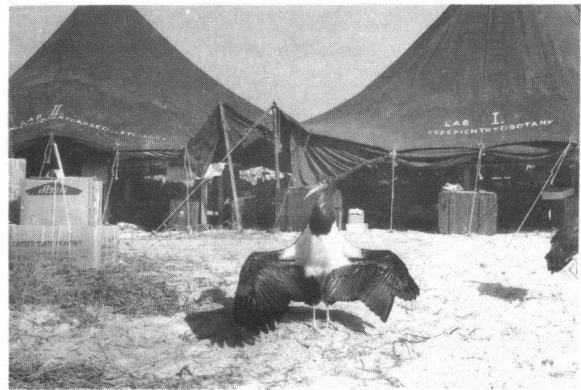
### Etymology

*Viator* = traveller, refers to the restless nature of this species.

For Jan Stock, field biology has always been synonymous with travel. As a youth, he beachcombed along the Dutch North Sea coast, from Zeeland in the southwest to Schiermonnikoog in the northeast. The first student excursion he participated in (1951) brought him to Ambleteuse in Northern France. Soon the marine biological stations of Banyuls-sur-Mer (Southern France), Roscoff (Britanny), and Bangor (Wales) followed.

In 1958 he made his first trip overseas, to the Netherlands Antilles.

In 1962 he participated, on the invitation of SCOR (UNESCO) in the "Israel South Red Sea Expedition" to the Dahlak Islands and Erythraea. This was to be his first experience of field work under very harsh conditions.



The laboratory tents in the base camp at Entedebir, 1962.  
(photo: Dr. L.B. Holthuis)

Some excerpts from the letters he sent back to the Zoological Museum illustrate this.

"During the landing, the LCI (Landing Craft Infantry of the "D-Day" type) ran aground on the reef of the island Entedebir and capsized. Many valuable items were lost. Fortunately, my microscope escaped disaster. [...] The working conditions are extremely difficult. First of all the climate - during the daytime 36-39°C in the shade [typically, in an interview with a Dutch newspaper some months later, this temperature rose to 45-50°C !] with a relative humidity of 90-95%. What is more, anything we need has to be brought in. This transportation is in the hands of the Ethiopian Navy, since the cutter that we rented for this purpose suffered from engine trouble on the first day of the expedition. We have to use fresh water with parsimony ; we wash ourselves and our clothes with sea-water. These tend to become somewhat sticky with time... I'll probably throw them away at the end of the expedition. [...] We cannot get

used to the insects. I am covered with bumps from earthfleas and one of us was taken to the hospital in Massawa with suspected malaria. [...] The food on the expedition is very monotonous, especially since we have had no fresh supplies for ten days, and have to rely entirely on emergency rations from the Israeli Army. The tins bear the label "dogfood" and the quality corresponds to the label."

In 1963 he visited the United States and Puerto Rico and a year later he participated in another SCOR-expedition to Madagascar and Mauritius, from which no less than 16 crates with zoological samples were brought back to the Zoological Museum.

In the years 1973-1986 he organized the "Amsterdam Expeditions to the West Indian Islands", and visited Australia in 1981. After 1985, the Cape Verde and Canary Islands became a new favourite destination, and Stock made a case for the new theory that the latter islands once were part of the African mainland. Finally, an expedition in 1989 brought him to Ascension in the Southern Atlantic. Table III sums up the different scientific voyages undertaken by Jan Stock.

**Table III. Scientific travel by Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock**

<u>DATE/YEAR</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>
4-16 July 1951	Ambleteuse-sur-Mer (France)
23 May - 4 June 1952	Pont-du-Gard (France)
June 1952	Kopenhagen (Danmark)
12 July - 7 September 1954	Roscoff (France)
14 September - 4 November 1955	Roscoff (France)
17 March - 16 May 1956	Roscoff (France)
1 May - 14 June 1957	Naples (Italy)
1957/1958	Netherlands Antilles
9 - 15 July 1958	Plymouth (Gr. Britain)
21 September 1958- 24 february 1959	Netherlands Antilles + Island Sal

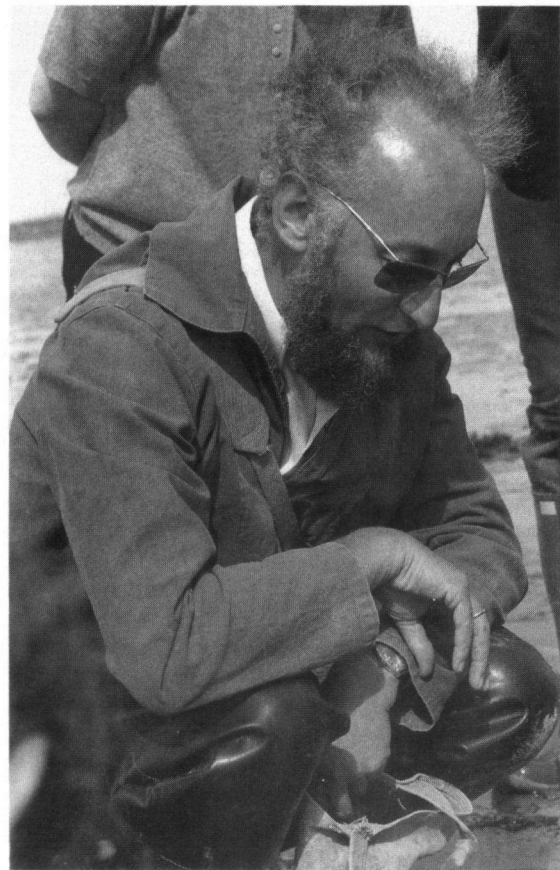
**Table III. Scientific travel by Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock continued**

<u>DATE/YEAR</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>
July 1959	London
1959	Boston (U.S.A.)
15 Sept. - 18 October 1959	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)
1960	Boston (U.S.A.)
3 August- 16 September 1961	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)
28 February - 30 April 1962	Israel, Red Sea, Erythrea
August 1962	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)
17 January - 8 March 1963	U.S.A., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Netherlands' Antilles
2 July - 19 August 1963	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)
17 December 1963 - 15 February 1964	Madagascar, Mauritius
24 August- 19 September 1964	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)
3 July - 12 August 1965	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)
22-26 October 1965	Ambleteuse-sur-Mer (France)
2 and 3 August 1966	Ambleteuse-sur-Mer (France)
12 May - 27 July 1967	Ambleteuse-sur-Mer (France)
2 May 1970 - ?	Arcachon (France)
18-25 December 1970	Corsica (France)
19 August - 1 September 1971	Leningrad & Lake Baikal (USSR)
1973 - 1976	Amsterdam W.I. Isl. Exp.
20 March 1977 - 26 March 1977	Greece
3 April - 11 June 1978	Amsterdam W.I. Isl. Exp.

Table III. Scientific travel by Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock  
continued

<u>DATE/YEAR</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>
April 1979	Le Gaou (France)
July-August 1979	Guéthary (Pyr. Atl.), España
22 October 1979- 11 December 1979	Amsterdam W.I. Isl. Exp.
23 December 1979 -	Var, Bandol
12 January 1980	(France)
23 December 1980 1 January 1981	Bandol, Var, B. du Rhône, (France)
April 1981	Heron Island (Australia)
October 1981	Pas-de-Calais (France)
10 February - 11 March 1982	Amsterdam W.I. Isl. Exp.
March 1984	Ambleteuse-sur-Mer (France)
8 May - 13 June 1984	Amsterdam W.I. Isl. Exp.
August - November 1984	Ambleteuse-sur Mer (France)
21 December 1984 - 5 January 1985	Bandol (France)
28 December 1985 - 3 January 1986	Mallorca (Spain)
5 January 1986 - 8 January 1986	Canary Isl. (Lanzarote, Alegranza)
13 January - 26 January 1986	Cape Verde (Vicente, Brava, Boa Vista, Sal)
8 May - 23 June 1986	Amsterdam W.I. Isl. Exp.
14 November 1987 - 15 November 1987	W.I. Isl. (Bonaire)
4 June 1988 - 8 June 1988	W.I. Isl. (Bonaire, Saba)
17 August 1988 - 27 August 1988	Mallorca
29 October 1989 - 17 November 1989	Ascension Expedition

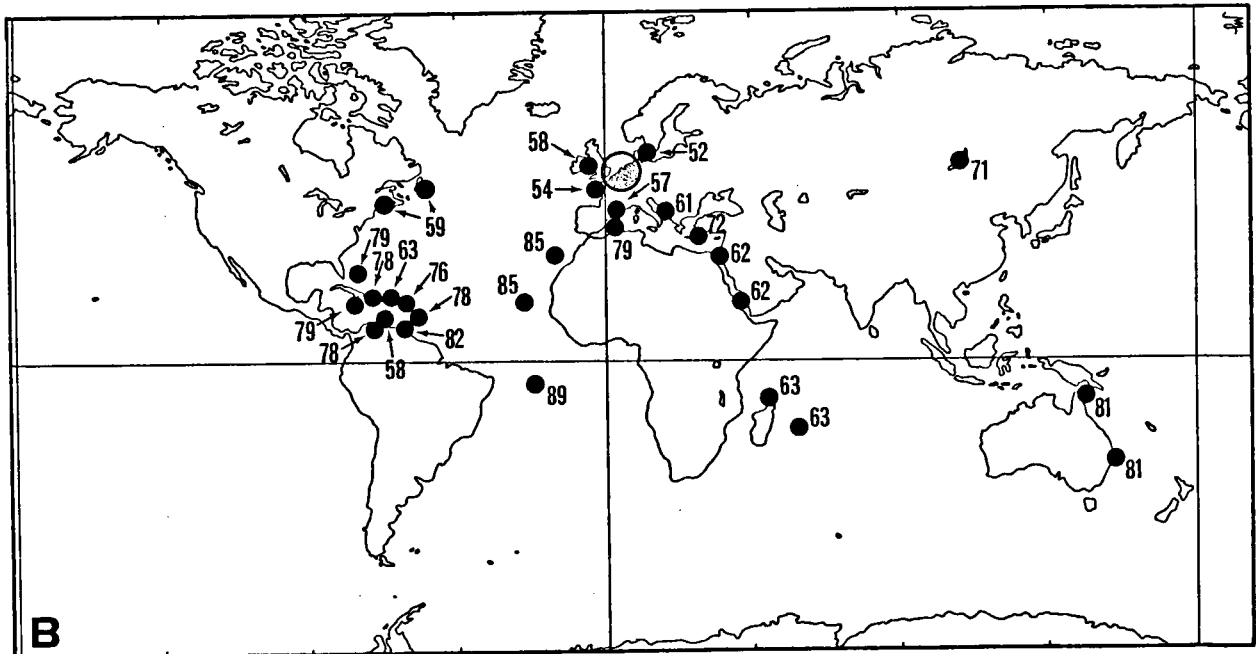
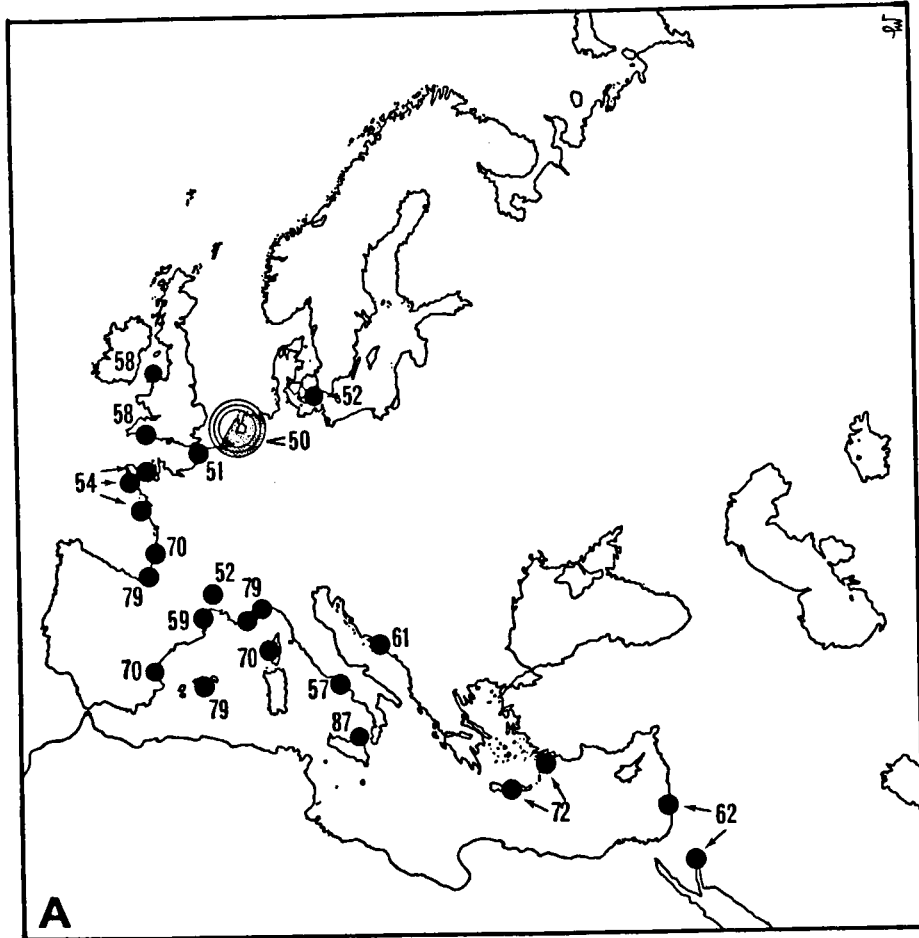
If we plot the scientific travels of Jan Stock in chronological order on a map (see map) the subspecies of *Stockius viator* appear in a typical dispersion pattern, with Amsterdam clearly the site of the mother population. This is a first indication that the origin of the species is not to be sought in Sumatra, as has sometimes been suggested (see also paragraph III.C). Island-hopping clearly constitutes one of Stock's major travel occupations. Table IV lists the 120 odd different islands he had visited by the time of his retirement. Sitting on the veranda of an old colonial house in a Caribbean island, sipping his favourite whisky, he once confided to one of us: "You see, my problem is that I know that beyond the next island, there is another island..."



Waiting for an *Ensis*-shell to pop up from the mud. Student excursion to Roscoff, 1972.

(photo: S. Weinberg)





**Dispersion of the *stockius* population. A. Western Europe. B. World.**

Before 1950, the mother population is centered in the Netherlands.

1950-1959: Western Europe is colonized and a timid foothold is established in North America and on the Antilles.

1960-1969: A single thrust towards the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

1970-1979: Massive expansion on the Greater and Lesser Antilles and a hitherto unexplained appearance at Lake Baikal.

1980-1989: Further colonization of the Atlantic Ocean and first appearances in the Pacific.

The species clearly avoids colder regions. Typical regression model aspects: the species appear almost always in coastal areas and recently emerged islands.

Table IV. Island-hopping by Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock

**The Netherlands** (before 1950): Walcheren, Noord Beveland, Schouwen-Duiveland, Goeree-Overflakkee, Marken, Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, Schiermonnikoog, Rottumeroog, Rottumerplaat

**Denmark** (1952): Møn, Sjælland, Fyn, Falster, Lolland

**Germany** (1952): Fehmarn

**France** (1954-1970) : Ile de Batz; Archipel des Glénans, Ile de Ré; Ile de Port-Cros; Corsica

**Italy** (1957): Capri, Ischia

**Island Sal & Netherlands' Antilles** (1958-1959): Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, St.Martin, Saba, St.Eustatius

**Great Britain** (1958): Man, Anglesey

**USA/Canada** (1959): Long Island, Newfoundland

**Yugoslavia** (1961) : Otok Solta, Otok Brac, Otok Mljet

**Red Sea** (1962): Dahlak Archipelago (Entedebir, Dahlak Kebir, Condibilu and others)

**Caribbean** (1963): Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles

**Indian Ocean** (1963-1964): Madagascar, Mauritius, La Réunion

**Greece** (1972-1977): Rhodos, Crete

**West-Indies** (1973-1976): Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, St.Martin, Saba, St. Eustatius, Dominica, St.Lucia, Martinique, St.Croix)

**West Indies** (1978): Guadeloupe, Barbuda, Antigua, St.Martin, Tintamarre, St.Barthélémy, Anguilla, Anegada, St.Thomas, Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Beef Island, Puerto Rico, Culebra, Vieques, Mona, Haïti, Curaçao, Aruba, Margarita, Barbados

**West Indies** (1979-1980): Jamaica, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, Haïti, Ile à Vaches, Bahamas (Nassau, Eleuthera, Mayaguana, Inagua, Paradise Island, San Salvador, Crooked Island), Turks & Caicos Islands (South Caicos, Grand Turk, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Pine Cay, Providenciales)

**Sweden** (1980): Øland

**Pacific** (1981): Heron Island, Capricorn Group, Papua New Guinea

**West Indies** (1982): Venezuela [Margarita, Tortuga, Tortugillo, Blanquilla, Testigo Grande, Isla Iguana, Los Roques (Dos Mosquises, Booby Island, Espenquin, Crasqui, Noronqui, Gran Roque, Los Canquises, Selequi, Bequeve, Cayo de Agua, Cayo Sal) ], Jamaica, St.Martin

**West Indies** (1984): Curaçao, Bonaire, Bermuda

**Spain** (1979-1986): Mallorca, Cabrera

**Cape Verde Islands** (1985-1986): São Vicente, Sal, Brava, São Nicolau, Boa Vista, São Tiago

**Canary Islands** (1985-1989): Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Algebranza, Graciosa, Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Hierro, La Palma, Gomera

**Italy** (1987): Sicily, Ponza

**West Indies** (1987-1988): Bonaire, Saba

**South Atlantic**: Ascension (1989)

### III. THE ETHOLOGY OF *STOCKIUS TURBANS* N.SP.

#### DESCRIPTION

The behaviour of this species is rather puzzling and contradictory in nature. Scientific rigour can be observed in alternation with moments of mystification. It is sometimes misleading, almost mendacious in nature.

#### Etymology

*turbans*, from turbare = to confuse, to perplex, to disconcert, to embarrass.

#### A. Feeding

Jan Stock loves good meals. The round belly of the once slim young man bears testimony to this. But being tightfisted, as a good Dutchman ought to be, he will not spend too much money on this. So during fieldtrips and expeditions he'll often settle for very simple food. He relishes suggesting all sorts of bizarre (and often disgusting) origins for the food one is eating. When the bread is very dry, he'll comment: "I don't have enough saliva to swallow this." When offered marmalade (he hates sweet foods) he'll decline, saying that "I have already had jam, earlier this year". Water, according to this specialist on aquatic animals, is not fit for drinking. But he can take in great quantities of beer, red wine, whisky, rum and "jenever" (Dutch gin).

#### B. Reproduction

Little is known about the breeding of *Stockius ambiguus*, although many often fantastic rumours go round on pre-copula behaviour, especially during the earlier excursions abroad (see also next paragraph on the trustworthiness of these rumours, probably disseminated by *Stockius* itself). We therefore retain here the verifiable facts only. On December 18th, 1964, Jan Stock married another biology student, Brenda Balfort, in Haarlem. She bore him four sons: Maarten (26/06/66), David (21/10/68), Lennert (14/10/70) and Wouter (08/04/75). The fact that all the descendants are males sheds some interesting light on spermatogenesis in this species. It is also noteworthy that the family tradition of naming a son "Jan Hendrik" was discontinued.



Marriage with Brenda Balfort, Haarlem, 18 December 1964.  
(photo from Dr. H.E. Coomans)

### C. Territorial behaviour

It is a well-known fact that territorial behaviour is often aggressive. According to most ethologists male hormones are responsible for this kind of behaviour. Jan Stock's aggressiveness is not obvious. One must understand the "territories" he is defending in order to distinguish the many subtle forms his agonistic behaviour can take.

First of all, he feels his private life must be shielded from the outside world. He has built a smokescreen of fabrications around his youth and his personal relationships. Nobody really knows him personally, not even collaborators that have worked with him on a daily basis for the past 40 years. We tried to learn more about him through a graphological analysis of his handwriting (see Appendix 2). Everybody knows that the often fantastic tales spun by Jan Stock should be taken with a grain of salt. One biologist

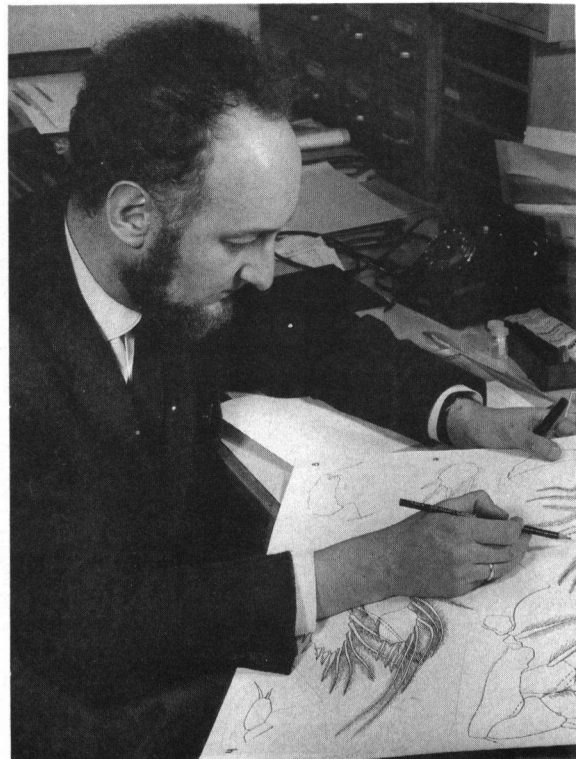
who has known him for a long time coined the term "Stock-stories" for his fabrications. Here are some of them.

**Stock-story 1:** "I was born and spent my youth in Bagan Si Api Api in Northeast Sumatra, where my father arbitrated for the Nederlandsch-Indische Handelsbank." [fact: Stock Sr. probably never left the Netherlands; Bagan Si Api Api is a small settlement lost in the swamps of Sumatra - no arbitrating ever took place there]

**Stock-story 2** [told prior to his marriage in 1964]: "Didn't you know that I married in .....?" (the country changed often) "I should have told you that". When Jan Stock finally married Brenda Balfort, many were those who didn't believe it at first.

**Stock-story 3** [long before his marriage]: "My marriage was a failure, I divorced, my wife was a psychic, many offspring, high alimony to pay..."

The second territory is his academic career, although Stock is probably not a careerist but rather a man so passionately engaged in his research that everything must yield to this. As one former student put it: "For Jan, his work was his private life and the other way round". Typical illustrations are the fact that in the

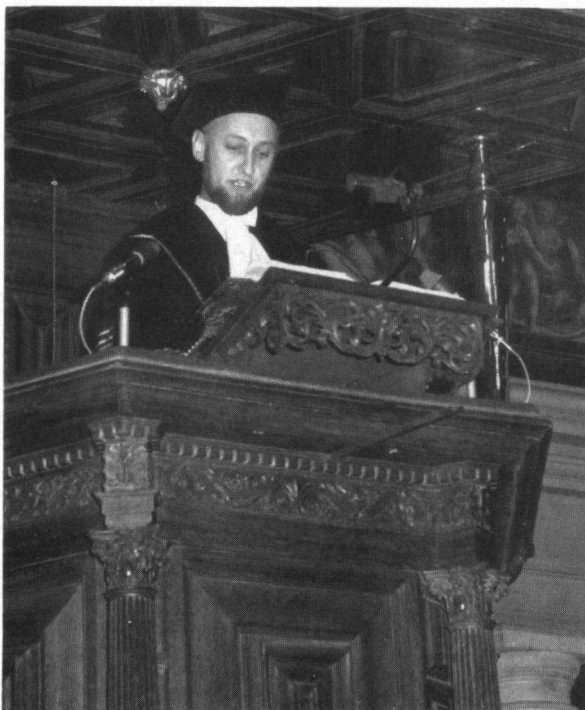


Drawing one of many copepods, approx. 1968.  
(photographer: L.R. Hafkamp)



The farewell of Prof. Dr. H. Engel, 1968.

(photographer L.R. Hafkamp)



Inaugural speech at the University, 1969.

(photographer: L.R. Hafkamp)

1960s he spent his holidays in the Marine Biological Station ("Laboratoire Arago") in Banyuls-sur-Mer and that he took only half a day leave for the engagement preceding his marriage. Anything or anyone presenting a danger to his work is liable to come under attack, which often takes on a humorous form.

**Example 1:** Stock did everything to avoid doing national service, and when it finally happened (anti-aircraft artillery in Ossendrecht), he did what he could to escape from military service, which he considered a loss of his precious time. He served in the Army between 15/06/1957 and 16/01/1958. Even during this extremely short period, he managed to be suspended for 3 months, before being definitely dismissed for "shortcomings". Although the details of his file are classified "top secret" by the Ministry of Defence, some newspaper articles he published together with his friend and collaborator Jos Ruting during this period shed some light on Stock's "shortcomings": he ridiculed daily practices in the armed forces; told how military officials embezzled defence money by buying large quantities of milk in a department store that paid back sums through saving stamps; finally he fired a

## FACULTEIT DER WISKUNDE EN NATUURWETENSCHAPPEN

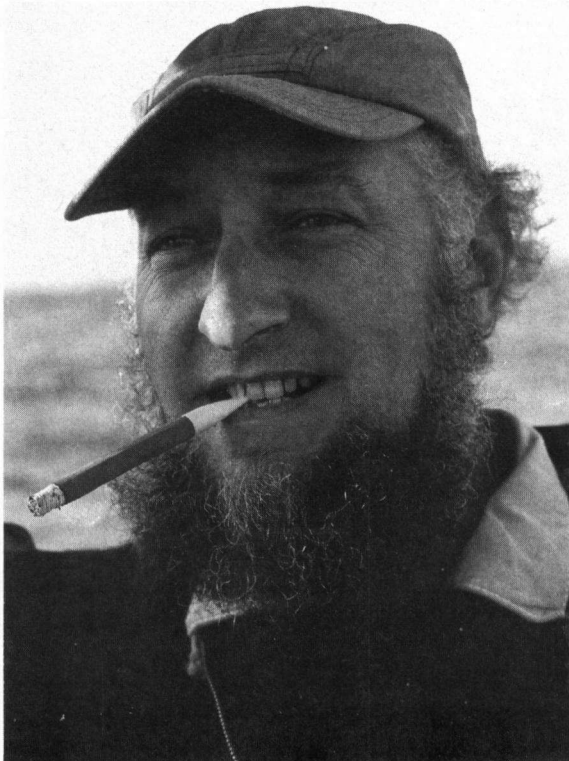
Tentamenbriefje No 011520 A

Naam (gaarne blokl.) E. S. W. Weinberg  
 Adres Rijnstr. 228 II  
 Woonplaats A'dam geb.dat. 22 oct. 1946  
 Doctoraal/Kandidaatsexamen ~~toet~~ Biologie  
 Vak hoofdvak Bijzondere Dierkunde  
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 Datum 30 oct 1974 Handtekening

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One of the many "tentamenbriefjes" (examination leaflets) that Prof. Stock delivered to his students.

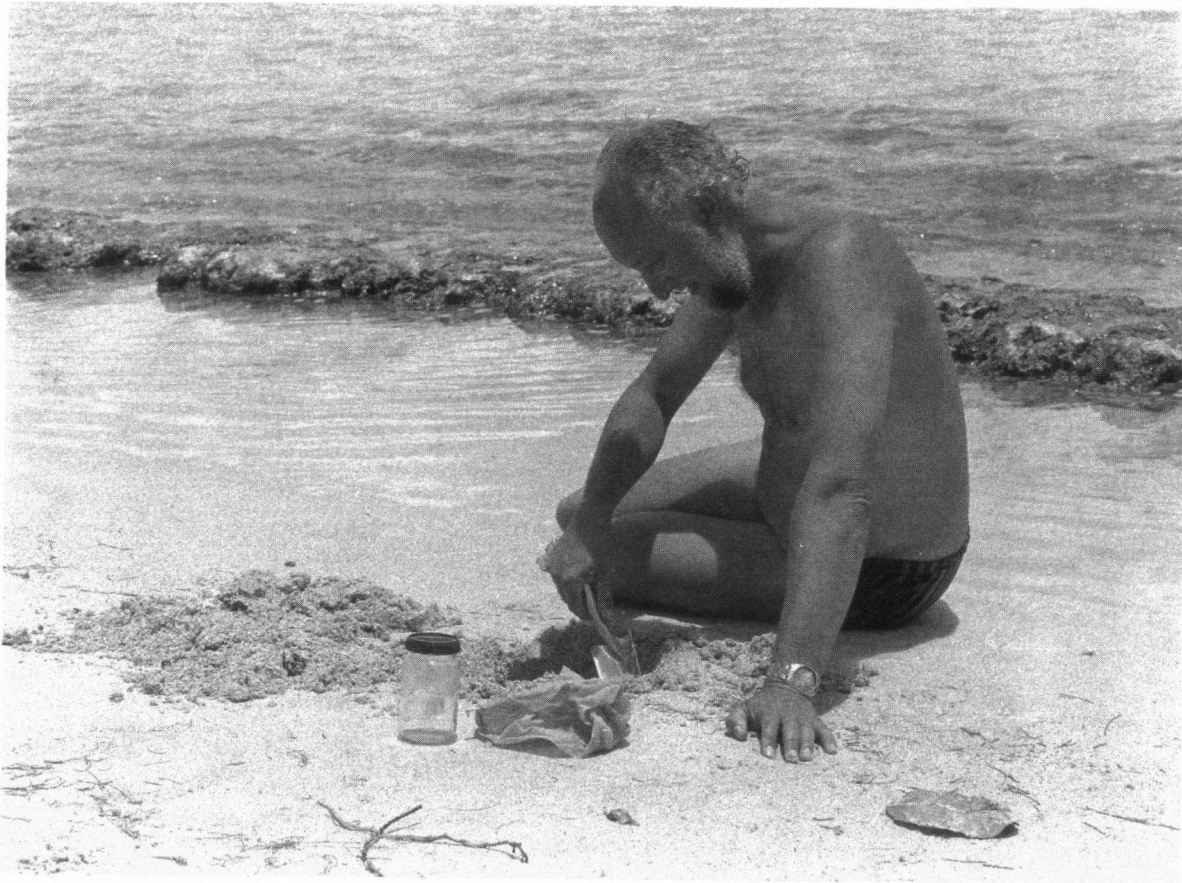


During a dredging excursion off Roscoff, 1972.  
 (photo: S. Weinberg)

gun at a cat while on guard-duty, after the latter had not reacted to the summons "Halt ! or I shoot !", thereby almost wounding the camp commander.

Ironically, Stock defended his PhD thesis in military uniform (gossip has it that he saved the cost of hiring a dress suit that way), but it is typical that in the acknowledgements he has the caustic last word: "Finally, I thank the Officers [...] from Ossendrecht camp, who have been extremely cooperative during the past months. I will not conceal that without their help it would have been impossible for me to complete my academic study at this moment. The fact that they had the insight that science can also be in the interest of the country, is of great satisfaction to me."

**Example 2:** During a trip with Sjouke Pinkster in Spain in 1970, the two were sampling gammarids under a waterfall not far from Benidorm. A busload of tourists stepped into the water, hindering the two scientists. Stock was getting angry, but he calmly awaited his chance; at some moment someone was bound to ask what the two were collecting. The moment came, and Stock motioned them to come closer. Standing to their shorts in the water, he showed them a miserable little *Gammarus*, wriggling in the net. "Look at this", he said. "it is spreading the Catalan Plague. If you are stung by it, the issue is fatal" (followed by an explanation of how the Spanish Government had hired them to clean the waters of these

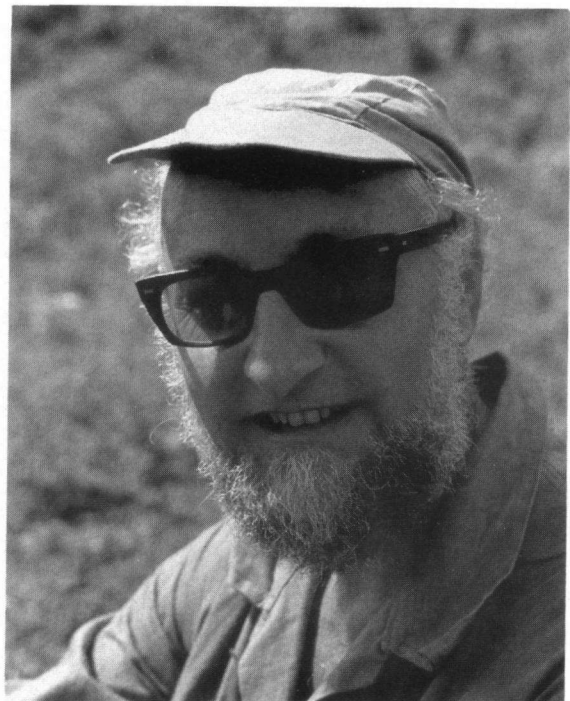


Playing in the sand (digging up interstitial fauna) in Loblolly Bay, Anegada (st. 78/113).

(photo S. Weinberg)



Pumping up interstitial fauna with Steven Weinberg with Bou-Rouch biophreatic pump in Curaçao, 1978 (st. 78/310)  
(photo: Francisca Zijstra)



Haiti, November 1979.

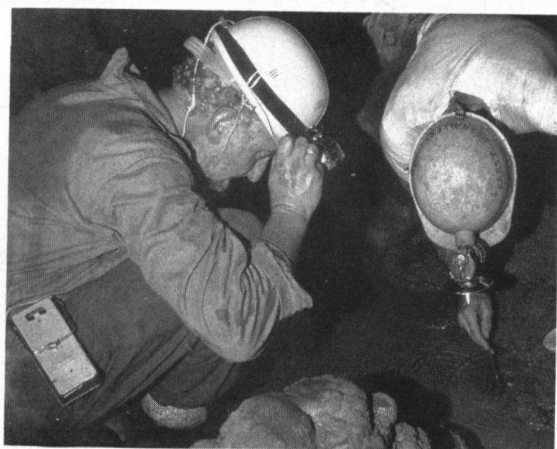
(photo Steven Weinberg)



Amsterdam Expeditions to the West Indian Islands. Haïti, 1979 (2 Nov.). From left to right: Dr. Lazare Botosaneanu, (Dr.) Jos Notenboom, Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock, Dr. John R. Holsinger, Mr. Gilles Chaulet. (photo: Steven Wein-

dangerous pests every morning). The panic that ensued, with the tourists thrashing through the water, some falling full length into it, delighted both scientists.

Finally, being a "brain man" [with our excuses to Dustin Hoffman], he loves to duel with others, especially



Looking for cave-dwelling animals with Dr. John Holsinger in the Grotte de Conoubois, Haïti, 1979 (st. 79/512) .. (photo: Steven Weinberg)

his students. Here also, he delights in inventing tales to see how far he can go and still be believed, or with what practical jokes he can ridicule them. The territory, in this case, being his superior intelligence.

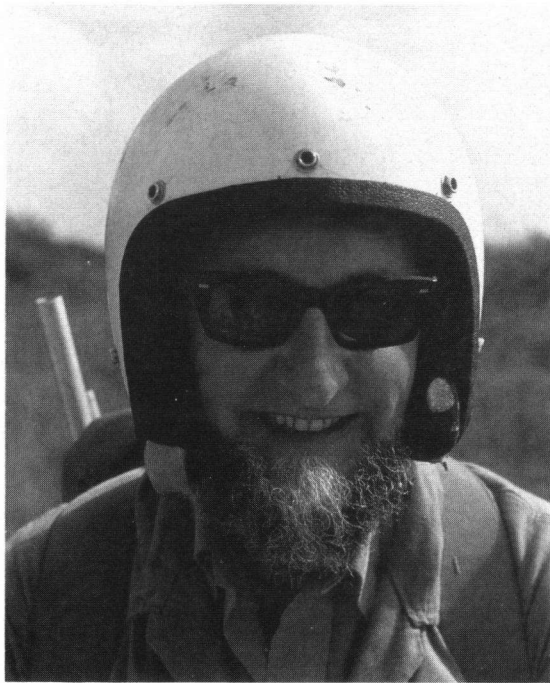
Everybody who has taken part in an excursion or expedition with Jan Stock, recalls how he takes special pleasure in surrounding himself with students and colleagues, telling stories, like a king presiding over his court, as one overseas colleague put it.

**Anecdote 1:** As a second-year student, he had an argument with two fellow-students. Stock misspelled *Psamechinus* with only one "m". The others said that he should write this with double "m". Instead of admitting his error, Stock invented a long story that this was a misspelling of Linnaeus in the *Systema Naturae*!

**Anecdote 2:** Together with his friend Jos Ruting, Jan Stock concocted many April Fool jokes that appeared in Dutch newspapers.

1955: slippery roads because of migrating fish that cross the roads at some strategic points. Motorists are advised to pay special attention between noon and 1 o'clock, when the sun reaches its zenith!

1959: with the help of a "glossoresonator" a chimp in Artis, the Amsterdam Zoo, has learned to speak



Return by motorbike from Dixon Hill Lighthouse Cave, San Salvador, 1979 (st. 79/186) (Photo: Steven Weinberg)

the human language. Demonstrations in Artis, but in order not to tire the ape too much only one demonstration per month, every first Wednesday of the month, as of today. A box-office record for the zoo, according to the newspaper of April 2nd !

1960: amateur mathematician and former milkman A.J. de Jong has worked out a formula for cracking the football-pools with the help of the computer (at International Electronic Machines - IEM - a wink at what was going to become "Big Blue IBM") and has become a multimillionaire after five successive winnings.

**Anecdote 3:** One of the "Stellingen" [theses] in Stock's PhD dissertation went: "There is a simple solution to traffic problems in downtown Amsterdam". He succeeded in making fellow pycnogonid scientist Prof. Dr. Joel W. Hedgpeth believe that the day after his defence he was summoned to police headquarters to help them out.

**Anecdote 4:** Near Boulogne there is a marble column with a statue of Napoleon on top. Napoleon faces inland. Stock's version: "Originally, Napoleon overlooked the sea towards England, which was to be conquered. When he failed, the statue was turned around, looking towards Paris." Every excursion to Ambleuse this story is told again, with obvious delight. The height of the column increased from 40 m in 1964 to over 200 m in 1985. Each time the assistants made bets as to the height the column would reach the year after.

**Anecdote 5:** During an excursion, the group reaches a stream about 5 m wide, the far bank being about 1 m lower than the one the excursionists stand on. The professor says: "I offer a bottle of wine to everyone who dares to jump to the other side." Some dare ; the bottle of wine seems easily won. Now Stock says: "All right, that was a nice performance, but we have to go further on." Uneasiness on the other side of the water ; nowhere is a bridge to be seen. They have to attempt the return jump, upwards this time. No one makes it. Many fall backwards into the stream. Scornful laughter on the high bank.

**Anecdote 6:** On the Abèr in front of the Zoological Station of Roscoff a lonely rock stands in the middle of the sand. When the excursion arrives in Roscoff, it is generally neap tide. During the first days, Stock repeatedly shows the rock emerging from the water, even at high tide. In the days that follow, the excursions go to other places, further from home. Around spring tide, mostly after a meal with plenty to drink, the rock is suddenly mentioned again. "A bottle of Calvados for the one who spends the night on the rock," offers Stock. Since the group is unhindered by any knowledge of the tides, there is always a volunteer for the adventure. So far, nobody has made it until the morning after....

**Anecdote 6:** Ingvar Kristensen, former Director of the Caribbean Marine Biological Institute (CARMABI) of Curaçao recalls: "Jan Stock roamed the roads of Curaçao in search of wells. Many plantation owners are fairly suspicious, when one asks access to their site for scientific research. But for Jan all doors also opened without a recommendation. One of the most



A joke by the team members of the 1982 Amsterdam Expeditions to the W.I. Islands. Stock laughs over a map showing "positive sampling stations in Venezuela : none!".

(photo: Steven Weinberg)



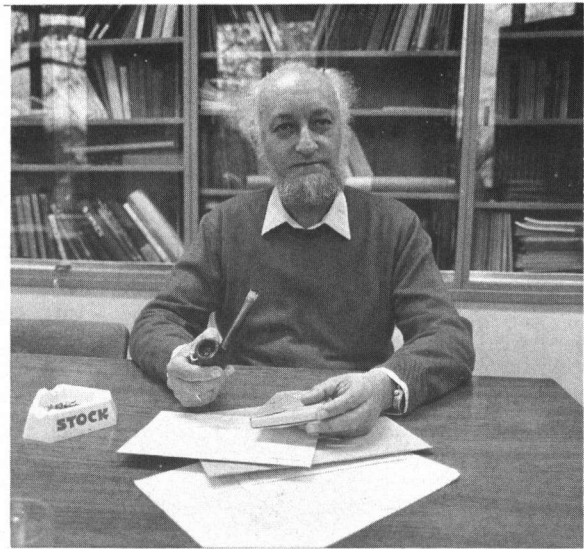


Isla Margarita, Venezuela (1982): "iFrustracion!"  
(photo: Steven Weinberg)

troublesome plantation owners subsequently told me, what a courteous guest he had had and how that professor had given him compliments about the excellent condition of his house, ground and wells - and that, while his entire plantation looked woefully neglected. It is certainly owing to his persuasiveness, his tact and charm too, that Jan could achieve so much for himself and for his students, where other people failed."

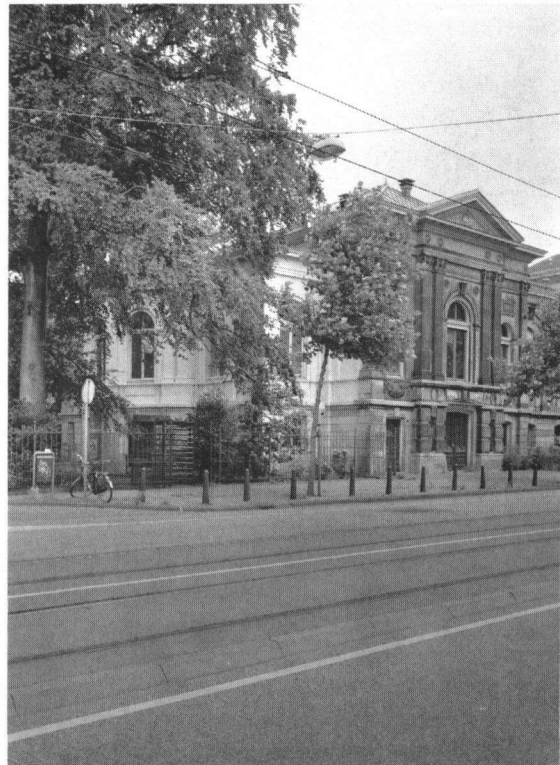
**Anecdote 7:** One evening during the excursion to Curaçao in 1975 he told the circle of students the following story. Dr. Hans de Kruyf (then de-puty director of the CARMABI institute which hosted the excursion-ists) had noticed that the stock of soft-drinks in his house was dwindling faster than usual. Cookies also kept disappearing from the family refrigerator. He asked the police to take steps. They refused, giving lack of personnel as a pretext. But the stealing went on. So he decided to take action himself. He put some arsenic in the cookies in the fridge, and told everybody in the house not to touch them. At this point, Stock took another sip of his lime-and-rum, to let the impact sink in. "Last night, when Hans and his family came home from shopping, they heard a noise in the kitchen. Hans got hold of an iron bar and entered into the house. A black youth stood there, with wild eyes. He ran from Hans and jumped over the railing of the porch. When Hans looked down, the body lay motionless in the "cunucu" [cactus vegetation]: the youth was dead. Hans' problem now is: is he a murderer? Was it an accident? Should he notify the police, or just bury the corpse in his garden?"

Typically, most of the story was true. Only the arsenic bit and the dramatic end had been added by Stock.



Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock in his office, 1985.  
(photographer: Theo Terwiel, daily "De Telegraaf")

"A good story is a good story" he said, "no matter if it is true or not." His life's motto, maybe. The problem is that his friends and colleagues never can tell fact from fiction.



The Aquarium building in the Amsterdam Zoo "Artis" where Prof. Stock had his office (windows first floor) from 1968-1988.  
(photo: Louis van der Laan)



Prof. Stock with the librarians of the I.T.Z. (1988). Sitting from left to right: Jan H. Stock, Jelle Paul;  
 Standing from left to right: Hansje Hartman, Yvonne van Kampen-Hillen, Florence F.J.M. Pieters, Anne-Mique Compier.  
 (photographer: Louis van der Laan)

#### IV. THE WRITINGS OF STOCKIUS SCRIBAX N.SP.

##### DESCRIPTION

This *Stockius* is characterized by an insatiable urge to write. Capable of enormous speed, this species has also an incredible stamina: it is able to keep up high production rates over periods of at least 40 years.

##### ETYMOLOGY

*scribax*, from scribere = to write, with the suffix *-ax*, meaning exaggeratedly, hence *scribax* could translate as "writaholic".

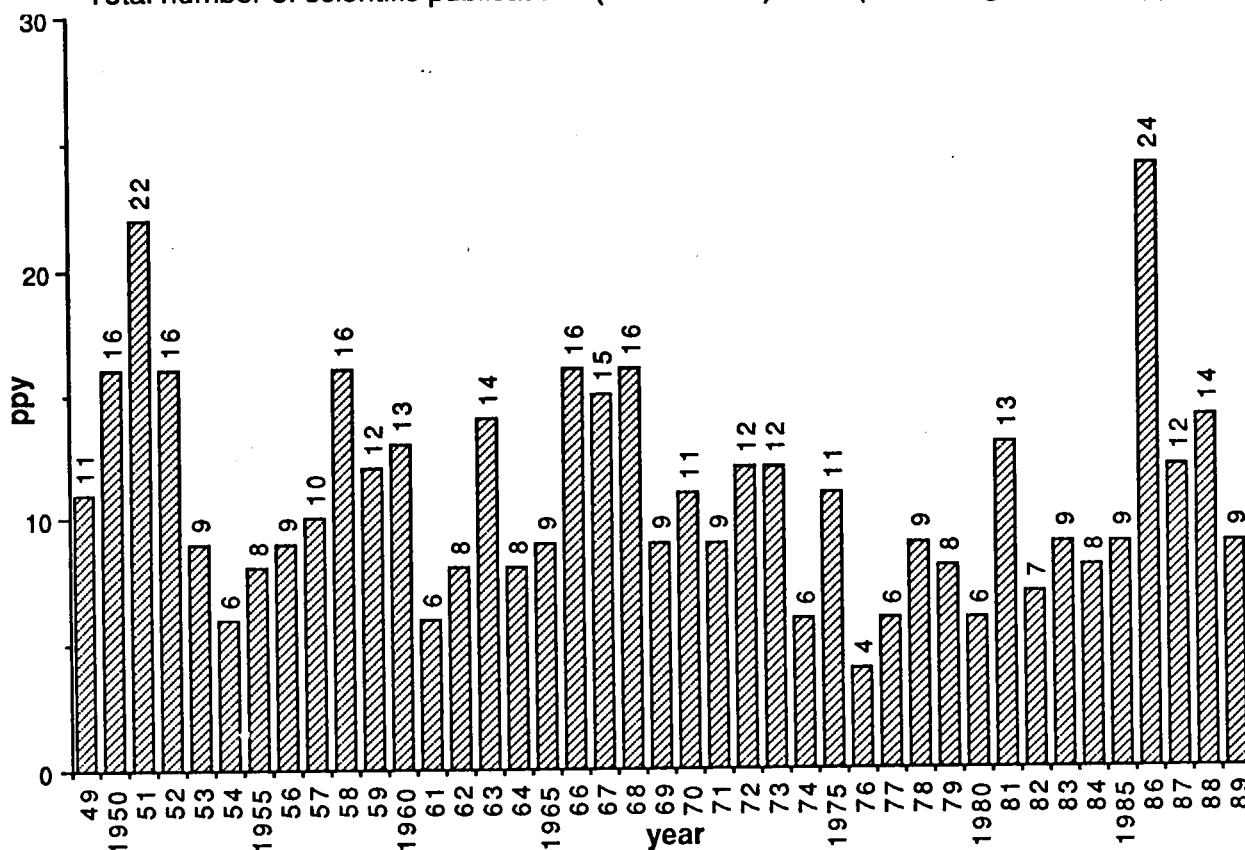
##### A. Scientific Publications

The oldest known publications by Jan Stock are from 1949. Since that moment, Stock's production has been enormous. To date, he has written 448 publications (see Appendix 1) with an average of 10.93 pub-



Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock in full academics (1990)  
 (photographer: Louis van der Laan)

Total number of scientific publications (before 1990) : 448 (an average of 10.93 ppy).



lications per year and a maximum of 24 publications per year (see fig.). The list of his own publications is impressive enough, especially when one considers his other duties that have already been mentioned. But this is not all. From the very start of his scientific career, Stock has been the editor of several journals and other publications (see Table V). The speed and perspicacity with which he reads and analyzes manuscripts has been praised by many.

**Table V. Publications of which Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock has been the editor or member of the editorial board.**

Het Zeepaard [beach studies NJN and NNV] (1948-1949)  
 Algemene Winkler Prins Encyclopedie, zoology (1956, 1960)  
 Algemene Winkler Prins Encyclopedie, supplement, zoology (1960)

De Nieuwe Winkler Prins, zoology (1961)  
 De Kleine Winkler Prins, zoology (1961)  
 De Sportduiker [sports diving magazine] (1961-1962)  
 Crustaceana, International Journal of Crustacean Research, from vol.1 (1960) to 1990  
 Bulletin Zoölogisch Museum, University of Amsterdam, from vol.1 (1966) to 1990  
 Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde [Contributions to Zoology], from vol.39 (1969) to 1990  
 Siboga Monographies, from 1968 to 1990  
 Stygologia, International Journal of General and Applied Groundwater Research (Including the Marine Interstitial), from vol.1 (1985) to 1990

#### B. Non-scientific work

Apart from being a scientist, we have shown that Jan Stock has always been a born storyteller. Some of his stories have been published, and we have managed to trace several of these. Are there any others? Jan Stock claims there are....amongst others in "Playboy". Or is this another "Stock-story"?

**Table VI. Non-scientific articles written by Prof. Dr. Jan H. Stock (list may be incomplete)**

1. J. Ruting & J.H. Stock (1955). Merkwaaardig slipgeval. De Volkskrant (30/03/1955): 3.
2. J. Ruting & J.H. Stock (1955) Ook KLM-gezagvoerder over vissen geslipt. "Oversteekplaats" bij de Bosbaan. De Volkskrant (31/03/1955): 3.
3. J. Ruting & J.H. Stock (1955). "Overstekende" vis bij Bosbaan. De Volkskrant (01/04/1955) : 3 + 5.
5. J. Ruting & J.H. Stock (1957). AH-melk. (4 articles on his military experiences). Newspaper unknown.
6. J. Ruting & J.H. Stock (1959). Proeven in Artis bewezen: "Mensapen kunnen ook leren praten". De Telegraaf (01/04/1959) : 5.
7. J.H. Stock (1959). Hoe maken wij de Nederlandse Antillen zo aantrekkelijk mogelijk voor het toerisme ? Uitg. Shell Curaçao N.V., Emmastad t.g.v. het 5-jarig bestaan van het Statuut voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, op 15 dec. 1959: 1-26.
8. J. Ruting & J.H. Stock (1960). Vijfvoudig poolwinnaar geeft geheim prijs. Wiskunde hielp exmelkboer aan TOTO-vermogen. De Telegraaf (01/04/1960) : 5.
9. J.H. Stock ? (1964). Bloedneus voor een tijgerhaai. Revue, 36 : 8-10.
10. J.H. Stock ? (1964). Landing op het geiten-eiland. Revue, 37 : 12-14.
11. J.H. Stock ? (1964). De angsten van het tropisch rif. Revue, 38 : 34-37.
12. Jean Bâton [pseudonym of Jan Stock] (1981). Amad meets his master. Publication unknown.

## V. DISCUSSION

Contrarily to generally accepted scientific practice, the publication of this paper was guided more by deadline imperatives than by academic thoroughness. Furthermore, for obvious reasons, information was mainly inferred from material other than *Stockius* itself. As a result not all of the data obtained could be checked properly, while undoubtedly many are lacking. The authors do not claim, therefore, that the present study sheds all light on this many-faceted, unique animal.

## VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We extend our sincere thanks to all those who participated in the present study. No grants could be obtained through official sources. We are sure that Jan Stock would have succeeded....

## Appendix 1. Scientific and popular scientific Publications by Jan H. Stock.

1948

De Westeuropese soorten van het geslacht *Epipactis* Zinn, 1757, (familie Orchidaceae).- ms (scriptie): 1-93.

1949

Over het voorkomen van *Elminius modestus* (Darw.) op de pier van Ijmuiden.- *Het Zeepaard*, 9 (1/2) 1949: 16-18, figs..

Henk vindt een oester.- mee naar buiten, 1: 8-12.

De geschiedenis van een kluzenaar.- mee naar buiten, 1: 21-24.

De geschiedenis van de oesterlarven.- mee naar buiten, 5: 73-76.

De zeeëgelstekels in het gruis van de Nederlandse kust en de determinatie ervan.- *Het Zeepaard*, 9 (3-4) 1949: 22-24, figs.

Determinatie-tabel der Nederlandse Stekelhuidigen (Echinodermata).- S.W.G. Tabellenserie, 4, 2e druk, bewerkt door J. Stock, gecontroleerd door H. Engel: 1-12.

I. Zones en associaties op de Helderse Zeedijk en hun verband met het milieu.- *Het Zeepaard*, 9 (7-8): 58-62 (Swennen K., ....., A. Mulder, M. de Wit)

Vondsten op de Helderse zeedijk.- *Het Zeepaard*, 9 (11): 87-89.

Zeespinnen.- *Het Zeepaard*, 9 (11): 94-96.

Zeespinnen.- Strand-Werk-Gemeenschap Tabellenserie, 7: 1-8.

*Littorina neritoides petraea* (Montagu, 1803) op drie plaatsen in Nederland aangetroffen.- *Basteria*, 14 (1-2): 11-14.

1950

Strandvlooien.- Strand-Werk-Gemeenschap Tabellenserie, 9:1-8.

D E Manier.- *Het Zeepaard*, 10 (4): 56-57.

Dupliek op de opmerkingen van C. den Hartog over de zonerings van de Helderse Zeedijk.- *Het Zeepaard*, 10 (4): 64-67 (....., K. Swennen en A.F. Mulder).

Parasiet veroorzaakt massasterfte onder de mossels.- *Het Zeepaard*, 10 (6): 87-89.

Van de nieuwe C.S. man.- *Het Zeepaard*, 10 (6): 92-93.

D E manier (2).- *Het Zeepaard*, 10 (7/8): 100-101.

Kermis der zeldzaamheid en parade der nieuwe soorten. Een nieuw C.S. feuilleton, van een nieuwe auteur.- *Het Zeepaard*, 10 (7/8): 107-110.

Strandwandeling in de winter.- mee naar buiten, 7: 98-102

Over slootjes en schepnetjes.- mee naar buiten, 10: 146-150.

Een pierwandeling.- mee naar buiten, 11: 157-162.

Onder de loupe: Hydra .... een watermonster.- mee naar buiten, 2: 21-23.

Krabben passeren de revu.- mee naar buiten, 3: 37-41.

Zeehonden en Bruinvissen.- mee naar buiten, 5: 76-80.

Een ijzig verhaal.- mee naar buiten, 6: 86-88.

Parasite or commensal ? *Notodelphys weberi*, a new South African ascidicole Copepod.- *Amsterdam Naturalist*, 1 (2): 37-42, figs. 1-3.

The taxonomic status of "*Pycnogonum*" *claudum* Loman, 1908.- *Treubia*, 20 (3): 627-629, fig. 1.

1951

Anemonen-notities.- *Het Zeepaard*, 11 (1): 7-9.

Het C.S. verslag.- *Het Zeepaard*, 11 (1): 12-18, figs..

Let op boorpissebedden! *Het Zeepaard*, 11 (1): 18-19.

Het C.S. verslag.- *Het Zeepaard*, 11 (1): 12-19, figs..

Het C.S. feuilleton.- *Het Zeepaard*, 11 (2): 33-36, figs..

D E manier (3).- *Het Zeepaard*, 11 (3): 47-48.

Het SWG-kamp zag ... Fuikhoortjes.- *Het Zeepaard*, 11 (4/5): 60-62, figs.

De Boorpissebed hoe hij reilt en zeilt, bewerkt naar gegevens van F.S. Russell en C.M. Yonge.- *Het Zeepaard*, 11 (6): 85-88, with figs.

Boerennachtgalen.- mee naar buiten, 10: 153-157.

Roverssymphonie.- mee naar buiten, 11: 161-164.

De zee licht ..... Een wonder van fantastische schoonheid.- mee naar buiten, 12: 187-189.

Uit de rareitienkamer van moeder Natuur. rond 't spookuur.- mee naar buiten, 15 juli: 8.

*Sprookje* en werkelijkheid.- mee naar buiten, 15 juli: 13-16.

De Mariene Fauna van Ambleteuse en Omgeving.- Verslag van het Biologische Werkkamp in de Boulonnais, 4-16 July: 1-2.

Schelpen.- mee naar buiten, 15 augustus: 17-20.

Over vreemde snoeshanen in de mosselenwereld.- mee naar buiten, 15 september: 38-42.

Stakken.- mee naar buiten, 15 november: 65-69.

een kwal, een waterig geval.- mee naar buiten, 15 november: 74-75.

Zwanverhaaltje.- mee naar buiten, 15 november: 75.

Eieren of niet.- mee naar buiten, 15 november: 75-76.

Some notes on *Notodelphys rufescens* Thorell, 1860, new to the Dutch fauna.- *Beaufortia*, 1 (6): 1-4, figs. 1-8.

Résultats scientifique des croisières du Navire-Ecole belge "Mercator", 5. Pantopoda.- *Mém. Inst. roy. Sc. nat. Belg.*, 43 (2): 1-23, fig. 1-24.

1952

Hoe eten onze zeespinnen.- *Het Zeepaard*, 12 (1): 3-5.

Het CENTRAAL-SYSTEEM verslag.- *Het Zeepaard*, 12 (1): 5-11, figs..

Paalwormschade aan onderaardzeese kabels. *Het Zeepaard*, 12 (1): 11-13, figs.

C.S. feuilleton.- *Het Zeepaard*, 12 (2): 29-33.

Braam.- *Het Zeepaard*, 12 (2): 29-31.

Het Oostenwind-aanspoelsel van deze winter.- *Het Zeepaard*, 12 (2): 31-33.

Nederlandse namen voor onze zeevieren en zeedieren.- *Het Zeepaard*, 12 (5): 67.

Landslakken op het strand.- *Het Zeepaard*, 12 (5): 73-74.

*Pycnogonum pusillum* Dohr, 1881: retrouvé après 70 années sur la côte africaine.- *Bull. Inst. roy. Sc. nat. Belg.*, 28 (14): 1-8, fig. 1.

Notes on adventive Amphipoda (Crustacea, Malacostraca) on the Dutch coast.- *Beaufortia*, 1 (10): 1-12 (.... & A.E.M. Bloklander).

Revision of the European representatives of the genus *Callipallene* Flynn, 1929 (*Pycnogonida*).- *Beaufortia*, 1 (13): 1-14.

Mariene Bretagne - Biologisch Mekka.- *Natura*, 49 (3): 38-40.

Heremietkreeften en hun commensalen.- *Natura*, 49 (5-6): 60-71 figs. a-d.

Some notes on the taxonomy, the distribution and the ecology of four species of the amphipod genus *Corophium*

- (Crustacea, Malacostraca).- *Beaufortia*, **2** (21): 1-10, figs. 1-15.
- The pycnogonids of the Lagoon of Venice.- *Boll. Soc. Venez. St. nat. del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale*, **6** (2): 179-186, figs. 1-3.
- On a semi-parasitic copepod from a Dutch nudibranch.- *Basteria*, **16** (4): 58-59, fig. 1.
- 1953**
- Landslakken. Huisjesslakken, deel 1.- Wetenschappelijke mededelingen, Kon. Ned. Natuurhist. Ver., **5**: 1-15.
- Landslakken. Huisjesslakken, deel 2.- Wetenschappelijke mededelingen, Kon. Ned. Natuurhist. Ver., **7**: 1-28.
- Van de C.S.-Man.- *Het Zeepaard*, **13** (1) 3-6, figs..
- De Noordzeekanaalinventarisatie.- *Het Zeepaard*, **13** (2): 1931 (.... & A. Mulder).
- De Noordzeekanaalinventarisatie (vervolg).- *Het Zeepaard*, **13** (3): 35-37 (.... & A. Mulder).
- Herkomst van kurkenbossen.- *Het Zeepaard*, **13** ( 5/6): 73-76, figs.
- Bomolochus soleae* Claus, 1864 and *B. confusus* n.sp.: two hitherto confounded parasitic copepods, with remarks on some other *Bomolochus* species.- *Beaufortia*, **2** (24): 1-13, figs. 1-47.
- Re-description of some Helfer's pycnogonid type-specimens.- *Beaufortia*, **4** (35): 33-45, figs. 1-6.
- Biological results of the Snellius Expedition. XVII. Contribution to the knowledge of the pycnogonid fauna of the East Indian Archipelago.- *Teminckia*, **IX**: 276-313, figs. 1-18.
- 1954**
- Over merkwaardige Amphipoden uit de Noordzeekanaal-boezem.- *Het Zeepaard*, **14** (2): 20-24 (A. Mulder & ....)
- Nieuwe en zeldzame Amphipoda van drijvende voorwerpen.- *Het Zeepaard*, **14** (2): 24-27.
- Redescription de *Tococheres cylindraceus* Pelsener, 1929, Copépode commensal de *Loripes lacteus*.- *Beaufortia*, **4** (38): 73-80, figs. 1-23.
- De fauna van de Noordzeekanaal-boezem. I. Oecologische tweelingen.- *Natura*, **51** (6): 70-72 (.... & A. Mulder).
- Four new *Tanystylum* species, and other Pycnogonida from the West Indies.- *Stud. Fauna Curaçao*, **5** (24): 115-129, figs. 24-29.
- Pycnogonida from Indo-West-Pacific, Australian, and New Zealand waters.- *Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. naturh. Foren.*, **116**: 1-168, figs. 1-81.
- 1955**
- Een merkwaardige worm, *Echiurus echiurus*, in Nederland.- *Het Zeepaard*, **15** (1): 9-10.
- Een allochthone zeespin nieuw voor ons land.- *Het Zeepaard*, **15** (3): 36-38, fig. on p. 43.
- Nederlandse Spookkreeftjes.- *Strand- Werk- Gemeenschap Tabellenserie*, **14**: 1-11.
- Pycnogonida from Tristan da Cunha.- *Results Norw. sci. Exped. Tristan da Cunha 1937-1938*, **33**: 1-13, figs. 1-5.
- Zeldzame visparasiet uit Amsterdamse stadsgracht.- *Natura*, **52** (7): 84-86, 2 figs.
- A new *Bomolochus* (Copepoda parasitica) from the California Grunion.- *Beaufortia*, **5** (49): 55-59, figs. 1-24.
- Pycnogonida from the West Indies, Central America, and the Pacific coast of North America.- *Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. naturhist. Foren.*, **117**: 209-266, figs. 1-26.
- Das männliche Geschlecht von *Pycnogonum pusillum* Dohrn, 1881 (Pantopoda).- *Ent. Ber. Amsterdam*, **15** (24): 534-536, figs. 1-2 (Janez Hoeningman & ....).
- 1956**
- Manteldieren.- *Strand-Werk-Gemeenschap Tabellenserie*, **15**: 1-12 (Bloklander, A.E.M.H., ...., R. Boddeke).
- De herkomst van drijvende voorwerpen.- *Amoeba*, **32** (6-7): 84-87, 3 figs.
- Lichomolgus longicauda* (Claus, 1860), copepod parasite of *Sepia*, in the North Sea.- *Beaufortia*, **5** (53): 117-120.
- Copépodes parasites d'invertébrés des côtes de la Manche. I. *Endocheres obscurus*, nov. gen., n.sp., parasite de *Calliostoma zizyphum*. *Archs. Zool. Exp. & Gén. N.&R.* **93** (3): 113-122, figs. (C. Bocquet &....)
- On commensal Ostracoda from the wood-infesting isopod *Limnoria*.- *Beaufortia*, **5** (55): 133-139, figs. 1-21 (A.P.C. de Vos &....).
- Pantopoden aus dem Zoologischen Museum Hamburg.
- I. Pantopoden von Spitzbergen.
- II. Pantopoden aus Süd Australien und Neu Seeland.
- III. Eine neue Gattung der Familie Callipallenidae aus West-Guatemala.- *Mitt. Hamburg. zool. Mus. Inst.*, **54**: 33-48, figs. 1-7.
- Chemische zin bij Pantopoda.- *Versl. gew. Verg. Afd. Natuurk. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam*, **65** (9): 138-140.
- Tropical and subtropical Pycnogonida, chiefly from South Africa.- *Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. naturh. Foren.*, **118**: 71-113, figs. 1-16.
- Copépodes parasites d'invertébrés des côtes de la Manche. II. Sur un *Lichomolgus* (Epimolgus) trochi.- *Archs. Zool. exp. gén.*, **94** (N. & R., 1): 10-16, figs. 1-2 (C. Bocquet & ....).
- 1957**
- Copépodes parasites d'invertébrés des côtes de France. I. Sur deux genres de la famille des Clausidiidae commensaux de mollusques: *Hersiliodes Canu* et *Conchylurus* nov. gen.- *Proc. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam*, (C) **60** (2): 212-222, figs. 1-5. (C. Bocquet &....)
- Copépodes parasites d'invertébrés des côtes de France. II. Notes taxonomiques et écologiques sur la famille des Mytilicolidae. III. Id. 2e partie. *Proc. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam*, (C) **60** (2): 223-239, figs. 1-7 (C. Bocquet &....).
- Zoological Results of a collecting journey to Yugoslavia, 1954. 1. Introduction and list of Collecting Stations.- *Beaufortia*, **5** (58): 149-156 (C.A.W. Jeekel &....).
- Copépodes parasites d'invertébrés des côtes de France. IV. Le double parasitisme de *Sipunculus nudus* L. par *Myzomolgus stupendus* nov. gen., nov. sp., et *Catinia plana* nov. gen., nov. sp., Copépodes Cyclopoïdes très remarquables.- *Proc. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam*, (C) **60** (3): 410-431, figs. 1-6 (C. Bocquet &....)
- Contributions to the knowledge of the Red Sea. 2. Pycnogonida from the Gulf of Aquaba.- *Bull. Sea Fish. Research Stat. Haifa*, **13**: 13-14, fig. 1.
- Pantopoden aus dem Zoologischen Museum Hamburg. 2. Teil.
- IV. Atlantische Warmwasser-Pantopoden.

- V. Indo-West Pazifischen Pantopoden.  
 VI. Südatlantische Pantopoden.- Mitt. Hamburg. zool. Mus. Inst., 55: 81-106, figs. 1-20.
- The pycnogonid family Austroecidae.- Beaufortia, 6 (68): 1-81, figs. 1-43, (Thesis).
- Some notes on the genus Macrochiron Brady, 1872 (Copepoda, Cyclopoida).- Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (12) 10: 378-382, figs. 1-10.
- Copépodes parasites d'Invertébrés des côtes de France. V. Le genre Synaptiphilus Canu et Cuénot.- Proc. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, (C) 60 (50): 679-695, figs. I-VI (C. Bocquet &).
- Verslag van de onderzoeken verricht door J.H. Stock gedurende zijn verblijf (1 mei-14 juni 1957) aan het Zoölogisch Station te Napels. Biosystematische onderzoeken aan parasitaire schaaldieren.- Versl. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, 67 (3): 40-41.
- 1958**  
 Het strand van Rottummerplaat.- Het Zeepaard, 18 (2): 22-24.  
 Lamsoor als substraat voor roggeneieren.- Het Zeepaard, 18 (2): 29.  
 Pycnogonida.- Verslag Zoöf. Exc. Wales, 27 June- 9 July: 33.  
 Biosystematische onderzoeken aan parasitaire schaaldieren.- Versl. gew. Verg. Afd. Natuurk. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, 67 (3): 40-41.  
 Copépodes parasites d'Invertébrés des côtes de la Manche. III. Sur deux espèces, jusqu'ici confondues, du genre Anthessius; description d'Anthessius teissieri, n. sp.- Archs. Zool. exp. gén., 95 (N.&R. 2): 99-111, figs. 1-4 (C. Bocquet & ....).  
 Sur le développement des expansions aliformes du Copépode Nicthoë astaci Audouin et Milne-Edwards.- C.R.Acad. Sci., 246: 836-839 (Charles Bocquet, Jeanine Guillet &....).  
 Copépodes parasites d'Invertébrés des côtes de France. VI. Description de Paranthessius myxicolae nov. sp., Copépode semiparasite du Sabellidae, Myxicola infundibulum (Rénier).- Proc. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, (C) 61 (2): 243-253, figs. I-IV (C. Bocquet &....).  
 In memoriam Mejuffrouw Anna Petronella Cornelia de Vos.- Vakbl. Biol., 38 (5):73-74 (.... & H. Engel).  
 On Choniostoma and Heptalobus (Copepoda, Choniostomatidae).- Beaufortia, 7 (80): 11-14, figs. 1-4.  
 The Pycnogonida of the Erythrean and of the Mediterranean coasts of Israel.- Bull. Sea Fish. Res. Stat. Haifa, 16: 3-5.  
 Copépodes parasites d'Invertébrés des côtes de France. VII. Caractères spécifiques subsppécifiques à l'intérieur du genre Conchylurus Bocquet et Stock.- Proc. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, (C) 61 (3): 308-324, figs. 1-5 (C. Bocquet & ....).  
 The pycnogonid genus Rhopalorhynchus Wood-Mason, 1873.- Tijdschr. Ent., 101 (2): 113-137, figs. 1-63.  
 Pycnogonida of the Mediterranean coast of Israel.- Bull. Res. Council Israel, (B) (Zool.), 7B (3-4): 137-142, figs. 1-2.  
 Copépodes parasites d'Invertébrés des côtes de la Manche. IV. Sur les trois genres synonymes de Copépodes Cyclopoïdes, Leptinogaster Pelseneer, Strongylopleura Pelseneer et Myocheres Wilson (Clausidae).- Archs. Zool. exp. gén., 96 (N.&R. 2): 71-89, figs. 1-6 (C. Bocquet & ....).
- Copépodes parasites d'Invertébrés des côtes de France. VIII. Le genre Ischnurella Pelseneer, synonyme de Paranthessius Claus (Cyclopoida, Lichomolgidae).- Proc. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, (C) 61 (5): 604-609, fig. 1 (C. Bocquet, &....).
- Verslag van de onderzoeken verricht door J.H. Stock, gedurende zijn verblijf (1/5-14/6 1957) aan het Zoölogisch Station te Napels.- Verslag Verg. afd. Natuurk. - kon. Ned. Akad. Wet., 67 (3): 40-41.
- 1959**  
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## Appendix 2. Graphological analysis of Jan H. Stock's handwriting by two independent graphologists who do not know him (excerpts).

"Active and enterprising, takes on many different things that are of interest to him. He is not very stable herein, being fascinated by causes and manifestations in many different forms. He is exacting towards himself. Many things are easy for him ; he is fast at understanding and mastering things.

He is not a great or highly original mind, however,

but capable of intuitive reactions and he is very well organized. He is a man of order and he takes in everything at a glance; he recognizes interests and values, also in others.

In his work he is trustworthy and accurate, in spite of his high pace. In his human relationships he is pleasant - very lively and flexible, but far from weak. He is capable of taking a clear stand on an issue, from which it is difficult to budge him.

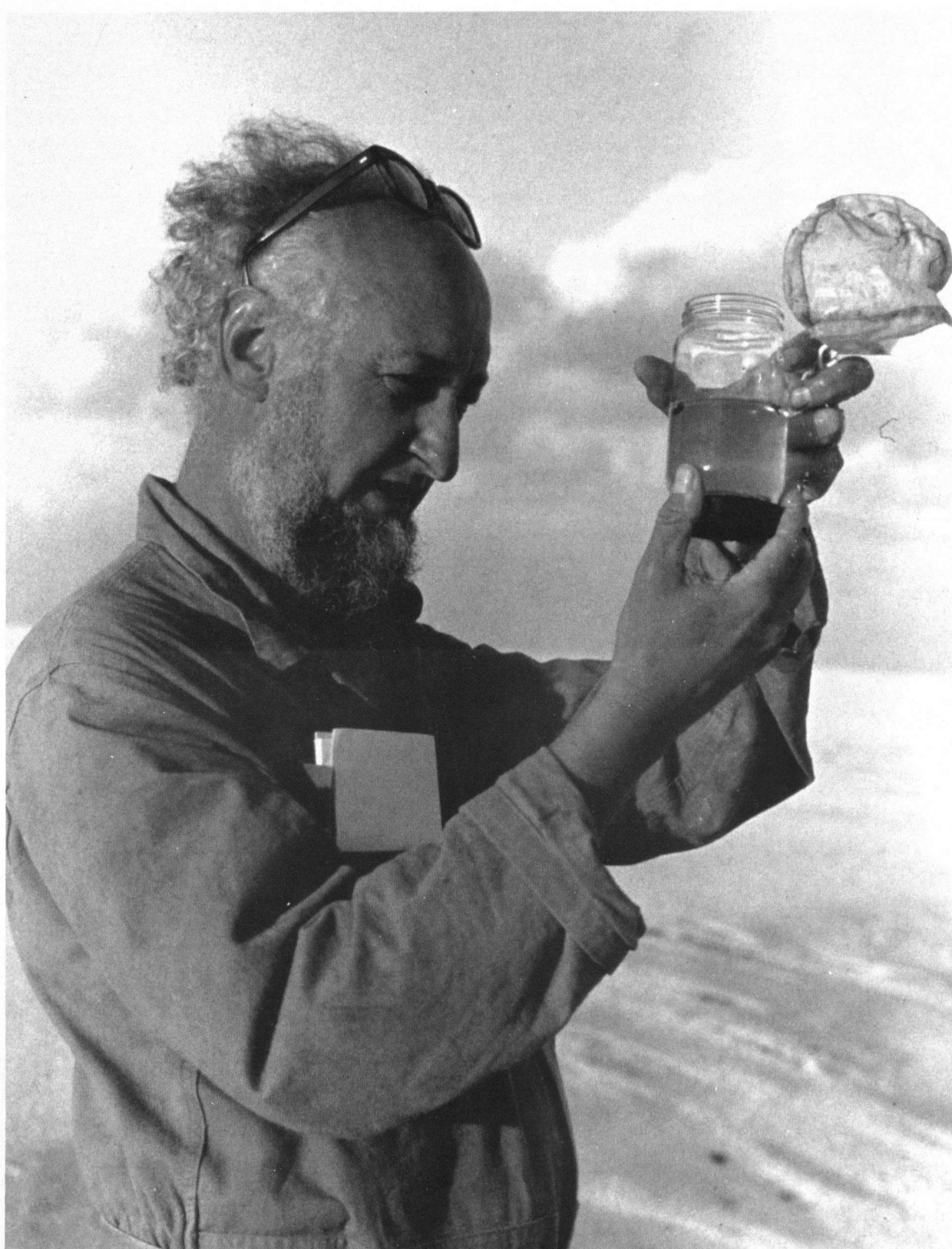
He is not pompous, although very dependent on others' opinion of him. He loves discussions, has a fine feeling for language, and expresses himself in a subtle, simple way. He has a good sense of humour and a very quick mind. In spite of the talking and the intensive discussion, he is oddly enough very introvert. Although his spontaneity is real enough, there is also more reserve than it might suggest. In his human relationships he'll therefore often disappoint.

His activity enables him to overcome feelings of depression, and helped by his easy manners, he'll mostly succeed without his environment noticing that something is wrong. But he is not the person who will always welcome others. This is even true for good friends. In other words he is unpredictable.

He is not unaware of this; he even feels guilty about it. He'll try to compensate with his spontaneous and warm approach, and so the circle is closed.

He is more a man of practical than of theoretical work. The ever changing self-appreciation brings the need for deeds and direct results. The lack of inner stability determines his attitude and behaviour. He lacks the tranquillity necessary for the deepening of his mind".





Sandy Point, San Salvador, 1979 (St. 79/182)

(photo: Steven Weinberg)

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