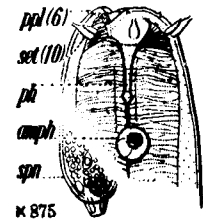


## TRIPYLOIDES VIVIPARA n.sp.

2. *T. vivipara* n.sp.  $\frac{0.6}{1.}$   $\frac{0.5}{1.5}$   $\frac{12.}{1.9}$   $\frac{22 \times 47 \times 23}{2.5}$   $\frac{0.4}{1.4}$  → 2.4mm —

The thin layers of the transparent, naked cuticle are traversed by exceedingly fine transverse striæ which are very difficult of resolution. The contour of the body is plain. At least the largest of the cephalic setæ are two-jointed. There are no subcephalic or cervical setæ. The mouth opening is depressed. There are three distinct, mobile, thick, more or less blunt, rounded, well developed lips, not set off by constriction, which, when open, show a definite axil between each adjacent two. The simple, regular, pyramidal or concave-conoid pharynx is of moderate size. There are perhaps obscure cutinous ridges in the basal part of the pharynx. There are only traces of a separate chamber as seen in some *Tripyloides*. The inconspicuous circular amphids are really spirals of one wind, obscurely open behind. The intestine, which becomes at once

three-fourths as wide as the body, has thick walls,—becoming thinner posteriorly, however,—and in each cross section presents about twenty cells with relatively large nuclei; the intestinal lumen is only very faintly to be seen. The colorless granules of the intestine are few and inconspicuous; there is no distinct tessellation although the contours of the relatively small, numerous cells are distinctly seen. From the slightly raised anus, the posterior lip of which is the more prominent, the straight tail is first conoid,



then finally subcylindroid in the posterior fourth. It tapers to an unswollen, rounded, naked, symmetrical terminus which ends in an unarmed, truncate-conoid, somewhat inconspicuous spinneret. The spinneret presents a central boss of considerable size. The broadly saccate caudal glands are located in the anterior two-fifths of the tail in a close tandem series and empty through distinct ducts which widen into three distinct ampullæ. There are no caudal setæ. From the small, inconspicuous, continuous vulva, the medium-sized, tubular, more or less weak vagina leads inward and at right angles to the ventral surface about halfway across the body. In the adult females the uteri contain four to six fully developed larvæ which have manifestly escaped from the shells; i.e., the species is probably truly viviparous. The ovaries are broad, somewhat tapering, with their contents irregularly arranged. In young specimens the ovaries may reach back to the vulva; when gravid one-third to halfway. Alongside the ova in the reflexed part of the ovary, there are cells of a different character with elongated nuclei near the periphery. These are probably developing spermatozoa. The collection contained many females in gravid state.