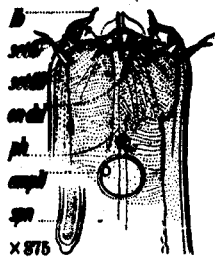


## COBBIA MAWSONI n.sp.

6. *C. mawsoni* n.sp.  $\frac{0.6}{1.1}$   $\frac{0.3}{1.2}$   $\frac{14}{15}$   $\frac{40-65}{16}$   $\frac{22.0}{1}$   $\frac{2.2}{1}$  mm —The

somewhat thin layers of the transparent, naked cuticle are traversed by plain transverse striæ, all alike, and about two microns apart. The striæ are difficult of resolution and not further resolvable into secondary elements. The contour of the nema is plain or sometimes almost imperceptibly crenate, at any rate toward the extremities. The subtruncate head is almost imperceptibly set off by expansion, and bears six distinct, thin, longitudinally striated, fairly well developed lips, which, however, are not set off in any way at the base. There are at least a few scattered very slender cervical setæ—the longest of which, toward the head, are nearly as long as the radius of the neck. The typical, conoid, subregular, shallow pharynx is of moderate size, about three-fourths as wide as



the head, and about as deep as wide. There is a small, conical, dorsal onchium, with a corresponding alteration in the musculature of the pharynx as shown in the illustration. There is a somewhat irregularly shaped granular nucleus just in front of each amphid, that stains strongly in acid carmine after mercuric chloride. The cylindroid œsophagus, which at the nerve-ring is two-thirds, and finally about three-fourths as wide as the corresponding portion of the body, presents a fairly distinct lining. It may be that there is a conoid cardia. The thick-walled intestine, which becomes at once three-fourths as wide as the body, presents a faint lumen; it is made up of cells of such size that about six would be presented in each cross section. The lining of the intestine is refractive and appears somewhat zigzag. The rectum, which presents a cutinized lining, passes inward and forward from the somewhat elevated anus a distance one and one-fourth times as great as the anal body diameter. The cells of the intestine contain small, brownish, somewhat uniform granules; these are numerous and give rise to a faint tessellated effect. The conoid subarcuate tail ends in an unarmed, blunt, conoid spinneret about one-sixth as wide as the base of the tail. The more or less ellipsoidal caudal glands form a close tandem in the anterior third of the tail. No caudal setæ were seen. Nothing is known concerning the renette. While the female sexual organ is of the type common to the genus, it has not been distinctly seen. The body diameter probably diminishes a little just behind the vulva, which is somewhat conspicuous. The blind end of the ovary lies two body widths behind the cardia. A poor specimen only, diatomivorous. Pending further investigation, the only course seems to be to refer this specimen to de Man's genus *Cobbia*.