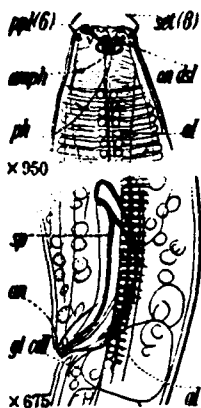


SPILOPHORA ABERRANS n. sp.

11. *S. aberrans* n.sp. $\frac{1}{14}$ --- $\frac{9}{31}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ --- $\frac{15}{34}$ --- $\frac{10^{\circ}47'17''}{41}$ --- $\frac{67}{24}$ } 1.2mm The rather yellowish cuticle is traversed by transverse striæ, all more or less alike, easy of resolution, and materially altered on the lateral fields by two distinctly scalariform wing areas. Where relatively thickest, near the head end, the cuticle occupies nearly



one-third the radius of the head. The dots into which the striæ are resolvable are obscure and have been seen only near the extremities of the nema. The contour of the body is orenate near the head. There are no obvious subcephalic or cervical setæ. The neck, which on the whole is conoid but may be described as conoid in its posterior part and convex-conoid anteriorly, ends in a convex-conoid, somewhat rounded or subtruncate, continuous head. The twelve mobile, subdistinct, conoid, minute lips, closing over the pharynx, constitute a lip region whose contour is not set off. Notwithstanding their small size, the lips are rather readily distinguishable in the specimens examined; their apices lie close together and are forward pointing. The pharynx, which in reality probably extends backward to the region where the annules begin, is a simple, subregular, but apparently somewhat shallow, cyathiform, rather minute affair, approached through a short vestibule. It is armed with a small and forward-pointing dorsal tooth which stands in the midst of the lips. Being not very refractive, it is not easy to see. Apparently there are one or more inconspicuous submedian onchia. There is an almost imperceptible pharyngeal swelling, and an elongate cardiac swelling three-fourths as wide as the base of the neck. Behind the pharynx the œsophagus is one-half, at the nerve-ring two-fifths, just in front of the cardiac bulb two-fifths, and finally, three-fourths as wide as the corresponding portion of the neck. Beginning with a slight swelling, the intestine becomes almost at once half as wide as the body. The cells of the thick-walled intestine contain uniform colorless granules. The cardiac collum separating it from the œsophagus is one-third as wide as the base of the neck. From the depressed anus the rather prominent rectum, equal in length to the anal body diameter, leads inward and forward. The slightly arcuate conoid tail tapers from somewhat in front of the anus to the unarmed, more or less symmetrical, rather acute spinneret. The caudal glands form a close tandem in the anterior two-fifths of the tail; they are more or less broadly saccate. There are no caudal setæ. Nothing was discovered concerning the longitudinal chords. The ellipsoidal renette cell, two-thirds as wide as long, extends backward, and is accompanied by a faintly staining accessory cell half as large. The excretory pore is at the base of the lip region; no distinct ampulla was seen. The only thing known about the female sexual organs is that they are double and reflexed.

$\frac{1}{13}$ --- $\frac{9.5}{3}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ --- $\frac{15}{32}$ --- $\frac{63-64}{4}$ --- $\frac{66}{26}$ } 1.2mm — There appears to be only one gubernacular piece; it is arcuate, slender, rather frail and simple, and lies parallel to and close to the spicula, and is half as long as they. There are several minute preanal ventral supplementary organs, perhaps as many as ten: these are equidistant and appear to be coextensive with the rather distinct oblique copulatory muscles which occupy two to three tail-lengths. The posterior one of these supplementary organs is opposite the middle of the spicula. The ejaculatory duct is one-fourth as wide as the body. The blind end of the narrow cylindroid testis is nearly as far behind the base of the neck as this latter is behind the anterior extremity. It is half as wide as the body. Numerous specimens of this species were found.