

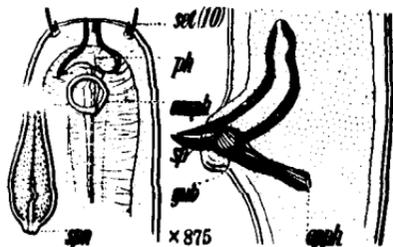
Genus METALINHOMŒUS De Man, 1907.

METALINHOMŒUS MERIDIONALIS n.sp.

7. *M. meridionalis* n.sp. $\frac{0.4}{0.9}$ $\frac{3.0}{1.2}$ $\frac{6.2}{1.2}$ $\frac{10-51-21}{1.5}$ $\frac{94.3}{1}$ 2.5mm — The

rather thick layers of the transparent, naked cuticle are traversed by exceedingly fine transverse striæ, all alike, very hard of resolution and not further resolvable into secondary elements. Of the ten cephalic setæ, at least the longer submedian ones are jointed. No subcephalic or cervical setæ have been seen. The mobile subdistinct lips are thick, and fairly well developed. They are folded over the small, more or less discoid pharynx, and are not set off by constriction. The simple, typical, wide-napiform

pharynx is two-fifths as wide as the head and has a depth equal to three-fifths the radius of the head. The vestibule of the pharynx is narrow when the lips are closed, and is as long as the lips are deep. In some aspects of the fixed specimens there seems to be a forward projecting ridge in the pharynx, which in optical longitudinal section appears like an onchium. When seen dorso-ventrally, the



amphids appear as depressions two-thirds as deep as wide, having a well-cutinized lining, the bottom part of which is somewhat rounded up in the center. The lining of the œsophagus is an indistinct feature and finds its main optical expression as a single refractive "line." Behind the pharynx the diameter of the œsophagus is three-fifths, at the nerve-ring also three-fifths, and finally three-fourths as wide as the corresponding portion of the neck. The thick-walled intestine, about four cells in girth, becomes at once three-fourths as wide as the body; it narrows somewhat

anteriorly so that the cardiac collum is only about two-fifths as wide as the base of the neck. From the anus, which is depressed, the cutinized rectum extends inward and forward a distance equal to the anal body diameter, or a little more. The cells of the intestine contain fine, rather conspicuous, brownish, more or less uniform granules which at the beginning are absent for a space equal to one body width. The granules are of such size that three would be required to span one of the amphids. The anterior part of the intestine for a distance equal to one body width appears rather "structureless" and almost without granules. The straight tail of the female tapers from in front of the anus, is at first conoid, then convex-conoid, then somewhat cylindroid in the posterior two-fifths, and presents a sub-apiculate, gradually swollen, rounded terminus armed with exceedingly fine short setæ. The transparent, rounded, symmetrical, blunt spinneret with exceedingly fine lateral wing-lines, is armed with almost invisible setæ. The caudal glands are situated behind the anus in the anterior half of the tail. The caudal setæ are few, scattered and inconspicuous. The renette was not seen. The tapering ovaries become quite slender, and contain ova arranged single file.

$\frac{0.5}{1.1} \quad \frac{1.1}{1.5} \quad \frac{6.6}{1.5} \quad \frac{66 \cdot 1.1}{1.5} \quad \frac{94}{1.5} \cdot 2.2 \text{mm}$

The two equal spicula are yellowish. There are two straight, rather slender, but strong, simple accessory pieces joined behind and surrounding the spicula near the anus. The very inconspicuous, equidistant, preanal, ventral supplementary organs extend to opposite the proximal part of the spicula, and are hardly more than mere innervations. The specimens are shrunken and too poor to permit of satisfactory observation concerning the internal male organs.