

MONHYSTERA NEGLECTA n.sp.

4. *M. neglecta* n.sp. $\frac{0.26}{0.35}$ $\frac{3}{1.5}$ $\frac{7.9}{1.5}$ $\frac{10-M}{2}$ $\frac{94.4}{1.6}$ } 1.2mm — The thin layers of the transparent naked cuticle are traversed by exceedingly fine transverse striæ. No caudal setæ have been seen. There are traces on the head of setæ about halfway back to the amphids, at a distance from the anterior extremity nearly equal to the corresponding diameter of the head. These setæ are about one-third to one-fourth as long as the corresponding portion of the head is wide, are spreading, slightly curved, and apparently nearly cylindrical; but their number remains unknown. There certainly are submedian setæ in this latitude, and it would seem safe to assume that there are either six or ten setæ in a circlet halfway back to the amphids, but the observations do not establish this. The neck becomes very faintly conoid anteriorly and ends in a rounded head not set off in any way. The head region from the amphids on, however, in the single balsam specimen examined, is narrower than the portion of the neck immediately behind, and the very anterior cephalic portion is almost cylindroid. Whether this is due to shrinkage and the fact that the specimen is viewed only dorso-ventrally remains to be determined. Through the narrow open vestibule, which is less than one-fourth as wide as the front of the head, the obconoid pharynx is entered; the pharynx is small and obscure for a *Monhyстера*. There are no distinct indications of overlapping, thin, transparent, membranous lips, such as are often to be seen in *Monhyстера*. The round, external amphids, whose anterior borders are located at

a distance from the anterior extremity about equal to the corresponding diameter of the neck, are about three-fifths as wide as the corresponding part of the neck. They are reminiscent of a helix and have a definite broad central elevation which in face view appears as a fleck. They are flattish cavities, one-third to one-fourth as deep as they are wide, with a slightly elevated central portion. Just behind the amphids the œsophagus is about half as wide as the neck; opposite the circlet of cephalic setæ the œsophagus is two-thirds to three-fourths as wide as the corresponding portion of the head. The œsophagus, of course, is monhysteroid and simple. The specimen is such that very little can be said about the structure of the anus. The arcuate tail of the male is conoid to the conoid terminus, which is about one-fourth as wide as the base of the tail. The spinneret is conoid and, so far as observed, unarmed. The sub-equidiametral caudal glands are apparently of the structure normal for the genus and are located in the anterior fourth of the tail. The arcuate, somewhat uniform spicula, which at their widest part are one-fourth as wide as the corresponding portion of the body, are one and one-half to two times as long as the anal body diameter. They are rather strong and refractive but are hardly cephalated, and, when seen in profile, have about the same width through about two-thirds of their length; in the distal third they appear to taper to a blunt point. They are accompanied by an apparently double gubernacular piece which is rather slender and is rather closely approximated to the spicula along their distal halves.