

3. *Ascaris biloba*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 8, 9).

Specimen labelled: "January 1876; Straits of Magellan."

The host is not noted; the vessel contained five specimens, which were immature females, with the ovaries and uteri well developed, but without ova.

The maximum length was 48 mm., the breadth 2·2 mm. The body is rounded off at both ends, and the posterior extremity is the thicker. The cuticle is thick and transversely wrinkled at intervals of 0·14 mm., while between these main markings there is a finer transverse wrinkling, with intervals of 0·006 mm. The musculature is divided by the usual four longitudinal ridges into four longitudinal bands; the dorsal and ventral ridges measure 0·13 mm. in breadth, the two laterals 0·24 mm. The head bears three lips, with dentigerous plates and accessory lips; the upper lip is pentagonal with rounded corners, and is about as long as broad, measuring 0·25 mm. in length and 0·26 mm. in breadth; the base is 0·098 mm. broad. The anterior margin bears a dentigerous plate, and the pulp broadens from the base forwards for the first third of the length, at this point there are two large papillæ, thence onwards it narrows markedly, and forms two anteriorly rounded terminal lappets. The conical accessory lips are 0·15 mm. in length; the œsophagus has a length of 4 mm.; the vulva lies in the ventral line a little in front of the middle of the body, and the anterior region thus marked off bears to the posterior portion the proportion of 23 to 25. The anus lies 0·3 mm. from the tail end; the extreme point of the tail is produced into a minute finger-shaped point, 0·048 mm. in length.

There can be no doubt that this species is indeed parasitic, for there are no known free-living Ascarids in which the structural features entirely correspond to those of parasitic forms.

Schneider¹ describes the following Ascarids, in which the lips bear tooth plates and accessory lips are developed:—*Ascaris depressa* from *Vultur fulvus*, and *Ascaris ensicaudata* from singing birds (with upper lips, and with a mouth aperture exhibiting anterior processes quite different from the above), *Ascaris rubicunda* from *Python molurus*, and *Ascaris radiosa* from *Echidna rhinocerotis* (with the anterior processes quadrangular), *Ascaris quadrangularis* from *Crotalus*, *Ascaris holoptera* from *Testudo græca*, and *Ascaris sulcata* from *Chelone midas* (with the upper lip forming a quadrangular aperture).

I have previously described² the following related species:—The above-mentioned *Ascaris ensicaudata*, Zed. (= *Ascaris cornicis*, Gmel., *Ascaris crenata*, Zed., *Ascaris heteromera*, Crepl., *Ascaris semiteres*, Zed.), from *Turdus*, *Sturnus*, *Corvus*, *Salicaria*, *Vanellus*, *Himantopus*, *Ædicnemus*, *Charadrius* (with an upper lip, with the maximum

¹ *Loc. cit.*, pp. 40–44, tab. i. figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

² *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, Jahrg. I. Bd. i., 1884, pp. 125–127, pl. vii. figs. 1–3.