

The tail end is rounded off and exhibits a broad bursa. On the ventral surface on each side there are 4 pre- and 5 post-anal, long-stalked papillæ, and between the third and fourth post-anals there is a large interspace. The cirri are very unequal; the smaller and thicker is 0.14 mm. in length; the larger and narrower measures 0.6 mm., and bears a terminal process projecting at right angles.

The female measures 9.72 mm. in length, and 0.35 mm. in breadth; the œsophagus occupies $\frac{1}{26}$ of the total length; the conical-pointed tail $\frac{1}{81}$. The vulva lies far forward just in front of the passage of the œsophagus into the intestine. The very thick-shelled ova are 0.039 mm. in length, and 0.019 mm. in breadth. Similarly three-pointed nuchal papillæ are exhibited by the following forms:—*Filaria squamata*, von Linstow,¹ from the intestines of *Phalacrocorax carbo* (with conspicuous neck fringes, and very short ($\frac{1}{28}$) tail, *Filaria involuta*, von Linstow,² from the skin of the stomach of *Strix flammea*, also with marked neck fringes, *Filaria (Dispharagus) laticeps*, Rud.,³ from *Falco*, *Strix*, *Ægolius* (also with neck fringes), *Filaria tridentata*, von Linstow,⁴ from *Colymbus arcticus* (with nuchal papillæ of a different form, and with the œsophagus occupying only $\frac{1}{7}$ of the total length), *Filaria triænucha*, Wright,⁵ from *Ardea minor* (only known as a female with ova, 0.027 mm. in length, and 0.018 mm. in breadth). In these five species the fish-hook like process of the longer cirrus is absent.

The latter is exhibited by *Filaria hamata*, von Linstow,⁶ from *Astur nisus*, a species with strongly developed neck fringes, and by *Filaria penihamata*, Molin,⁷ from *Strix albomarginata*, *Strix atricapilla*, *Strix flammea*, and *Strix griseata*, which has only two post-anal papillæ on either side.

8. *Filaria flabellata*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 1–5).

Specimen labelled: “*Filaria sub cute et in cav. abdom. of Paradisea apoda*, from Aru Islands.”

The specimens were all burst, and in part torn. The body is short and compressed; the two ends of the body are rounded off, and not narrowed. The breadth averages 1.08 mm., and bears a ratio of 1:14–15 to the length. The mouth cavity is supported on each side by tripartite, fern-shaped, chitinous plates, measuring 0.21 mm., and rounded off at the corners. The œsophagus measures $\frac{1}{11.4}$ of the total length.

¹ *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, Jahrg. xlix. Bd. i., 1883, pp. 287, 288, pl. vii. figs. 18, 19.

² *Württemb. naturw. Jahresh.*, xxxv., 1879, pp. 323, 324, pl. ii. fig. 7.

³ Schneider, *Monographie der Nematoden*, pp. 93, 94, pl. vi. fig. 3; von Drasche, *Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien*, 1883, p. 209, pl. xiv. fig. 2.

⁴ *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, Jahrg. xliii. Bd. i., 1877, pp. 10, 11, pl. i. fig. 17.

⁵ *Contributions to American Helminthology*, Toronto, 1879, pp. 21, 22, pl. i. fig. 16.

⁶ *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, Jahrg. xliii. Bd. i., 1877, pp. 11, 12, pl. i. fig. 19; Jahrg. xlv. Bd. i., 1879, p. 172, pl. xi. fig. 17.

⁷ Von Drasche, *Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien*, 1883, Bd. xxxiii. pp. 198, 199, pl. xiii. fig. 6.