

6. Notes on Worms.

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eingeg. 14. März 1902.

1) *Aspidogaster conchicola* von Baer occurs in the pericardial cavity and kidney of *Unio dilatatus* taken from the St. Lawrence River at Point St. Charles, Montreal.

2) *Distomum* sp., encysted in the transparent body-wall along the margin below and up the sides in front of the pericardial region. When set free they measure about 1,5 mm in length but when fixed and mounted 1,2 mm by 5 mm. Mouthsucker $0,171 \times 0,179$ mm. Ventral sucker $0,207 \times 0,220$ mm. There is a large pharynx and the lateral caeca of the intestine extend to the posterior end. Immature, but rudiments of genital organs can be made out: ovary and shell-gland right and left close behind ventral sucker; testes larger than these, one behind the other a little farther back; vitellaria above and outwards from the caeca from the ventral sucker to the posterior end; genital opening in front of ventral sucker.

3) *Distomum pelagicum*, described in *Zoolog. Jahrb.*, Aug. 1900, I now believe to be a young *Hemiurus (Apoblemma)*. Adult worms belonging to this group occur abundantly in *Clupea*, *Osmerus*, *Gadus*, *Melanogrammus*, *Pollachius*, *Salmo*, *Sebastes*, *Anguilla*, *Hippoglossus*, *Pleuronectes*, *Platysomatischthys*, *Cryptacanthodes*, *Hemitriplerus*, and *Acanthocottus*.

4) *Distomum (Spathidium) folium* von Olfers, from the urinary bladder of a Cat Fish (*Amiurus nebulosus*), differs in some respects from the European form.

5) *Distomum (Bunodera) nodulosum* Zeder, from the intestine of the Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), also differs from the European form.

6) *Distomum isoporum (Creadium isoporum)* Looss, from the Chub (*Semotilus bullaris* Raf.), is perhaps also distinct from the European worm.

7) *Diplostomum* sp., encysted round the pharynx of the Chub.

8) *Distomum (Brachycoelium) hospitale*, *Zool. Jahrb.*, Aug. 1900, is the American representative of *D. crassicolle* Rud. It occurs in *Plethodon* as well as *Diemyctylus*.

9) *Distomum (Cephalogonimus)* sp., from the duodenum of *Rana virescens* and *R. clamitans*, with genital opening in the middle line above the mouth sucker. Habitat, size, external appearance, skin, resemble *D. quietum* (*Zool. Jahrb.*, Aug. 1900), but caeca shorter,

testes more nearly in the middle line, vesicula seminalis dipping down between ventral sucker and the forking of the intestine, crossing under the left caecum and then turning upwards and forwards to the genital pore. This may be the *D. retusum* Duj. of Leidy, in Proc. Acad. Sc. Phil. V. p. 207.

10) *Distomum (Haematoloechus) variegatum* Rud. Five varieties from the lungs of Canadian frogs and toads—all differing from the European forms.

11) *Distomum (Gorgodera) cygnoides* Zeder. Five forms from the urinary bladder of frogs and toads—differing from the European species.

12) *Distomum (Pleurogenes) arcanum*. The worm which I provisionally placed under the name *D. medians* Olsson, Zool. Jahrb., Aug. 1900, is the same which Nickerson, Amer. Natur., Oct. 1900, has figured and described under the name *D. arcanum*.

13) *Distomum* sp. Encapsuled on muscles in posterior part of body-cavity of *Rana virescens* at Canso N. S. Length 1,3 mm, Breadth 6, Pharynx 12, Oesophagus 15, mouth-sucker 21, ventral sucker 12 in middle of animal. Caeca to half way between ventral sucker and posterior end. Skin with spines. Immature.

14) *Distomum* sp. Lung of a snake (*Eutaenia sirtalis* L.), 5×1 mm, spines in skin, ventral sucker one-third back and larger than mouth-sucker. Ends of caeca clasped between testes, which are situated obliquely two-thirds back. Ovary small, right, close behind ventral sucker. Large penis-sac from posterior margin of ventral sucker to genital opening in the fork of the intestine. Vitellaria from near genital opening to posterior testis. The uterus extends almost straight back to posterior end and then runs forwards as a broad sack, filled with dark-brown eggs. Young worms 1 mm long have suckers both of same size and caeca extending only past ventral sucker. Ovary, testes and penis recognizable. Younger ones 0,4 mm long have ventral sucker smaller than mouth-sucker and situated behind middle of body. Rudiments of genital organs and short caeca failing to reach the ventral sucker.

15) *Distomum* sp. Oesophagus of same species of snake. $1,65 \times 0,46$ mm. Ventral sucker smaller than mouth-sucker and in centre of animal. Pharynx, long oesophagus, and caeca not reaching posterior end. Genital opening between ventral sucker and the fork of the intestine. Ovary behind ventral sucker. Testes, right and left, immediately posterior to the ends of the caeca. Uterus median. Vitellaria lateral and taking up nearly whole length of animal. Lateral trunks of excretory system evident.

16) *Polystomum oblongum* R. R. Wright, from urinary bladder of Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina* L.).

17) *Distomum (Lecithodendrium) ascidiooides* van Ben. Intestine of *Vespertilio subulatus*, 1×5 mm. Ventral sucker only slightly smaller than oral sucker. Testes much larger than ovary. Uterus in many irregular, chiefly transverse folds in posterior half of body.

18) *Distomum (Opisthorchis) sinense* Cobb. 18×3 mm. From liver of a Chinaman.

I find the following Oligochaeta in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:

Lumbricus herculeus Savigny

-	<i>festivus</i>	-
-	<i>rubellus</i> Hoffmeister.	

Allolobophora caliginosa Savigny.

-	<i>foetida</i>	-
-	<i>chlorotica</i>	-
-	<i>rosea</i>	-
-	<i>subrubicunda</i> Eisen.	

Allurus tetraedrus Savigny.

Tubifex rivulorum Lamarck.

7. Notizen über die Arachniden der Steinkohlenformation.

Von Prof. Dr. A. Fritsch.

eingeg. 14. März 1902.

Bei dem Studium der Arachniden aus der Permformation Böhmens für mein Werk »Fauna der Gaskohle« kam ich zu der Überzeugung, daß man über dieselben sich kein definitives Urtheil erlauben darf, bevor nicht die Arachniden aus der böhmischen Steinkohlenformation, welche von Corda und Kušta beschrieben und abgebildet wurden, von Neuem eingehend studiert werden.

Nach Beendigung meines oben genannten Werkes nahm ich dieses in Angriff und bereite ein größeres Werk mit vielen Tafeln und restaurierten Figuren vor, das vielleicht noch vor Schluß dieses Jahres erscheinen wird.

Ich kam dabei zu interessanten Resultaten, über welche ich hier einige Notizen veröffentliche, da sie wohl weitere Kreise interessieren werden.

Cyclophthalmus senior Corda hat keinen Kreis von Seiten- um die großen Mittelaugen, sondern dies sind bloß eckige Körnchen der mittleren Mediankiele, wie sie bei recenten Buthiden regelmäßig vorkommen.

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