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I. Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen.

1. Trematodes from Canadian Fishes.

By **J. Stafford**, M.A., Ph.D., Montreal.

eingeg. 3. Februar 1904.

The Trematodes from marine fishes I collected at the Canadian Marine Biological Station, during the summers 1899 and 1900 at St. Andrew's N.B., 1901 and 1902 at Causo N.S., and 1903 at Malpeque P.E.I. Those from freshwater fishes I obtained chiefly from fishes brought to Montreal markets during the spring and autumn months of last year.

Those that are already sufficiently described to show their approximate systematic position I simply catalogue; but to a number I give new generic names, and in some cases supplement former descriptions with a few brief statements. New species I describe only by their most salient features — such as will serve, however, for present recognition. The new generic and specific names I offer provisionally and shall be glad of any suggested improvements. The names of the fishes are

according to Jordan's Manual of the Vertebrates. The numbers are always in millimetres and when not otherwise stated they refer to the length and breadth of a selected alcoholic specimen.

I. From Salt-water Fishes.

- 1) *Tristomum mola* Blanchard.
On the skin of *Mola mola* L. (Sun-fish). 26×28 . Acetabulum 15, anterior suckers 2,5.
- 2) *Tristomum coccineum* Cuvier.
On the gills of *Xiphius gladius* L. (Sword-fish). 11×8 . Acet. 3, Ant. Suc. 2.
- 3) *Epibdella hippoglossi* O. F. Müller.
Skin, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus* L. (Halibut). 23×11 . Acet. 5,5.
- 4) *Acanthocotyle verrilli* Goto.
Skin, *Raja radiata* Donovan (Starry Ray). 4×1 . Acet. little broader than body.
- 5) *Udonella caligorum* Johnston.
Attached to tail of Caligus on *Gadus callarias* L. (Cod). $4 \times 0,75$. Acet. broader than body.
- 6) *Pseudocotyle apiculatum* Olsson.
Skin, *Squalus acanthias* L. (Dog-fish). $4,5 \times 1$.
- 7) *Onchocotyle abbreviata* Olsson.
Gills *Squalus acanthias* L. (Dog-fish). $5 \times 0,75$.
- 8) *Octocotyle scombri* Kuhn.
Gills, *Scomber scombrus* L. (Mackerel). $4,5 \times 0,75$.
- 9) *Dactylocotyle denticulatum* Olsson.
Gills, *Pollachius vireus* L. (Pollack). 7×2 .
- 10) *Dactylocotyle phycidis* Par. & Per.
Gills, *Phycis chuss* Walb. (Hake). $6,5 \times 1,8$.
- 11) *Anthocotyle merlucii* van Ben. & Hesse.
Gills, *Merluccius bilinearis* Mit. (Silver Hake). 6×1 .
- 12)* *Micropharynx parasitica* Jägerskiöld.
(= *Pseudocotyle fragile* Olsson).
Skin, *Raja laevis* Mit. (Barn-door Skate). $8,5 \times 4,5$. A Triclad-Turbellarian.
- 13) *Otodistomum veliporum* Creplin.
Oesophagus, stomach, intestine, *Raja laevis* Mit. (Barn-door-Skate).
New genus *Qros*, giant. $30 \times 3,5$. Living worms as much as 80 mm

long when outstretched. Cuticle smooth. Ventral sucker one and one half times as broad as oral sucker. Caeca originate immediately behind pharynx and extend into posterior end. Ovary and testes at centre of body, close together, ovary in advance. Uterus in transverse folds from ovary to ventral sucker. Genital opening below posterior end of pharynx. Vitellaria lateral, from half way between ventral sucker and ovary to a short distance from the posterior end. Laurer's canal opening in mid-dorsal line. Posterior excretory vessel forking behind second testis. Is allied to but distinct from the genus *Azygia*.

14) *Xenodistomum melanocystis*.

In dark, fibrous cysts in innerwall of stomach of *Lophius piscatorius* L. (Goose-fish).

New genus and species: ξένος, stranger; μέλας, black; κύστις, bladder. Cysts 3 in diameter, worm 5,5×1. Cuticle smooth. Ventral sucker little larger than oral. Posterior half tapering. Resembles preceding species but is immature with rudiments of genital glands and ducts.

15) *Derogenes varicus* O. F. Müller.

Mouth, oesophagus, stomach.

Salmo salar L. (Salmon).

Gadus callarias L. (Cod).

Melanogrammus aeglefinus L. (Haddock).

Pollachius vireus L. (Pollack).

Clupea harengus L. (Herring).

Osmerus mordax Mit. (Smelt).

Sebastes marinus L. (Rose-fish).

Anguilla anguilla L. (Eel).

Cryptacanthodes maculatus Storer (Wry-mouth).

Acanthocottus scorpius L. (Sculpin).

Hemitripterus americanus Gmelin (Sea-Raven).

Lophius piscatorius L. (Goose-fish).

Hippoglossus hippoglossus L. (Halibut).

Limanda ferruginea Storer (Sand Dab).

Platysomathichthys hippoglossoides Walb. (Greenland Turbot).

Hippoglossoides platessoides Fab. (Rough Dab).

Commonest of all distomes of fishes. 2,75×0,75. Ventral sucker 1,5 times as broad as oral sucker, situated about the middle. Caeca branch from pharynx and reach to posterior end. Testes oblique, behind ventral sucker. Ovary slightly to one side behind then, and vitellaria two small masses behind it. Uterus filling all the body.

Genital opening just behind pharynx. Excretory vessel branching behind ventral sucker but the two lateral branches uniting above pharynx. Puts one in mind of *Halipegus ovocaudatus* from the mouth of frogs. Varies considerably in size in different fish — the most noticeable variety occurring in the Salmon as very small specimens with a short broad posterior half.

16) *Derogenes plenus*.

Intes, *Anarrhichas lupus* L. (Wolf-fish).

New species: *plenus*, full, fleshy. $3,38 \times 1,23$. Broadest across ventral sucker. Shorter and blunter posterior part. Mouth-sucker 0,392, ventral sucker 0,792, its centre 1,848 from the anterior end. The five genital masses bunched together in the extreme posterior end, the rest of the body being distended with eggs.

17) *Hemiurus appendiculatus* Rud.

Oesophagus, stomach.

Salmo salar L. (Salmon).

Osmerus mordax Mit. (Smelt).

Clupea harengus L. (Herring).

Gadus callarias L. (Cod).

Pollachius virens L. (Pollack).

Ammodytes tobianus L. (Sand Lance).

Anguilla anguilla L. (Eel).

Acanthocottus scorpius L. (Sculpin).

Hippoglossus hippoglossus L. (Halibut).

Platysomichthys hippoglossoides Walb. (Greenland Turbot).

Also widely distributed. $3 \times 0,5$. Body $2 \times 0,5$. Suckers of equal size.

18) *Lecithaster bothryophorus* Olsson.

(= *Apoblema mollissimum* Lev.)

Int. *Salmo salar* L. (Salmon).

Clupea harengus L. (Herring). $1,5 \times 0,5$.

19) *Leptosoma obscurum*.

Int. *Lophius piscatorius* L. (Goose-fish).

New genus and species: λεπτός, slender; σῶμα, body; *obscurum*, unknown. $1,69 \times 0,385$. Mouth-sucker 0,154. Ventral sucker 0,261, its centre 0,539 from the anterior end. Resembles outstretched examples of *Lecithaster* but is of a more uniform diameter and the egg has more than twice the dimensions.

20) *Sinistroporus simplex* Rud.

Int. *Acanthocottus scorpius* L. (Sculpin).

Salmo salar L. (Salmon).

Sebastes marinus L. (Rose-fish).

Gasterosteus aculeatus L. (Stickleback).

Scomber scombrus L. (Mackerel).

Phycis chuss Walb. (Hake).

Hemitripteris americanus Gmel. (Sea Raven).

1,84×0,46. New genus: *sinister*, left; πόρος, pore. Genital pore to the left from the origin of the caeca in all specimens examined.

21) *Sinistroporus productus*.

Intes, *Hemitripteris americanus* Gmel. (Sea Raven).

New species: *productus*, lengthened. 6,93×0,60. Long and narrow. Testes elliptical and some distance apart in the longitudinal axis of the worm.

22) *Deropristis inflata* Molin.

Int. *Anguilla anguilla* L. (Eel). 3,5×0,25.

23) *Stephanochasmus sobrinus* Lev.

Rectum, *Hemitripteris americanus* Gmel. (Sea Raven).

Cryptacanthodes maculatus Stor. (Wry-mouth).

Lycodes sp. 2,25×0,33.

24) *Stephanochasmus histrix* Duj.

Encysted on fins of

Pseudopleuronectes americanus Walb. (Winter Flounder).

In cysts free in stomach of

Lophius piscatorius L. (Goose-fish)

containing two partly digested

Limanda ferruginea Stor. (Sand Dab.).

Cysts 1×0,75. Worm free 1,8×0,6. Immature.

25) *Lepidapedon rachion* Cobbold.

Int. *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* L. (Haddock).

New genus: λεπίς, scale; δάπεδον, pavement. 5×1.

26) *Neophasis pusilla*.

Urinary bladder

Anarrhichas lupus L. (Wolf-fish).

New genus and species: νέος, new; φάσις, appearance; *pusillus*, small. 0,508×0,154. Shape resembling an Indian club. Covered with closely set spines. Ventral sucker rather the smaller, in centre of body. Long pre-pharynx, large pharynx with caeca originating close behind and reaching to posterior end. Ovary just behind ventral sucker and to the right, shell-gland to its left, testes immediately behind and almost transversely side by side. Genital opening close in front of ventral sucker. Vitellaria lateral, from a little front of

ventral sucker to half way between testes and posterior end of worm. Eye-spots each side of pre-pharynx.

27) *Leioderma furcigerum* Olss.

Int. *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* Walb. (Winter Flounder).

Platysomatichtys hippoglossoides Walb. (Greenland Turbot).

Hippoglossoides platessoides Fab. (Rough Dab).

Cryptacanthodes maculatus Storer. (Wry-mouth).

New genus: *λεῖος*, smooth; *δέγμα*, skin. $3,85 \times 1,23$. Spindle shaped. Ventral sucker twice as broad as mouth-sucker, anterior to middle. Lobulated ovary behind sucker and spherical testes side by side behind ovary. Uterus with dark eggs filling posterior end and passing between testes to genital opening front of sucker. Vitellaria lateral but short, extending from ventral sucker to posterior edge of testes. Pharynx, oesophagus, caeca ending little behind testes and falling far short of posterior end of worm. Excretory vessel divides at testes.

28) *Fellodistomum incisum* Rud.

Gall bladder

Anarrhichas lupus L. (Wolf-fish).

New genus: *fel*, *fellis*, gall-bladder. $6 \times 2,5$. Thick in middle and rapidly narrowing towards the ends. Smooth, greenish. Ventral sucker twice as broad as oral sucker in old specimens and situated nearer posterior than anterior end. Many resemblances to *Leioderma* but with sucker and genital glands crowded backwards. Lobulated ovary just behind sucker and to the left, not prominent. Testes side by side, large and spherical. Excretory vessel lying between them and branching behind sucker. Short lateral vitellaria each side of ventral sucker. Caeca ending at testes.

29) *Steganoderma formosum*.

Caeca and intest.

Hippoglossus hippoglossus L. (Halibut).

New genus and species: *στεγανός*, covered; *formosus*, well formed. $2,6 \times 0,81$. Both ends regularly rounded, anterior the broader. Surface covered with regularly disposed spines that from the surface resemble scales. Suckers of equal size — the ventral one in most cases a little more than one third from the anterior end. Small pharynx, rather long oesophagus, and medium length caeca that end at half the length or slightly more of the body. Ovary to the right and overlapping the ventral sucker. Testes almost side by side at the ends of the caeca. Uterus with brown eggs filling posterior end and extending between testes to ventral sucker. Penis-sack crosses

left caecum between sucker and the forking of the intestine and opens ventrally between caecum and the margin of the body. Vitellaria lateral and short, extending only from the level of the anterior margin of the sucker to the testes and composed of a few (10 or 12) large follicles.

30) *Lepidophyllum steenstrupi* Odhner.

Urinary bladder.

Anarrhichas lupus L. (Wolf-fish).

Zoarces anguillaris Peck (Eel-pout).

3,5×2. Thin and flat. Broadest near posterior end which is rounded. Tapering anteriorly. Surface spiny. Ventral sucker smaller than oral sucker. Pharynx, oesophagus, lateral caeca reaching little beyond middle. Ovary lobed, behind ventral sucker. Testes lobed, at ends and outside of caeca. Vitellaria a few follicles round ends of caeca just anterior to testes. Uterus with brown eggs between and posterior to testes. Penis anterior to sucker, crossing under left caecum and opening on dorsal surface near left margin.

31) *Stenocollum fragile* Linton.

Intes. *Mola mola* (Sun-fish).

New genus: στενός, narrow; collum, neck. 2,75×0,3. Body 1×0,3.

32) *Homalometron pallidum*.

Stomach and duodenum of

Fundulus heterochitus L. (Killifish).

New genus, new species: Ομαλός, regular; μέτρον, mass; pallidus, pale. Linton: Bull. U. S. Fish Commiss. 1899. (1901.) p. 422. Pl. XXXII. f. 354.

33) *Stenakron vetustum*.

Intes. *Hippoglossus hippoglossus* L. (Halibut).

Hemitripterus americanus Gmel. (Sea Raven).

New genus, new species: στενός, narrow; ἄκρον, end; vetustus, old. Linton: Bull. U. S. Fish Commiss. 1899. (1901.) p. 485, Pl. XXXII, f. 359. Pl. XXXIII, f. 360—362.

34) *Accacoelium macrocotyle* Dies.

Int. *Mola mola* L. (Sun-fish). 12×1,75.

35) *Accacoelium nigroflavum* Rud.

Int. *Mola mola* L. (Sun-fish). 24×1,25.

36) *Accacoelium foliatum* Linton.

Int. *Mola mola* L. (Sun-fish). 10×1.

37) *Accacoelium contortum* Rud.

5×5 (coiled). 10×1,5 (straightened).

38) *Gasterostomum armatum* Molin.

Caeca and duodenum,

Acanthocottus scorpius L. (Sculpin).*Hemitripterus americanus* Gmel. (Sea Raven).*Hippoglossus hippoglossus* L. (Halibut).*Brosmius brosme* Müller (Cusk). $2 \times 0,85$.

II. From Fresh-water Fishes.

39) *Diplobothrium armatum* F. R. Leuck.(= *Diclibothrium armatum*).Gills, *Acipenser rubicundus* Le S. (Lake Sturgeon). 20×1 .40) *Megadistomum longum* Leidy.

Mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach.

Esox masquinongy Mit. (Muskallunge).

New genus: μέγας, great. 75×3 , flat, thin wavy edges. Ventral sucker smaller than oral, 5 from anterior end. Ovary and testes seen as nodules; ovary 39,5, first testis 44, second testis 48,5 from anterior end. Uterus as dark band along centre of body from ovary to ventral sucker. Genital opening in front of ventral sucker. Large living worms may extend to 5 inches and are reddish-pink in color. In general structure closely resembling *Otodistomum veliporum* but is larger, flatter, the sizes of the suckers are reversed, the genital glands are placed farther back and are separated from each other, the genital opening is nearer the ventral sucker. The intestinal system and the main excretory vessels as well as the integument are similar in the two worms. Alcoholic specimens 18 mm long and more than 1 mm wide have genital glands developed but no eggs.

41) *Azigia tereticolle* Rud.

Mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach.

Esox lucius L. (Pike).*Lota maculosa* Le S. (Ling).*Ameiurus nigricans* Le S. (Great Cat-fish).

12×1 . Agrees with the preceding species in the positions and relative sizes of the organs but is of much smaller size. The egg is less than two-thirds the size of that of *Megadistomum longum*. The largest individuals are smaller than immature individuals of *Megadistomum*.

42) *Mimodistomum angusticaudum*.

Mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach.

Lota maculosa Le S. (Ling).*Stizostedion vitreum* Mit. (Dory).

New genus and new species: *μῖμος*, imitator; augustus, narrow; cauda, tail. $7 \times 1,25$. Anterior half of pretty uniform breadth. Posterior half tapering somewhat abruptly, but variable, due to the activity of the animal. Suckers equal but in some cases the ventral is a shade smaller. It is situated in the middle of the length of the worm in the most normal cases. The genital glands are flattened against each other and crowded backwards near to the ends of the caeca. In other respects the worm is similar to *Magadistomum* and *Azygia*. Most of the specimens are immature and I was long of opinion that they were the young of one or other of the two genera mentioned. Towards the end of October however I found a few sexually mature and these give quite a different impression. In the 12 mm *Azygia* I selected as example the ventral sucker is 2 mm from the anterior end. In the 7 mm *Mimodistomum* it is 3,5 mm from the end while the relatively long distance between sucker and ovary is in marked contrast to the short distance between the latter and the posterior end of the worm. The eggs of this species lie midway in measurements between those of the two species it most resembles and yet there is a considerable difference between them.

43) *Bunodera nodulosa* Zeder.

Intes. *Perca flavescens* Mit. (Perch).

3×1 . Body cylindrical, broadest across middle, from ventral sucker forwards narrowing into a neck. Ventral sucker scarcely larger than oral. Oral 0,323, ventral 0,338, the centre of the latter 1 from the anterior end. A large living specimen slightly compressed measured $4,02 \times 1,62$ and its suckers 0,387 and 0,465 but the ventral sucker being in a thicker part of the body was more flattened out than the oral. Skin smooth. Pharynx, oesophagus, caeca to posterior end. Ovary a little behind and to one side of the ventral sucker. Receptaculum seminis behind the ovary. Testes separated, the anterior about the middle of the post-acetabular part of the body, and to one side, the posterior between and near the ends of the caeca. Vitellaria lateral, extending from the neck to the posterior end. All the named genital organs obscured by eggs which crowd the body. Genital opening just in front of ventral sucker. Penis apparatus short, not extending beyond ventral sucker. Scattered pigment specks each side of oesophagus. Six papillae round the anterior end: two ventro-lateral, two dorso-lateral, and two dorsal. They are placed in a vertical semi-circle above the mouth-sucker, fully one-third from its anterior end, and standing out at right angles to the surface.

I have found this species but once — seven large specimens far back in the intestine of a perch. It agrees very accurately with the account given by Looss.

44) *Crepidostomum laureatum* Zeder.

Intes. *Salvelinus fontinalis* Mit. (Brook Trout).

Smaller and slenderer than preceding. Ventral sucker 0,69 from anterior end and perceptibly larger than oral, their dimensions being 0,20 and 0,26. Greater part of body often of uniform breadth, narrowed in front of ventral sucker and behind second testis. Testes, one a little behind the other and generally of irregular outline. Ovary smaller and spherical, to one side mid-way between ventral sucker and first testis. Uterus a duct lying in folds in the space between the caeca at the sides and the ventral sucker and first testis in front and behind. Eggs not numerous — 10 to 20. Vitellaria from mouth-sucker to posterior end. Penis-sack extending behind ventral sucker.

This is the species occasionally reported from this continent under the name of the preceding species. As varieties which I feel almost forced to regard as species I may mention (1) one from the perch (*Perca flavescens* Mit.) and the dory (*Stizostedion vitreum* Mit.), with large regular testes flattened against each other and a little obliquely placed, and with short penis-sack not reaching behind ventral sucker. Some of these occurred in the same perch with *Bunodera nodulosa* but far forwards in the intestine. These facts suggest that they may be the young of *Bunodera*, but they have scarcely any resemblance to the young as figured by Looss especially in the shape of the body and the character of the uterus. (2) One from the duodenum of the Menobranch (*Necturus maculatus* Raf.), is still more slender with ventral sucker, ovary and testes moved farther forward in the body.

45) *Crepidostomum cornutum* Osborn.

Intes. *Ambloplites rupestris* Raf. (Rock Bass).

1,57×0,26. Oral sucker 0,246×0,230, ventral sucker 0,154×0,154, its centre 0,69 from anterior end. Large anterior sucker with ventral papillae directed transversely, and the other four forwards. Small ventral sucker, slim body, long penis-sack, small testes far back, and vitellaria beginning at the posterior end of a tolerably long oesophagus. Numerous cysts, 0,68 in diameter, from the region of the heart of *Cambarus* enclosed immature worms apparently of this species. They agree in relative measurements and disposition

of the suckers, intestine, and genital glands. The pigment however is not dispersed but in the form of two black eye-spots.

46) *Acrodactyla petalosa* Lander.

Intes. *Acipenser rubicundas* Le S. (Lake Sturgeon).

New genus: ἄκρος, end; δάκτυλος, finger. $1,92 \times 0,54$. In extended specimens the body is uniformly broad, but it is frequently slightly constricted behind the mouth-sucker, broadening from this to the region of the ventral sucker and then tapering to a blunt end. Ventral sucker noticeably smaller than oral, at the centre of the body, but, due to unequal contraction of the body, sometimes a little nearer the anterior and sometimes a little nearer the posterior end. Oral 0,325, ventral 0.275.

Ovary close behind and to one side from the ventral sucker. Testes close together, half way between ventral sucker and posterior end, spherical in younger and more irregular in older animals, in a straight line or slightly oblique. Genital opening half way between ventral and oral suckers. Penis large with broad lumen at the anterior end and extending to near or even beyond the posterior edge of the ventral sucker. Vitellaria from pharynx to posterior end.

This is the *D. auriculatum* Wedl! of Linton and it is upon the authority of Looss that I use the above specific designation.

The three genera *Bunodera*, *Crepidostomum* and *Acrodactyla* are closely related as shown by the disposition of their genital organs and the presence of "mouth-papillae". With regard to the latter I am of opinion that there is no difference of internal structure in the different species, and that these bodies are too changeable to be of much use in classification. The one difference that appears constant is that in *Acrodactyla* the ventral papillae are much larger than the other four and, originating close together under the anterior and of the mouth-sucker, they curve backwards and outwards, moustache-like, across the corners of the mouth until their outer, bluntly pointed ends project laterally past the sides of the sucker and posterior to the level of the other papillae. This character together with the position of the genital opening and large size of the penis-sack will distinguish this genus from the other two, while the small tubular uterus containing few eggs distinguish alike *Crepidostomum* and *Acrodactyla* from *Bunodera*. The probability that there will be found a number of species to represent each of these genera renders it advisable to recommend three genera rather than one, for there are as good reasons for separating *Acrodactyla* as *Crepidostomum* from *Bunodera*.

47) *Phyllodistomum folium* v. Olf.

Urinary bladder *Esox lucius* L. (Pike).

1,5×0,58. Neck broadens slightly from mouth to near ventral sucker where the body expands rapidly at first and then gradually until the greatest breadth is reached when it narrows rapidly to a blunt point often with a median notch. Ventral sucker 1,5 to 2 times diameter of oral, its centre a little in front of the middle of the body. For the specimen selected, anterior sucker 0,138×0,123, ventral sucker 0,184×0,200, situated 0,693 from anterior end. Large sense papillae along sides of neck. Genital opening some distance in front of ventral sucker. Small, compact vitellaria just behind ventral sucker and each side of the middle line. Ovary and second testis towards one side, first testis opposite the space between them on the other side. All rather compact — ovary larger than vitellaria, and testes still larger and longer with more irregular boundaries. Eggs scattered over all post acetabular region.

This agrees pretty well with the European worm as described by Looss, the greatest difference being in the unequal size of the suckers.

48) *Phyllodistomum superbum*.

Urinary bladder

Ameiurus nebulosus Le S. (Rullhead).

Perca flavescens Mit. (Perch).

New species: *superbus*, grand. 2,85×2,18. Mouth-sucker 0,27, ventral sucker 0,46, 1,26 from anterior end. Neck 0,72, body from centre of ventral sucker very broad. Genital glands deeply lobed — the large testes with 10 or 12, cut almost to the centre. My largest specimen measures 5,7×2,5 but its testes are small and all the genital glands are in a small space behind the ventral sucker, not exceeding one third of the length of the post-acetabular body.

The specimens from the perch differ from those from the bull-head in being more lengthened, the suckers being of nearly the same size, the vitellaria being spherical, and the body crowded with eggs arranged in rows.

49) *Deropristis hispidus* Abil.

Posterior part of intestine of

Acipenser rubicundus Le S. (Lake Sturgeon). 11×1. Ventral sucker rather smaller than oral, situated one-quarter from anterior end. Spines increase slightly in size back to ventral sucker and then lessen again. Prepharynx, pharynx, and oesophagus of about equal length. Origin of caeca nearer oral than ventral sucker. Small

rounded ovary in centre of post-acetabular body. Large elliptical testes dividing the distance behind — the last one reaching very close to the end. Genital pore close in front of ventral sucker. Large penis-sack reaching some distance behind sucker. Uterus in close transverse folds from this to the ovary where it turns to one side, passes between ovary and first testis, down the other side, and fills the space between the two testes even lapping down the sides of the latter. Vitellaria lateral from near posterior end of penis-sack to near anterior testis.

50) *Centrovarium lobotes* Mac Callum.

Stomach, *Esox lucius* L. (Pike).

Stizostedion vitreum Mit. (Dory).

New genus: *centrum*, centre; *ovarium*, ovary. $2,25 \times 0,70$. Cigar shaped, rounded ends. Ventral sucker a little larger than oral and one-third the way back. Rosette-shaped ovary in centre of body. Caeca ending opposite centre of ovary. Testes behinds ends of caeca, not conspicuous. Vitellaria lateral, from oesophagus to behind testes.

51) *Clinostomum gracile* Leidy.

Encysted on gills, *Perca flavescens* Mit. (Perch).

Coiled up in thin transparent cysts 2 mm across. When free, very active, extending to 6 or 8 mm long and 1 to 2 mm broad. One large specimen found free but coiled into a milk-white globule. It could extend to 12 mm. Killed, it measures $4,25 \times 1,8$. Milky-white and opaque with two dark stripes marking the position of the caeca. Under low power the parts between and outside the caeca filled with smoky reticulations.

52) *Allocreadium isoporum* Looss?

Intes, *Semotilus bullaris* Raf. (Chub). $2,28 \times 0,68$.

53) *Plagioporus serotinus*.

Intes. *Moxostoma macrolepidotum* Le S. (Large-scaled Sucker).

New genus, new species: *πλάγιος*, oblique; *πόρος*, pore; *serotinus* late.

$1,62 \times 0,43$. Fusiform, broadest at ventral sucker, ends narrowed, ventral sucker 1,5 times breadth of oral, in front of middle of body. Oral 0,138, ventral 0,231, distance from anterior end 0,646. Skin smooth. Oesophagus twice length of pharynx. Caeca to posterior end. Testes, one close behind the other in the centre of the post-acetabular body. Ovary small, close in front and to one side of first testis. Uterus between testes and sucker but my specimens contain no eggs. Penis-sack extends from ventral sucker across the right

caecum and opens ventrally near the side of the body on a level with the posterior end of the oesophagus. Vitellaria lateral, from the oesophagus to the posterior end.

54) *Protenteron diaphanum*.

In slime of intestine of

Ambloplites rupestris Raf. (Rock Bass).

New genus, new species: *πρωτοσ*, first; *ἐντερον*, intestine; *diaphanus*, transparent. A living specimen measured $1,54 \times 0,385$. Broadest at middle, narrowed behind. Mouth-sucker terminal, 0,186. Ventral sucker small, 0,62, situated 0,57 from the anterior end. Skin with fine spines. Prepharynx longer than either pharynx or oesophagus. Short caeca diverging and falling short of ventral sucker or scarcely passing it. Black eyespots lateral from pharynx. Testes obliquely side by side in middle of post-acetabular body. Ovary a little in front of left testis. Uterus reaching to posterior end — older eggs in the folds to the left. Egg $0,22 \times 0,011$. Genital opening close in front of ventral sucker. Penis apparatus reaching behind to the ovary. Vitellaria lateral, short, from the forking of the intestine to near the ovary.

55) *Diplostomum cuticola* Dies.

Encysted in liver of *Ambloplites rupestris* Ray (Rock Bass).

Cysts $1,309 \times 0,693$. Worm $1,078 \times 0,385$ in front and 0,539 behind. Set free it measures 1,54 in length.

56) *Diplostomum parvulum*.

Encysted round the pharynx of

Semotilus bullaris Raf. (Chub).

Two found in a large cyst free in intestine of *Esox lucius* L. (Pike).

New species; *parvulus*, very small. $0,646 \times 0,462$. Elliptical, with rounded or sometimes rather pointed ends. Smooth. Ventral sucker rather larger than anterior, and rather broader than long. Breadth 0,154, situated 0,385 from anterior end. A quadrangular body, with deep transverse slit and densely staining walls, immediately behind ventral sucker. Immature.

57) *Gasterostomum pusillum*.

Stomach and intestine of

Stizostedion vitreum Mit. (Dory).

New Species: *pusillus*, small. $0,77 \times 0,35$. Elliptical, when outstretched long and narrow. A living worm 1,23 in length. Skin with very fine spines. Anterior sucker 0,154 across. Small mouth in middle of body. Intestine small, extending in front and behind the mouth. Ovary on the right side, behind the mouth. Testes in a

line behind the ovary. Vasa efferentia joining and bending back into the large penis. Uterus running back from ovary, crossing between testes, then forwards on the left and back again; vitellaria lateral and anterior, their ducts extending back and joining the uterus between the testes. Egg $0,035 \times 0,025$. An excretory vessel showing between the vitellaria.

58) *Monostomum amiuri*.

In the swim-bladder of

Ameiurus nebulosus Le S. (Bullhead).

**2. Ein bisher nicht berücksichtigtes zoologisches Werk aus dem Jahre 1758.
in dem die Grundsätze der binären Nomenklatur befolgt sind.**

Von Franz Poche, Berlin.

eingeg. 18. Februar 1904.

Das gedachte Werk ist Paulus Henricus Gerardus Moehring, Geslachten der Vogelen, Ausgabe von Nozeman und Vosmaer. Te Amsteldam. 1758, 97 S. Es ist dies eine mit Anmerkungen und Zusätzen versehene, gegenwärtig sehr selten gewordene holländische Übersetzung von Paulus Henricus Gerardus Moehringius, Avium Genera. Bremae. 1752, 88 S. Das letztere kann natürlich als vor-linnéisch nicht in Betracht kommen, um so mehr aber das erstere, in dem (wie auch schon in jenem) die Gattungen durchwegs, und zwar in relativ recht guter Weise, charakterisiert und gemäß den Grundsätzen der binären Nomenklatur benannt sind, während auf Arten, dem Titel des Werkes entsprechend, überhaupt nicht eingegangen wird. Durch die somit unbedingt gebotene Berücksichtigung dieses Werkes werden in der ornithologischen Nomenklatur die nachstehend angeführten Änderungen notwendig, die zwar mehrfach sehr einschneidend, aber leider unvermeidlich sind und daher besser früher als später vorgenommen werden. Natürlich bin ich dabei mit der größten Sorgfalt zu Werke gegangen und habe nur die Deutungen solcher Namen als gesichert angenommen und dieselben demnach gegebenenfalls an die Stelle der bisher üblichen gesetzt, von denen man mit Sicherheit sagen kann, daß sie sich nach der gegebenen Charakterisierung, den angeführten Zitaten usw. direkt oder indirekt (durch Ausschluß aller andern Formen) nur auf die betreffende Gruppe beziehen lassen. Infolgedessen konnte ich manche der von G. R. Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., 1855, und Hand-list Gen. Species Birds, 3 Bde., 1870—71) sowie der von Sundevall in seinem Aufsätze: »Über Möhrings Vogelnamen« (Journ. Orn. V, 1857, S. 242—257) gegebenen Deutungen nicht als genügend ge-

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