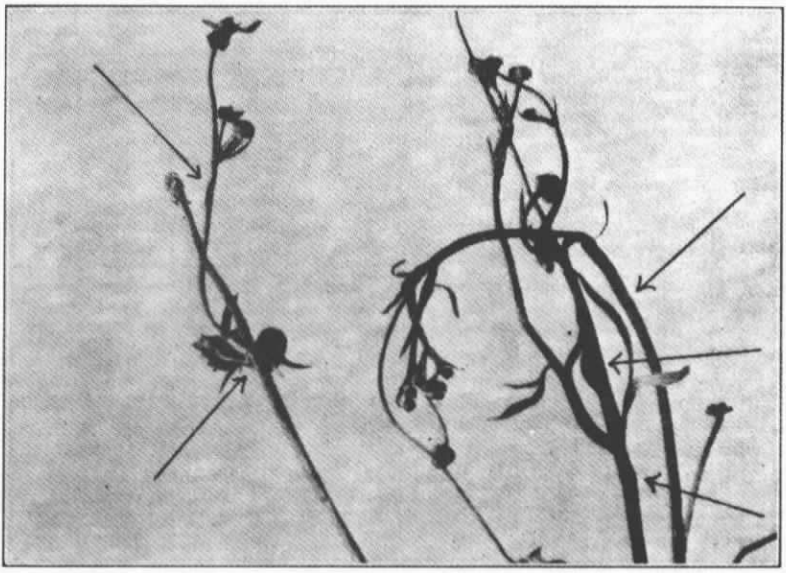
6. A new host of TYLENCHUS DIPSACI *(Kühn) from Oregon.* W. D. COURTNEY.

Three species of *Ranunculus, R. acris* L., *R. auricomus* L., and *R. repens* L., are known to be hosts of *Tylenchus dipsaci* in Northern Europe. A fourth species, *R. occidentalis* Nutt., is attacked by the same parasite in Oregon, collected first in June 1929 at Salem by Dr. F. D. Bailey. The symptoms developed by the host seem to be the same as those observed in the other species: malformations in the leaves and swellings of the stems (Fig. 1).



7. The localization of Ostertagia in the host animal. G. DIKMANS.

It is generally reported that *Ostertagia ostertagia* in cattle are found in nodules in the wall of the fourth stomach. In contrast to this, however, post-mortem examinations made of a large number of animals in southern Louisiana where this parasite is prevalent, failed to reveal the presence of nodules that could be definitely attributed to this nematode, the parasites usually being located beneath a layer of mucus in the pyloric end of the 4th stomach. In regard to the location of *Ostertagia circumcincta* in sheep, a recent examination of 140 sheep stomachs (abomasa) showed that this nematode was present in about 130 cases. In all of these cases they were found in the pyloric end of the abomasum. In only one of the 140 animals examined were nodules found in the wall of the abomasum. Examinations of these nodules was entirely negative for nematodes.

8. NEOCOLPOCEPHALUM, *a new name for the Mallophagan genus* FERRISIA *Uchida.* HENRY E. EWING.

The genus *Ferrisia* was established by Uchida in 1926 for several species of biting lice that are parasitic for the most part on birds of prey. It represents a segregate, derived from the long established genus, *Colpocephalum* Nitzsch, and has as its type, by original designation, *Colpocephalum turbinatum* Denny. Recently my attention has been called to the fact that Fullaway established the genus *Ferrisia* for some scale insects in 1923, hence a new name must be provided for Uchida's Mallophagan genus. The name *Neocolpocephalum* is here

suggested for that purpose. When Uchida erected his genus *Ferrisia* he allocated to it ten species; in addition to these ten, two others should be added, *Colpocephalum flavescens* Nitzsch and *Colpocephalum spineum* Kellogg.

9. *Notes on cestodes of poultry.* M. F. JONES.

The California valley quail, *Lophortyx californica,* is reported as host for the poultry tapeworm, *Hymenolepis carioca.* The specimens were sent to the Zoological Division by Dr. E. J. Moore, from Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

The ground beetle, *Celia muscula,* is reported as an additional intermediate host for *Raillietina magninumida,* a tapeworm of the guinea fowl. Two naturally infested beetles were collected and an additional specimen was infested after having been fed segments of the tapeworm. A chicken and a turkey remained free from tapeworms after being fed tapeworm cysts from *Celia muscula.* A guinea fowl given cysts on June 10 and June 30, 1932, was passing gravid segments of *Raillietina magninumida* on July 28. This bird was killed on January 13, 1933, at which time 4 specimens of this tapeworm were recovered.

10. *The nematode* CYLINDROGASTER LONGISTOMA *(Stefanski) Goodey, and its relationship.* G. STEINER.

In ginger roots, originating from China and intercepted in Detroit, Michigan, there were found large numbers of *Cylindrogaster longistoma* (Stefanski 1922 and 1928),[1] (Goodey 1927).[2] This is not only a species rarely observed but also one of very interesting structure. It is not intended to redescribe this form now but to call attention to various heretofore overlooked features which are of great interest from a morphological, taxonomic and phylogenetic point of view.

An exact analysis of the head sense organs has not been previously made; as shown in Fig. 1A, there is a full set of cephalic papillae, the anterior as well as the posterior circle being complete. The anterior circle has a papilla in each lateral and submedial sector; the posterior has also the full number,—two submedian and a single lateral each. It can be seen in a front view (less readily, in side view) that in the posterior circle, the lateral, the latero dorso-submedial, and the latero ventro-submedial papillae are larger in size than the others. Compared with *Rhabditis,* the present form has therefore a differentiation in these papillae which suggests the beginning of reduction in their number. Otherwise the arrangement and the number of these papillae are absolutely reminiscent of those of the genus *Rhabditis.* This is also true for the amphids, which, as drawn in Fig. 1A–C, open behind the lateral papillae but are shifted slightly dorsad.

It is the buccal and esophageal regions which at first present features very different from those of *Rhabditis.* However, a closer examination reveals very interesting homologies. Most of the structural parts as seen in *Rhabditis* are still present. It may be well to introduce here some new terms which were worked out in collaboration with Dr. B. G. Chitwood of the Zoolgical Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Mr. J. R. Christie of this division. In using these terms we make the first attempt at a comparative morphology of the stomatal and esophageal parts of nematodes. Such studies will eventually lead to an understanding of the mutual relationships of the many types of stomatal structures found in this animal group and be basic for a classification.

If the *Rhabditis* structures are considered first (Fig. 1D) there is the oral opening and a short cavity with half-moon-shaped thickenings in the wall; for

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[1] Stefanski, W., Excrétion chez les Nematodes libres. Disciplinarum Biologicarum Archivum Societatis Scientiarum Varsaviensis. Vol. 1. Fascic. 6:12–13. 1922.

————, Sur l'identité des especés *Rhabditis longistoma* Stefanski, 1922 et *Cylindrogaster coprophaga* Goodey, 1927. Jr. Helminth. 6:77–78. 1928.

[2] Goodey, T., *Cylindrogaster coprophaga* gen. et. sp. nov. A Nematode found in a Culture of Faeces from a Wild Brown Rat. Jr. Helminth. 5:25–32. 1927.