follicles extending through an area 1.85 mm long by 130μ to 150μ wide; distance from posterior extremity of vitellarium to caudal end of body slightly less than length of vitellarium. Uterus with numerous coils, extending to within a short distance of the posterior end; descending portion crossing ascending portion in the posterior half of the body 3 to 4 times. Ascending portion returning in space not occupied by descending portion as far as level of ovary, passing between ovary and vitellarium, then continuing between the testes and dorsal of the acetabulum and cirrus sac to genital pore. Eggs 32μ by 19μ, from light lemon to dark brown in color.

Habitat.—Liver of *Psophia viridis* Spix.

Locality.—National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Specimens.—U. S. N. M. Helm. Coll. No. 43069 (type) and No. 29761 (paratypes).

This species is based on 2 complete and 10 mutilated specimens collected from the bile ducts. As previously noted, the bird from which these specimens were obtained is a native of South America and probably was infected before its arrival at the Park.

The genus *Athesmia* belongs to the family Dicrocoeliidae Odhner, 1910, and was proposed by Looss, 1899, for a single species, *Distomum heterolecithodes* Braun, 1899. Braun's material was from the liver of a bird, *Porphyrio porphyrio*, from Madagascar. In the same year Jacoby (1899, Zool. Anz. (591) 22:300) reported finding this parasite in another bird, *Gallinula chloropus*, from East Prussia. In 1911, Goldberger and Crane described a second species, *Athesmia foxi*, from the liver of a monkey *Cebus capucinus*, from South America, and in 1917, Travassos described a third species, *Athesmia attilae*, from the liver of a bird, *Attila cinerea*, from Brazil. Of the five species belonging to the genus *Athesmia*, only one, *A. wehri*, is known to occur in the United States.

The differential characters of these species are brought out in the following key:

1. Ovary in anterior half of body; vitellarium longer than distance from ovary to acetabulum ..... *A. heterolecithodes* (Braun)
   Ovary equatorial or approximately so; vitellarium shorter than distance from ovary to acetabulum 2

2. Intestinal ceca terminating near or before reaching level of caudal extremity of vitellarium ..... *A. foxi* Goldberger and Crane
   Intestinal ceca terminating some distance posterior to level of caudal extremity of vitellarium 3

3. Testes oval or only slightly lobed; smaller than ovary ..... *A. pricei*, n. sp.
   Testes deeply lobed; larger than ovary 4

4. Ovary smooth ..... *A. attilae* Travassos
   Ovary greatly lobulated ..... *A. wehri*, n. sp.

A new trematode, *Postharmostomum noveboracensis*, n. sp. (Brachylaemidae), from a chipmunk. ALLEN MCINTOSH, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Recently a single specimen of an apparently new trematode belonging to the family Brachylaemidae was obtained from the small intestine of a chipmunk, *Tamias striatus lysteri*, that had been preserved in alcohol since 1896; this host animal was collected in the Catskill Mountains, New York.

Postharmostomum noveboracensis, n. sp.

Description—Body oblong (fig. 9), 1.36 mm long, 650μ wide and 100μ thick; cuticle beset with numerous spines. Oral sucker depressed, with oval opening,

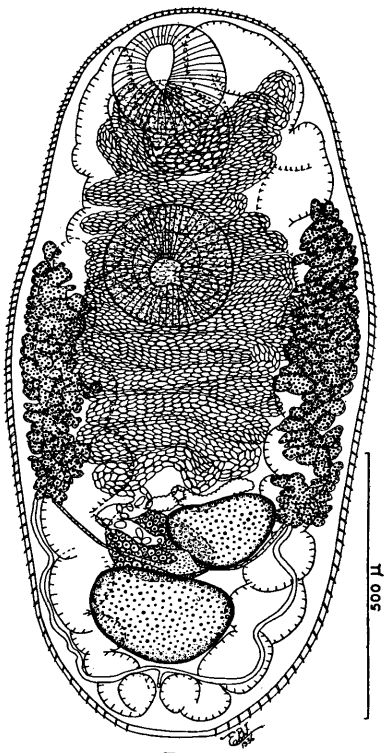

FIG. 9
Postharmostomum noveboracensis, n. sp., ventral aspect.

subterminal, 200μ in diameter. Pharynx 150μ in diameter. Intestinal crura comparatively broad, with serpentine coils, extending to posterior end of body. Acetabulum 230μ in diameter, situated about one-third of body length from anterior end. Excretory pore subterminal and ventral; excretory bladder short, dividing into two ectosiphons which could be followed only a short distance. Gonads in triangular arrangement, located in posterior third of body, with ovary opposite interval separating the testes; anterior testis sinistral, 120μ long by 200μ wide. Posterior testis medial, 160μ long by 265μ wide. Seminal vesicle anterior to anterior testis. Genital pore median, at beginning of posterior third of body and near level of anterior margin of anterior testis. Ovary dextral, 120μ long by 200μ wide. Oviduct, Mehlis' gland and fertilization chamber ventral to ovary; Laurer's canal opening to surface dorsal to posterior testis. Vitellaria asymmetrical, extending from level of anterior testis into and through zone of acetabulum; vitelline ducts at level of posterior margin of anterior testis, uniting to form vitelline reservoir ventral to ovary. Uterus filling most of intercecal space from region of gonads to oral sucker; coils of uterus difficult to follow. Eggs 26.5μ by 14.5μ.

Habitat.—Intestine of *Tamias striatus lysteri.*
Locality.—New York, U. S. A. (Catskill Mountains).
Type specimen.—U.S.N.M.—Helm. Coll. No. 43075.

This species may be easily separated from *Postharmostomum laruei* McIntosh, 1934, described from the same host species from Michigan, by the cuticle which is spiny in *P. noveboracensis* and smooth in *P. laruei.* It may be further differentiated from *P. laruei* by the shape of the gonads, the margins of these organs being irregular in outline in *P. laruei* and smooth in *P. noveboracensis.*

A species of Orthoptera serving as intermediate host of *Tetrameres americana* of poultry in Puerto Rico. ELOISE B. CRAM, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry (Transferred to National Institute of Health).

In the course of a study of poultry parasites in Puerto Rico during the winter of 1935-36, specimens of grasshoppers collected at Mayaguez were fed eggs of the nematode *Tetrameres americana,* originating from heavy infestations of the proventriculus of chickens; it was found that the larvae developed in the body tissues of the insects to the characteristic third stage. Feeding of these larvae to incubator-hatched, laboratory-reared chicks led to development of the adult nematodes in the proventriculi of the chickens. The Orthoptera were later identified as a species of Acrididae, namely, *Scyllina cyanipes* (Fabr.), by A. B. Gurney of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.; this finding constitutes a new species of intermediate host for this parasite. Attempts to infect the "changa," or West Indian mole cricket (*Scapteriscus vicinus*), and a cockroach (*Periplaneta australiana*) were unsuccessful.