

organs answer well to Olsson's description of *D. ferox*; the eggs, however, measure 0.096 mm. \times 0.069 mm., while the following are measurements given for *D. ferox*:

0.092 - 0.102 mm. \times .049 mm. (Dujardin).

0.06 mm. \times 0.04 mm. (Olsson).

The penis, exerted in all my specimens, is smooth, and measures about 2 mm. in length.

The pharynx is pistilliform; the intestine bifurcates 2.08 mm. from the anterior end, and is very easily distinguishable from its dark brown contents (probably broken down epithelium and blood corpuscles),

3.—*DISTOMUM RETICULATUM*, n. sp.

The Assistant Curator of the University Museum, while preparing a specimen of the Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*, Boie) in April, found two Trematode worms "on the surface of the lung," which present in many respects a remarkable resemblance to *D. hepaticum*, L. I believe them to be hitherto undescribed, and I propose for them the specific name "*reticulatum*," referring to the beautiful network formed by the branching and anastomosing testicular tubes shining through the translucent testicular area.

DESCRIPTION (Fig. 6).—Body *ovate*, flat, *slightly* concave ventrally, separated by a constriction and *large and projecting* acetabulum from the *upturned* neck. Total length, 14 mm.; greatest breadth, 8 mm. Entirely covered with recurved *rounded* 0.025 mm. *long* spines, which are closer and smaller on anterior part of neck. Anterior sucker bowl-shaped, 0.9 mm. wide. Acetabulum 1.3 mm. diameter, orifice circular. Pharynx oval, thick-walled, 0.48 mm. wide. Intestinal coeca *unbranched* (?). Bifurcation shortly behind pharynx. Genital orifice immediately in front of acetabulum. Penis (?). Uterine gyri overlying and extending behind the acetabulum. Testes, in the form of branched tubes, occupying a translucent *oval* area, with black borders *narrower posteriorly*, formed by the vitelligenous glands, which are disposed in a racemose manner round a dorsal and a ventral longitudinal stem on each side. Eggs average 0.11 mm. \times 0.065 mm.

The above description contains most of the points which can be observed by studying this worm entire by the aid of a compressorium. Probably slicing will give better results as to the disposition of the genital apparatus and intestinal coeca. The ease with which the