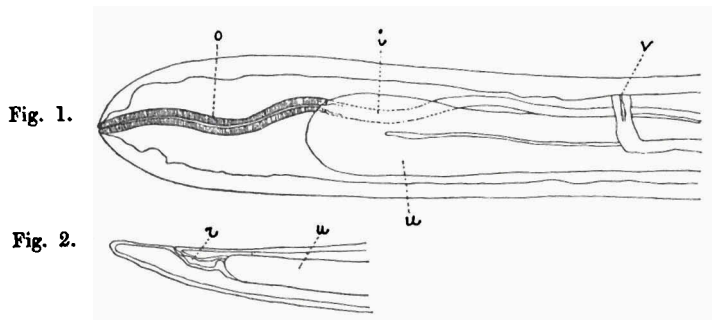


XVI. — FILARIA WÄKERLINI SP. N.

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Four females <sup>2)</sup> were collected by J. C. Wäkerlin in 1909 under the skin of a *Cercopithecus brazzae*, which died in the zoological garden of Rotterdam. The monkey originated from the Mid-Congo in Africa. Three of these worms were available for study, the caudal part of the fourth of them being wanting.



The examined worms (I, II and III) are 49, 59 and 60 mm. in length. The head-end, which has no papillae, in the 59 mm. long female is slightly swollen; near the end of the oesophagus it measures  $720 \mu$  in breadth, while the rest of the body is  $510 \mu$  broad, except the body-end, which tapers to the tail, where it is  $260 \mu$  broad in the vicinity of the anus. The cuticle is rather smooth, without transverse striations. A small mouth-opening, without lips, gives entrance to a 1 mm. long and  $59$  to  $96 \mu$  broad oesophagus, which is followed by a very narrow (less than  $50 \mu$  in diameter) intestine. The anus is situated at a distance of  $350 \mu$  from the end of the tail, which downwards suddenly becomes thinner and ends obtusely.

The vulva in the three named worms is situated anteriorly at a distance of 1.6, 2.3 and 1.7 mm. from the anterior end of the body. It is

1) General remarks on Filariae are made in the author's article on „Some animal Filariae from Surinam”.

2) These parasites are in the Leiden Museum of Natural History.

a long and narrow aperture leading into a small chamber, from which a very short, non muscular vagina originates. The trunk of the two uteri is not very long, extending only till some 100  $\mu$  beyond the end of the oesophagus. The two uteri run parallel to each other and extend backwards at a length of 22 mm. Then one of them bends backwards, runs in the direction of the head-end till in the worms I, II and III respectively at 0.5, 1.0 and 0.4 mm. from the anterior end of the body, where it bends again and runs in the worm I until 21 mm. and in the worm II until 23 mm. from the head-end, where one of the two ovaries arises from it. The other uterus follows the axis of the body-end until 0.6 mm. from the point of the tail, where it too bends backwards to run in the direction of the head-end until the point, in the worm II at 30.5 and in the worm III at 34 mm. from the anterior end of the body, where the other ovary originates from it. Eggs from 25 to 33.6  $\mu$  by 16.8  $\mu$ . The very slender Microfilariae could not be examined.

Molin calls the *Filaria* from the peritoneal cavity of *Cercopithecus* spec: *Filaria gracilis*. The three females, examined by me, certainly belong to another species. The author described *Filaria gracilis* Rud. from a *Cebus* spec. from Surinam.

Von Linstow describes and figures *Filaria ascaroides* from the bronchia of *Cercopithecus mona*. However this worm certainly cannot be identified with the species described above. The female *ascaroides* is only 13 mm. long with an oesophagus, measuring  $\frac{1}{13}$  from the total length and being attenuated in the anterior third part. Anteriorly this worm is provided with three semispheric lips.

Leyden, July 1924.

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#### EXPLANATION OF THE TEXT-FIGURES.

Fig. 1. anterior end; o = oesophagus; i = intestine; u = uterus; v = vulva.

Fig. 2. posterior end; r = rectum; u = uterus.