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THE HELMINTH PARASITES OF BIRDS, III:
DICROCOELIID TREMATODES FROM
NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

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DURING the past several years we have examined, for helminth parasites, more than 700 specimens of wild birds, which represent 14 orders, 40 families, and 134 species. Although the avian hosts came from various localities throughout the southeastern section of the United States, the greater concentrations were collected from State College, Miss.; Athens and Augusta, Ga.; Highlands, N. C.; Reelfoot Lake, Tenn.; Eagle Lake and Houston, Tex.; and Mountain Lake, Va.

In the present paper only those trematodes belonging to the subfamily *Dicrocoeliinae* Looss, 1899, that were studied by us personally are considered in detail. We collected the greater part of the material included in this study, although we have been fortunate in obtaining specimens of several of the species from other investigators.¹

¹For the loan of specimens of several species from outside the area covered the writers wish to thank Dr. Paul D. Harwood for material from Tennessee, Dr. Donald V. Moore for material from Texas, Dr. Robert Rausch for specimens from Ohio and Michigan, and Dr. F. G. Wallace for specimens of species collected by Ishii in Minnesota.

The senior author expresses his appreciation to Prof. Asa C. Chandler, Rice Institute, Houston, Tex., under whose direction this study was begun, for many valuable aids and suggestions. The junior author acknowledges his indebtedness to the Graduate School, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; the University Center, Atlanta, Ga.; the Mountain Lake Biological Station, Mountain Lake, Va.; and The Minnie D. Warren Fellowship, Highlands Museum and Biological Laboratory, Highlands, N. C., for financial assistance in making this study possible.

Genus *LYPEROSOMUM* Looss, 1899*LYPEROSOMUM OSWALDOI* (Travassos, 1919)FIGURE 35, *a-c*

Oswaldoia oswaldoi TRAVASSOS, Arch. Esc. Sup. Agr., vol. 3 (1919), pp. 15-17, fig. 6, 1920.

Lyperosomum oswaldoi TRAVASSOS, Monogr. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, No. 2, pp. 141-145, est. 47, figs. 1-5; est. 48, figs. 1-5; est. 49, fig. 1, 1944.

Description.—Body of sexually mature specimens (fig. 35, *a, b*) elongated, slender, 4.35 to 10.65 mm. long by 0.39 to 0.77 mm. wide in testicular zone, semitransparent, slightly flattened dorsoventrally; preacetabular region short, narrowing abruptly to blunt anterior extremity; postacetabular segment extremely elongated, gradually tapering to rounded posterior end. Cuticle aspinose, with fine transverse striations and small retractile sensory papillae, which are usually more clearly visible along margins of body of living specimens. Oral sucker subterminal, 0.15 to 0.30 mm. long by 0.16 to 0.31 mm. wide, preceded dorsally by a short liplike projection. Acetabulum large, 0.37 to 0.66 mm. in diameter, strongly muscular, cup-shaped with a deep lumen (fig. 35, *b*), located within anterior seventh of body. Ratio of width of oral sucker to acetabulum about 1:2. Pharynx globular, relatively small, 0.06 to 0.15 mm. in diameter. Length of esophagus approximately equal to diameter of pharynx. Ceca slender, slightly sinuous, unequal in length, terminating one-half to two-thirds distance from vitellaria to caudal extremity of body. Excretory pore terminal. Excretory vesicle thin-walled, tubular, extending anteriad almost to seminal receptacle, where it receives a common collecting tubule from each side of body. Common collecting tubules passing anteriad laterally to gonads to zone of posterior third of acetabulum, where each branches into an anterior and posterior main collecting tubule. Genital pore approximately median, at level of posterior limits of pharynx. Testes round to oval, 0.11 to 0.30 mm. long by 0.13 to 0.36 mm. wide, oblique in position, located close behind acetabulum, in anterior fourth of body. Anterior testis may be on right or left side of body midline. Cirrus sac club-shaped, small, 0.07 to 0.19 mm. long by 0.04 to 0.10 mm. wide, usually lying entirely in front of acetabulum, containing convoluted seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct surrounded by prostatic gland cells and eversible cirrus. Ovary round to transversely oval, 0.07 to 0.27 mm. long by 0.13 to 0.31 mm. wide, situated from 0.10 to 0.35 mm. behind caudal testis and on same side of body as that organ. Seminal receptacle globular, located just posterior to ovary. Mehlis' gland at posteromedial margin of seminal receptacle. Vitellaria lateral in position, composed of numerous small follicles, beginning anteriorly at a level within zone of anterior testis and extending posteriorly for a distance of 1.85 to 4.34 mm., terminating

at a level approximately midway between acetabulum and posterior end of body. Vitelline ducts emerging from yolk glands at a level one-third to one-half their length from anterior limits, uniting in median plane of body to form common vitelline duct. Uterus greatly convoluted, filling most of body behind ovary, passing anteriorly on right or left side of ovary and posterior testis, between testes, dorsal to acetabulum and cirrus sac, terminating in a weakly muscular metraterm. Metraterm equal in length in cirrus sac. Ova numerous, dark brown when mature, measuring 26μ to 33μ long by 18μ to 22μ wide. Ciliated miracidium possessing a stylet and two large oval, oppositely situated vesicles which are filled with refractile granules.

Additional hosts.—*Toxostoma rufum* (Linnaeus) and *Cyanocitta cristata* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver and gall bladder.

Localities.—GEORGIA: Augusta and Athens; MISSISSIPPI: State College; TEXAS: Houston and Eagle Lake.

Material.—Specimens No. 36749, 36750, 36751, and 36794 have been deposited in the helminthological collection of the United States National Museum.

Remarks.—*Lyperosomum oswaldoi* is described here from numerous specimens from the liver and gall bladder of the brown thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum*, and two specimens from the gall bladder of the blue jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*, from the southern United States. The parasite is common in the brown thrasher, being recorded from 20 (48.8 percent) of 41 specimens of this species examined to date. The blue jay, on the other hand, must be considered as a rare or accidental host for the species, since only a single specimen (3.8 percent) of 26 birds proved to carry the form in its gall bladder. However, the parasite in the blue jay was normal in every way and was fully gravid. The specimens from the blue jay were indistinguishable from those in the brown thrasher.

Lyperosomum oswaldoi apparently represents the New World counterpart of *L. longicauda* (Rudolphi, 1809), from birds of the Old World. In Europe *L. longicauda* appears to be confined to birds of the family Corvidae (crows and jays), while *L. oswaldoi* has been recorded from birds of the families Thraupidae (tanagers), Icteridae (blackbirds), Phasianidae (partridges), and Fringillidae (sparrows) in South America and from species of Mimidae (thrashers) and Corvidae in North America (present paper). The two species, *L. longicauda* and *L. oswaldoi*, have the same general body appearance and internal organization but show certain minor differences. The body and internal organs, with the exception of the ova which are considerably larger, are smaller in *L. oswaldoi* than in *L. longicauda*. Very probably *L. oswaldoi* will fall as a synonym of *L. longicauda* (*sensu*

stricto) when the latter is more completely described. At the present time, however, we feel justified in regarding the two forms as distinct.

While comparing *L. oswaldoi* with other closely related forms of the genus *Lyperosomum*, it has been made clear to us that *L. skrjabini* (Solowiow, 1911), described from the same hosts as *L. longicauda*, must be considered a direct synonym of the latter. Further, it is our opinion that *L. urocissae* Yamaguti, 1939, is a synonym of *L. oswaldoi*.

Genus LUTZTREMA Travassos, 1941

LUTZTREMA MONENTERON (Price and McIntosh, 1935)

FIGURE 34, a-d

Lyperosomum monenteron PRICE and McINTOSH, Proc. Helm. Soc. Washington, vol. 2, pp. 63-64, fig. 12, 1935.

Lutztrema monenteron TRAVASSOS, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 36, pp. 336-338, 1941.

The material in the present collection agrees very closely with that described by Price and McIntosh (1935). The present study has brought out several features that might be of aid in recognizing the species as being separate and distinct from its closest relative, *L. obliquum* (Travassos, 1917). These features only will be considered. The body of the relaxed specimen (fig. 34, a) is widest in the region of the anterior testis; it tapers gradually from this point toward both ends. Although aspinose, the cuticle usually exhibits fine transverse ridges over most of the body while small, conical, retractile sensory papillae appear on the surface of the oral sucker and along the margins of the preacetabular region of the body; these papillae are readily observed on living worms. The acetabulum (fig. 34, b) is strongly muscular and cup-shaped with a deep lumen; it is usually set in the bottom of an acetabular depression. The ratio of the width of the oral sucker to acetabulum varies from 1:1.65 to 1:2. The cecum passes between the testes and between the posterior testis and ovary, and without exception terminates well in advance of the posterior end of the body, usually terminating anywhere from just posterior to the vitellaria to a point about one-third the distance from the vitellaria to the posterior end of the body. The common collecting tubules of the excretory system arise from the anterior end of the excretory vesicle and pass anterolaterally to a level midway between the testicular zones where they divide into anterior and posterior main collecting tubules. Each of the main collecting tubules gives rise to three short accessory tubules, each of which branches into two capillaries. Each capillary tubule terminates in a single flame cell, thus establishing a

2 [(2+2+2) + (2+2+2)] flame cell pattern. The vasa efferentia arise from the dorsomedial surfaces of the testes and unite midway between the anterior testis and acetabulum to form a long vas deferens,

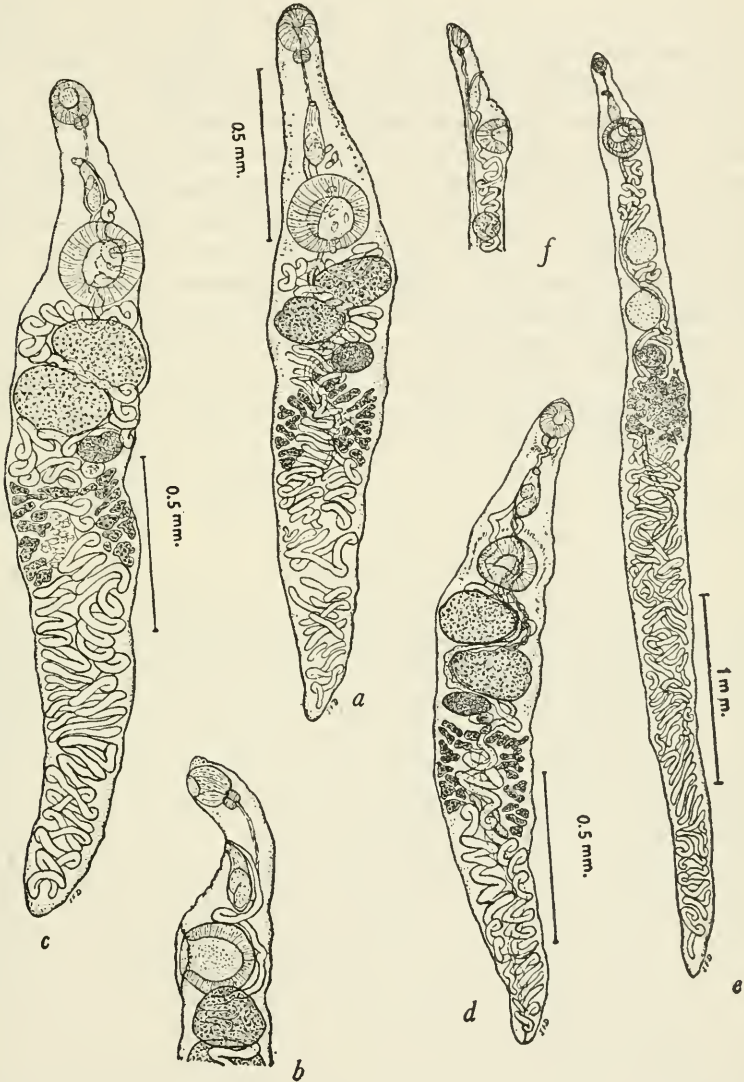


FIGURE 34.—a, *Lutztrema monenteron* (Price and McIntosh, 1935) from the gall bladder of *Turdus migratorius*, ventral view; b, optical sagittal section of anterior end of *Lutztrema monenteron* from *Turdus migratorius*, showing ventral flexure of anterior end and the position and deep lumen of the acetabulum; c, *Lutztrema monenteron* from the gall bladder of *Mimus polyglottos*, ventral view; d, *Lutztrema monenteron* from the gall bladder of *Toxostoma rufum*, ventral view, specimen slightly shrunken; e, *Lutztrema microstomum*, new species, from the gall bladder of *Cyanocitta cristata*, ventral view; f, optical sagittal section of anterior end of *Lutztrema microstomum* from *Cyanocitta cristata*, showing position of suckers and deep lumen of acetabulum.

which parallels the course of the cecum to the cirrus sac. The transversely oval testes frequently show a distinct indentation of their lateral margins. The number of vitelline follicles varies from 8 to 14 on each side of the body. Anterior to the level of the ovary the uterus follows the course of the cecum in ascending to the genital pore. The mature ova, 30μ to 34μ by 17μ to 21μ , contain ciliated, styleded miracidia, each with two large, oval, refractile vesicles.

Lutztrema monenteron has been reported previously by Price and McIntosh (1935) from the gall bladder and bile ducts of the robin, *Turdus migratorius* Linnaeus, and the bluebird, *Sialia sialis sialis* (Linnaeus), from Washington, D. C., Virginia, and Quebec, Canada, and by Ishii (1942) from the liver of the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus* (Linnaeus), and the kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linnaeus), from Minnesota. Through the kindness of Dr. E. G. Wallace, University of Minnesota, we have been permitted to examine slides numbered G-33-19, G-36-6 (ruffed grouse) and G-36-7, G-36-8 (kingbird) of Ishii's material. Since the mounted specimens of this material prove to be entirely unsuitable for study it is impossible for us to verify Ishii's identification. The species from the ruffed grouse and kingbird, then, must remain as *species inquirenda* awaiting further study on more favorable material.

The present paper reports specimens of *L. monenteron* from the liver of the robin, *Turdus migratorius*, from Mountain Lake, Va.; Highlands, N. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; Houston, Tex.; and Marion, Ohio. Fourteen (73.7 percent) of the 19 robins examined by us proved to have flukes of this species in the gall bladder and bile ducts. In addition to the material from the robin, specimens identified as *L. monenteron* were taken from the gall bladder of two (10 percent) of 20 mockingbirds, *Mimus polyglottos* (Linnaeus), from Augusta, Ga., and Houston, Tex., and from a single (2.4 percent) brown thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum* (Linnaeus), from Mountain Lake, Va. Although the specimens from the mockingbird (fig. 34, *c*) and brown thrasher (fig. 34, *d*) are slightly smaller, they agree very closely with the form from the robin in (1) shape of the body; (2) ratio of sucker sizes and position of the acetabulum; (3) course and length of the cecum; (4) shape and position of the genital organs; (5) position of the genital pore; and (6) pattern of the uterus in front of the anterior testis. In certain of the specimens from the mockingbird the ova measure as much as 39μ in length, while in other specimens from the same host they fall within the range given for the ova from the robin material. Further evidence that the worm from the mockingbird is identical with the form in the robin is obtained through life-history studies; the larval stages of the two forms are indistinguishable (unpublished data).

Specimens No. 36759 and 36760 from the robin, No. 37114 from the mockingbird, and No. 37113 from the brown thrasher have been deposited in the helminthological collection of the United States National Museum.

We agree with Travassos (1944) in considering *L. monenteron* to be very closely related to *L. obliquum* (Travassos, 1917). The two forms, however, can be distinguished readily by the length of the cecum. In all the present specimens the cecum terminates well in advance of the posterior end of the body, usually at the junction of the middle and posterior body thirds, while in *L. obliquum* it terminates just short of the posterior end. There is also a slight but consistent difference in the size of the eggs. Since the North American hosts of *L. monenteron*, with the exception of the kingbird (reported by Ishii), are all nonmigratory birds or species in which migration is confined to movements within the continent, and since certain definite anatomical differences are observed, we are of the opinion that *L. monenteron* and *L. obliquum* should be retained as separate species until more is known concerning the life history and geographic distribution of the two forms.

LUTZTREMA MICROSTOMUM, new species

FIGURE 34, e, f

Diagnosis.—Body of sexually mature specimens (fig. 34, e) semi-transparent, elongated-slender, 3.00 to 4.95 mm. long by 0.19 to 0.46 mm. wide in region of vitellaria, tapering abruptly in preacetabular region and more gradually toward posterior end. Cuticle thin, aspinose, with small conical, retractile, sensory papillae visible on lateral margins of preacetabular region. Oral sucker subterminal, small, 0.07 to 0.13 mm. in diameter, preceded dorsally by a prominent liplike projection. Acetabulum relatively large, 0.14 to 0.23 mm. in diameter, muscular, cup-shaped with fairly deep lumen (fig. 34, f), situated about one-tenth of body length from anterior end. Ratio of diameter of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.75 to 1:2.80. Pharynx slightly wider than long, measuring 0.03 to 0.05 mm. long by 0.03 to 0.06 mm. wide. Esophagus very thin-walled, slender, approximately 0.14 mm. long. Cecum slender and thin-walled, passing either to right or left of anterior testis, between testes, and between posterior testis and ovary, then continuing posteriorly in more or less wide undulations to near body middle, where it terminates. Excretory pore terminal. Excretory vesicle thin-walled, narrow, tubular, extending anteriorly to level of anterior limits of vitellaria, where it receives two common collecting tubules. Each common collecting tubule receives an anterior and posterior main collecting tubule at level of intertesticular zone. Genital pore median, located approximately midway

between suckers. Testes rounded to transversely oval, 0.11 to 0.26 mm. long by 0.12 to 0.31 mm. wide, situated slightly obliquely in anterior third of body with zone of posterior testes entirely behind that of anterior, a relative position retained even in greatly contracted specimens. Vasa efferentia arising from dorsomedial surfaces of testes, uniting just in front of anterior testis to form a long vas deferens. Cirrus sac elongated-pyriform, 0.12 to 0.16 mm. long by 0.06 to 0.07 mm. wide, containing a coiled seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct surrounded by prostatic gland cells and a cirrus, which is usually observed to be partly everted in preserved specimens. Cirrus sac usually contiguous with anterior margin of acetabulum. Ovary transversely oval, 0.08 to 0.15 mm. long by 0.08 to 0.18 mm. wide, submedial in position close behind posterior testis. Seminal receptacle large, globular, posterior to caudal margin of ovary. Mehlis' gland located immediately posterior to seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal opening to outside dorsally to posterior third of ovary. Vitellaria composed of 8 to 15 large, oval follicles on each side of body, tending to fuse in median line anteriorly, located just posterior to seminal receptacle. Vitelline ducts arising from anterior vitelline follicles and uniting medianly to form common yolk reservoir. Uterus much convoluted, filling most of body posterior to ovary, usually following course of cecum in ascending, sometimes leaving cecum to ascend on same side of ovary and posterior testis. Uterus describing several, usually 3 to 6, lateral loops between anterior testis and acetabulum before ascending to genital pore. Metraterm weakly muscular, equal in length to cirrus sac. Mature ova dark brown, 29μ to 35μ long by 19μ to 24μ wide, fully embryonated when oviposited.

Host.—*Cyanocitta cristata* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver and gall bladder.

Localities.—TEXAS: Houston (type); GEORGIA: Augusta; and NORTH CAROLINA: Highlands.

Molluscan hosts.—*Bulimulus alternatus mariae* (Albers), *Deroceras reticulatum* (Müller), and *Deroceras laeve* (Müller).

Type specimen.—U. S. N. M. Helm. Coll. No. 36761. Additional specimen, No. 36769.

Remarks.—*Lutztrema microstomum* is recorded only from the blue jay *Cyanocitta cristata*. Seven (27 percent) of the 26 specimens of this host examined harbored from 1 to over 200 worms (average 42 per bird). *Lutztrema microstomum* can be separated from *L. monenteron*, the only other member of the genus thus far encountered from birds in the United States, by its smaller and much narrower body, its relatively larger and more anteriorly situated acetabulum, its relatively shorter cecum, its more tandem testes, the greater distance between the acetabulum and testes, and the pattern of the uterus in front of the anterior testis.

Genus BRACHYLECITHUM Strom, 1940

BRACHYLECITHUM RARUM (Travassos, 1917)

FIGURE 35, *d*, *e*

Lyperosomum rarum TRAVASSOS, First Conf. Soc. Sud. Amer. Hig., pp. 738, 741-742, fig. 4 (1916), 1917.

Brachylecithum rarum STROM, Parasitol, Sborn. Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk U.S.S.R., vol. 8, p. 183, 1940.

Olsoniella rara TRAVASSOS, Monogr. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, No. 2, pp. 217-218, est. 84, figs. 1-3; est. 85, figs. 1-2, 1944.

Description.—Body of mature specimens large and robust, 4.50 to 6.90 mm. long by 0.30 to 0.49 mm. wide between acetabulum and vitellaria, slightly flattened dorsoventrally, with almost parallel sides and rounded ends. Cuticle aspinose, but with prominent fingerlike tuberculations irregularly distributed over body except for region anterior to genital pore. Oral sucker subterminal in position, large and muscular, 0.28 to 0.38 mm. long by 0.28 to 0.31 mm. wide. Acetabulum weakly muscular, 0.29 to 0.35 mm. long by 0.29 to 0.41 mm. wide, with shallow, saucerlike lumen in living or relaxed specimens, or with center protruded (fig. 35, *e*) so as to eliminate lumen in most fixed specimens, located in anterior sixth of body. Ratio of width of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.05 to 1:1.34. Prepharynx absent. Pharynx muscular, globular, longer than wide, 0.09 to 0.11 mm. long by 0.08 to 0.10 mm. wide. Esophagus slender, straight to slightly wavy, bifurcating from one-half to three-fourths of distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca of medium width, fairly thick-walled, straight to slightly wavy, passing dorsal to acetabulum, dorsal to lateral margins of gonads and dorsal to vitellaria, terminating unevenly near body middle, with ends forming distended pouches. Excretory pore terminal. Excretory vesicle thin-walled, tubular, extending anteriorly to near anterior limits of vitellaria. Genital pore medium, ventral to intestinal bifurcation. Testes round to oval, equal in size, 0.17 to 0.32 mm. in diameter, situated in body midline, with one directly behind the other. Anterior testis separated from acetabulum by three to six transverse loops of uterus; posterior testis usually separated from anterior one by a single dorsoventral loop of uterus. Vasa efferentia arising from dorsomedial surfaces of testes and uniting just posterior to caudal margin of acetabulum to form an almost straight vas deferens. Cirrus sac elongated-pyriform, 0.18 to 0.25 mm. long by 0.07 to 0.10 mm. wide, containing a coiled seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct surrounded by prostatic gland cells and eversible cirrus. One-third to one-half of cirrus sac lies dorsally to acetabulum. Ovary transversely oval in shape, 0.11 to 0.18 mm. long by 0.14 to 0.21 mm. wide, situated in middle of body and separated from posterior testis by one to

four transverse loops of uterus. Seminal receptacle small, globular, situated entirely posterior to ovary. Mehlis' gland diffuse, located



FIGURE 35.—a, Adult *Lyperosomum oswaldoi* $\frac{7}{2}$ (Travassos, 1919) from the gall bladder of *Toxostoma rufum*, ventral view; b, optical sagittal section of anterior end of *Lyperosomum oswaldoi* from *Toxostoma rufum*, showing position and lumen of acetabulum; c, very young specimen of *Lyperosomum oswaldoi* removed from the gall bladder of *Toxostoma rufum*, showing similarity in shape and arrangement of organs to that of adult; d, *Brachylecithum rarum* (Travassos, 1917) from the liver of *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, ventral view; e, lateral view of anterior end of *Brachylecithum rarum* from *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, showing position of suckers and protruding center of acetabulum; f, *Brachylecithum tuberculatum*, new species, from the liver of *Wilsonia canadensis*, ventral view; g, h, lateral views of anterior ends of *Brachylecithum tuberculatum* from *Wilsonia canadensis*, showing acetabulum with shallow lumen and with center protruded.

posteromedial to seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal not observed. Vitellaria consisting of 7 to 14 large oval to rounded, discrete follicles on each side of body, tending to meet ventrally at anterior limits and occupying zone immediately posterior to Mehlis' gland. Uterus much convoluted, filling most of body posterior to vitellaria, then passing forward ventrally to vitellaria and ovary (in two specimens the uterus passes dorsally to the ovary) by undulating course, dorsally between ovary and posterior testis, dorsally to both testes and acetabulum to genital pore. Mature ova dark brown, fully embryonated when oviposited, 44μ to 57μ long by 23μ to 33μ wide.

Additional host.—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver and bile ducts.

Localities.—VIRGINIA: Mountain Lake; NORTH CAROLINA: Highlands.

Material.—Two specimens have been deposited in the helminthological collection of the U. S. National Museum, No. 37115.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum rarum* is described here from 25 mature specimens from the liver of the red-eyed towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, from Mountain Lake, Va., and Highlands, N. C. The material in the present collection agrees very closely with that described by Travassos (1917, 1944) except for the size of the pharynx, which is slightly larger in our material.

BRACHYLECITHUM TUBERCULATUM, new species

FIGURE 35, *f-h*

Diagnosis.—Body of mature specimen elongated-cylindrical, with rounded anterior and tapering posterior ends, 1.93 to 3.43 mm. long by 0.17 to 0.20 mm. wide in region of testes. Cuticle aspinose, with numerous close-set conical tuberculations irregularly distributed over body except in region of oral sucker. Oral sucker subterminal, weakly muscular, elongated-oval in shape, 0.11 to 0.18 mm. long by 0.10 to 0.13 mm. wide, with oral opening directed ventrally. Acetabulum weakly muscular, 0.12 to 0.15 mm. in diameter, with shallow saucerlike lumen (fig. 35, *g*) in living and contracted specimens, or with center protruded (fig. 35, *h*), obliterating lumen in most fixed specimens, located in anterior fifth of body. Ratio of width of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.18 to 1:1.37. Prepharynx absent. Pharynx muscular, longer than wide, 0.03 to 0.05 mm. long by 0.03 to 0.04 mm. wide. Esophagus very thin-walled, slender, straight to slightly wavy, bifurcating from one-half to two-thirds distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca narrow, very thin-walled (visible only in sectioned specimens), slightly undulating, passing dorsally to acetabulum, dorsally to margins of testes and dorsally to vitellaria, terminating unevenly just posterior to

last follicles of vitellaria. Excretory pore terminal. Genital pore median, one-half to two-thirds distance from oral sucker to acetabulum, ventral to or slightly anterior to intestinal bifurcation. Testes round to elongated-oval, equal in size, measuring 0.12 to 0.28 mm. long by 0.08 to 0.16 mm. wide, situated one directly behind other, occupying most of width of body. Anterior testis touching acetabulum or separated from it by one or two loops of uterus; posterior testis contiguous with anterior testis. Cirrus sac elongated-pyriform, 0.13 to 0.15 mm. long by 0.05 to 0.06 mm. wide, containing coiled seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct surrounded by prostatic gland cells and eversible cirrus, from one-third to one-half its length lying dorsally to acetabulum. Ovary round to oval in shape, smaller than testes, 0.05 to 0.10 mm. long by 0.07 to 0.10 mm. wide, located on midline immediately behind posterior testis or separated from that organ by one to three loops of uterus. Seminal receptacle larger than ovary, immediately posterior to ovary. Vitellaria consisting of 8 to 10 medium-sized, ovoid follicles on each side of body, occupying zone posterior to seminal receptacle. Uterus much convoluted, filling body posterior to vitellaria, passing anteriorly between and ventrally to vitellaria, ventrally to middle or to one or other margin of ovary, dorsally between ovary and posterior testis, dorsally to both testes and acetabulum, then following straight or slightly undulating course to genital pore. Metraterm weakly muscular, equal in length to cirrus sac. Mature ova very dark brown, embryonated when oviposited, 36μ to 40μ long by 21μ to 27μ wide.

Host.—*Wilsonia canadensis* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver.

Locality.—VIRGINIA: Mountain Lake.

Type specimen.—U.S.N.M. Helm. Coll. No. 37117.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum tuberculatum* is described from eight specimens obtained from the liver of two of six Canada warblers, *Wilsonia canadensis*, from Mountain Lake, Va. The species shows a closer affinity to *B. rarum* (Travassos, 1917) than to the other members of the genus in that its body is covered with tuberculations. As compared with this large robust species, *B. tuberculatum* is a small delicate form that possesses differently shaped and more numerous tuberculations, inconspicuous ceca, proportionately larger testes, a different type of vitellaria and a uterus which follows a different course in ascending to the genital pore.

BRACHYLECITHUM NANUM, new species

FIGURE 36, a-d

Diagnosis.—Body much elongated-cylindrical, with weakly developed musculature and showing a tendency to be serpentine; it measures 1.85 to 3.39 mm. long by 0.10 to 0.26 mm. wide, widest in

region between acetabulum and vitellaria. Cuticle thin, aspinose, smooth except for small, conical, sensory papillae along margins of suckers and on lateral margins of body in some specimens. Oral sucker subterminal to a small liplike projection, weakly muscular, usually elongate oval in shape, measuring 0.07 to 0.16 mm. long by 0.08 to 0.15 mm. wide. Acetabulum somewhat protrusible, weakly muscular, slightly lemon shaped in frontal view but without prominent auricular appendages, with shallow, saucerlike lumen (fig. 36, *c*) in some specimens or with center protruded (fig. 36, *b*) in others, obliterating lumen; located in anterior body fifth and measuring 0.10 to 0.18 mm. long by 0.11 to 0.20 mm. wide. Ratio of width of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.0 to 1:1.4. Prepharynx absent. Pharynx muscular, globular, longer than wide, 0.03 to 0.05 mm. long by 0.03 to 0.04 mm. wide. Esophagus very thin-walled, slender, straight to slightly wavy, relatively long, bifurcating from one-half to two-thirds of distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca thin-walled, slender, straight to slightly wavy, passing dorsally to acetabulum, dorsally to lateral margins of gonads, dorsally to vitellaria, terminating unevenly as slightly distended tubes from a short distance posterior to vitellaria to midway between vitellaria and posterior end of body. Excretory pore terminal. Genital pore median, ventral to intestinal bifurcation. Testes elongated-oval to kidney-shaped, approximately equal in size, 0.09 to 0.27 mm. long by 0.07 to 0.19 mm. wide, situated one directly behind other and occupying almost entire width of body at their levels; depending on state of constriction of body, anterior testis separated from acetabulum by one to four loops of uterus; posterior testis contiguous to anterior testis or separated from it by a single uterine loop. Cirrus sac elongated-pyriform, 0.12 to 0.16 mm. long by 0.04 to 0.06 mm. wide, containing coiled seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct, and eversible cirrus, extending posteriorly far enough for one-third to one-half its length to lie dorsally to acetabulum. Ovary oval, 0.05 to 0.12 mm. long by 0.06 to 0.16 mm. wide, situated near middle of body and separated from posterior testis by one to three uterine loops. Seminal receptacle small, globular, situated entirely posterior to ovary, near either margin of body. Mehlis' gland diffuse, located posteromedial to seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal opening on middorsal surface at caudal level of seminal receptacle. Vitellaria consisting of 6 to 10 large oval to irregular follicles on each side of body (sometimes fusing together to form large irregular masses of yolk cells), occupying zone immediately posterior to Mehlis' gland. Uterus greatly convoluted with loops rather indistinct, filling body posterior to vitellaria, then passing anteriorly between and ventrally to vitellaria, ventrally to one margin of ovary, to dorsal side between ovary and posterior testis, dorsally to both testes and acetabulum to

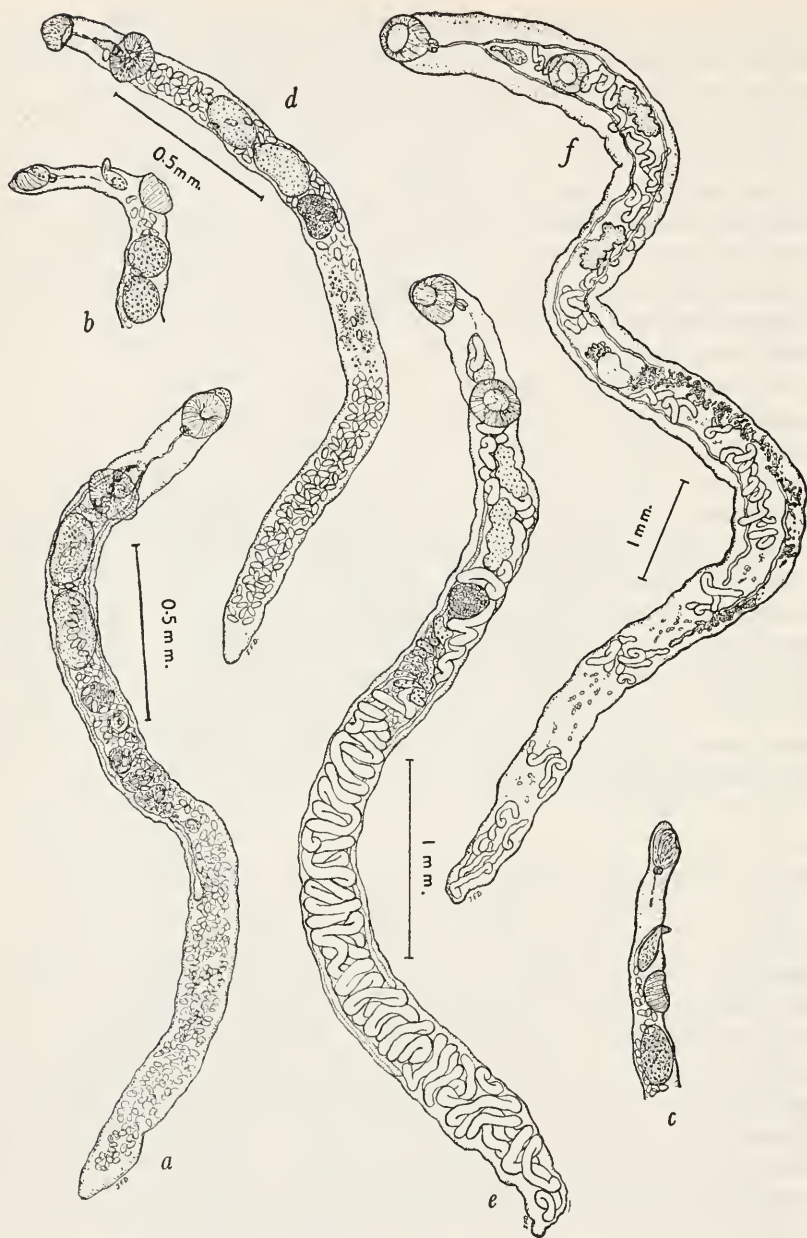


FIGURE 36.—*a*, *Brachylecithum nanum*, new species, from the liver of *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, ventral view; *b*, *c*, lateral views of anterior ends of *Brachylecithum nanum* from *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, showing acetabulum with center protruded and with shallow lumen; *d*, *Brachylecithum nanum* from the liver of *Zonotrichia albicollis*, ventral view; *e*, *Brachylecithum gruis*, new species, from the liver of *Grus canadensis tabida*, ventral view (drawing made from camera lucida sketches of parts of three worms); *f*, *Athesmia heterolecithodes* (Braun, 1899) from the liver of *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*, dorsal view.

genital pore. Mature ova dark brown, 38μ to 48μ long by 21μ to 28μ wide, fully embryonated when oviposited.

Hosts.—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus) (type) and *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin).

Habitat.—Liver.

Localities.—NORTH CAROLINA: Highlands (type); VIRGINIA: Mountain Lake; GEORGIA: Athens and Augusta; TEXAS: Houston.

Type specimen: U.S.N.M. Helm. Coll. No. 37116. Additional specimen, No. 36758, from the white-throated sparrow.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum nanum* is described from specimens from the livers of 9 (27.3 percent) of 33 red-eyed towhees, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, collected at Highlands, N. C., and Mountain Lake, Va., and from 4 (12.9 percent) of 31 white-throated sparrows, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, collected in Georgia and Texas. Because of their delicate structure and the difficulty with which they are extracted, many specimens were broken during removal. Other specimens, because of a tendency to rotate a part of the body, are poor for detailed study. The species shows a close relationship to no less than five of the already described forms: *B. filliforme* (Skrjabin, 1913), *B. megastoma* (Johnston, 1917), *B. vanellicolae* (Layman, 1922), *B. loossi* (Layman, 1926), and *B. asovi* (Layman, 1926). Of these only *B. filliforme* is described and figured in sufficient details to permit comparison with *B. nanum*. From it *B. nanum* differs in being smaller and in having relatively larger suckers, relatively larger testes, and a much smaller cirrus sac. The type material of *B. filliforme* came from the gall bladder of a hawk, *Circus cyaneus*.

BRACHYLECITHUM GRUIS, new species

FIGURE 36, e

Diagnosis.—Body thin and semitransparent, greatly elongated, tapering gradually at posterior end, measuring approximately 5.24 mm. long by 0.26 to 0.30 mm. wide at acetabulum. Cuticle without spines or other obvious markings. Oral sucker subterminal, weakly muscular, 0.25 mm. long by 0.23 mm. wide. Acetabulum weakly muscular, approximately equal in size to oral sucker, 0.18 to 0.28 mm. in diameter, within anterior sixth of body. Pharynx globular, 0.09 mm. in diameter. Esophagus narrow, thin-walled, about twice as long as pharynx, bifurcating approximately midway between suckers. Ceca slender, slightly wavy, passing laterally to gonads to terminate about two-thirds the distance from vitellaria to posterior end of body. Excretory pore terminal. Genital pore median at intestinal bifurcation. Testes distinctly lobed, approximately equal in size, 0.26 to 0.41 mm. long by 0.14 to 0.19 mm. wide: anterior testis separated from

acetabulum by two or three lateral loops of uterus; posterior testis entirely behind anterior one. Cirrus sac elongated-oval, 0.15 to 0.27 mm. long by 0.07 to 0.11 mm. wide, containing much convoluted seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct and eversible cirrus. Ovary oval, 0.13 to 0.24 mm. long by 0.12 to 0.23 mm. wide, slightly submedially in position. Seminal receptacle globular, dorsal to caudal margin of ovary. Vitellaria consisting of 10 to 12 large irregular follicles on each side of body, in anterior half of body, just caudal to seminal receptacle. Uterus greatly convoluted in descending and ascending, filling most of postovarial portion of body, then passing anteriorly to left of ovary and posterior testis and between testes to genital pore. Mature ova dark brown, 36μ to 42μ long by 22μ to 23μ wide.

Host.—*Grus canadensis tabida* (Peters).

Habitat.—Liver.

Locality.—TEXAS: Clodine.

Type material.—U. S. N. M. Helm. Coll. No. 36757.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum gruis* is described from pieces of seven worms from the livers of two sandhill cranes, *Grus canadensis tabida*. These birds died of a limberneck disease occurring in wintering birds in the vicinity of Clodine, Tex., during January 1940. Only fragments of the worm were available for study, although one nearly complete worm is included in the collection.

Brachylecithum gruis has an elongated, serpentine body and suckers of approximately equal size, which, together with the elongated, distinctly lobed testes situated one entirely behind the other and a relatively large oval ovary, distinguish it from other species of the genus.

BRACHYLECITHUM SEIURICUM, new species

FIGURE 37, a-f

Diagnosis.—Body flattened dorsoventrally, elongated, 1.79 to 2.37 mm. long by 0.18 to 0.29 mm. wide in region between anterior testis and vitellaria, with almost parallel sides and rounded or slightly tapering extremities. Musculature of body weakly developed. Cuticle thin, aspinose, with fine transverse ridges. Small sensory papillae on margins of body in some specimens. Oral sucker subterminal to inconspicuous liplike protuberance, weakly muscular, 0.11 to 0.14 mm. in diameter. Acetabulum weakly muscular, protrusible, 0.14 to 0.19 mm. in diameter, with shallow saucerlike lumen or with center protruded far enough to obliterate lumen (fig. 37, b) in anterior fourth of body. Ratio of diameter of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.2 to 1.5. Prepharynx absent. Pharynx muscular, globular, relatively small, approximately 0.03 mm. in diameter. Esophagus very thin-walled, slender, approximately 0.19 to 0.20 mm. long, bifurcating just in front of or dorsal to cephalic margin of acetabulum. Ceca thin-walled, dif-

ficult to visualize in fixed specimens, of medium width, straight to slightly wavy, terminating unevenly just in front of vitellaria or somewhere within vitelline zone. Excretory pore terminal. Genital pore median, anterior to bifurcation of intestine, from one-half to three-fourths the distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Testes approximately equal in size, 0.06 to 0.18 mm. long by 0.07 to 0.15 mm. wide, round to oval, with smooth to slightly lobed margins, slightly oblique in position. Anterior testis immediately posterior to acetabulum or depending on state of contraction of body, may be separated from that organ by one to three uterine loops. Posterior testis entirely behind zone of anterior testis. Cirrus sac elongated-pyriform, 0.13 to 0.15 mm. long by 0.04 to 0.05 mm. wide, containing convoluted seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct, and eversible cirrus, extending posteriorly far enough for one-third to two-thirds of its length to lie dorsally to acetabulum. Ovary entire, round to transversely oval, 0.04 to 0.08 mm. long by 0.08 to 0.11 mm. wide, on midline or slightly to one or other side of that line, separated from posterior testis by one or two loops of uterus. Seminal receptacle globular, entirely posterior to ovary, against dorsal body wall. Mehlis' gland and yolk reservoir median to seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal not observed. Vitellaria (fig. 37, *c-f*) consisting of 6 to 14 large irregular masses of yolk cells, individual masses joined together by distinct ducts and glands usually joined across body at their anterior limits to form a wide connecting bridge just beneath dorsal body wall. Uterus greatly convoluted, with rather indistinct loops, filling most of body posterior to vitellaria, passing anteriorly between and ventrally to vitellaria, ventrally to middle or either margin of ovary, to dorsal side of body between posterior testis and ovary, either right or left side of posterior testis between testes, dorsally to acetabulum where it forms several loops before reaching genital pore. Mature ova few in number, dark brown in color, 39μ to 44μ long by 22μ to 28μ wide.

Host.—*Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver.

Locality.—VIRGINIA: Mountain Lake.

Type specimen.—U.S.N.M. Helm. Coll. No. 37118.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum seiuricum* is described from 18 specimens from the liver of one of 14 ovenbirds, *Seiurus aurocapillus*. In its combination of characters of having a slender body with suckers approximately equal in size, testes not exceeding acetabulum in size, ovary slightly smaller than testes, ceca not extending posterior to vitellaria, genital pore anterior to intestinal bifurcation and the fused vitellaria, *B. seiuricum* is unique among the already described species of the genus. From *B. americanum* and *B. moorei*, which it superficially resembles, *B. seiuricum* is readily distinguished by its more

anterior genital pore, shorter ceca, its more posteriorly located seminal receptacle, its fused vitellaria, and its completely separated testicular zones.

BRACHYLECITHUM DELICATUM, new species

FIGURE 37, *g-l*

Diagnosis.—Body thin, semitransparent, elongated, with almost parallel sides and rounded anterior and tapering posterior ends; it measures 1.43 to 2.18 mm. long by 0.17 to 0.20 mm. wide in region between posterior testis and vitellaria. Cuticle thin, aspinose, with fine transverse ridges, and with small sensory papillae on margins of body in some specimens. Oral sucker subterminal to small liplike anterior end of body, weakly muscular, elongated oval, 0.10 to 0.13 mm. long by 0.08 to 0.10 mm. wide. Acetabulum weakly muscular, protrusible, 0.10 to 0.14 mm. in diameter, with center protruded (fig. 37, *h*), in anterior fourth of body. Ratio of width of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.07 to 1.41. Prepharynx absent. Pharynx muscular, globular, 0.03 to 0.04 mm. long by 0.03 mm. wide. Esophagus very thin walled, slender, slightly wavy, bifurcating from one-half to three-fifths of distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca thin walled, of medium width, slightly wavy, with extreme terminal portions slightly dilated, terminating unevenly in zone of vitellaria or just posterior to that zone. Excretory pore terminal. Excretory vesicle thin-walled, tubular, narrow, extending anteriorly to about middle of vitellaria. Genital pore median, ventral to intestinal bifurcation or slightly anterior to it. Testes round to oval, approximately equal in size, 0.08 to 0.17 mm. long by 0.07 to 0.14 mm. wide, with smooth to slightly lobed margins (fig. 37, *i*) in oldest specimen, slightly oblique in position. Anterior testis located immediately posterior to acetabulum or separated from it by a single uterine loop; posterior testis entirely behind anterior one. Vasa efferentia uniting just in front of anterior testis to form a short vas deferens. Cirrus sac elongated-pyriform, 0.09 to 0.12 mm. long by 0.03 to 0.05 mm. wide, containing convoluted seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct and eversible cirrus, with its posterior end at or slightly below cephalic margin of acetabulum. Ovary round to oval in shape, 0.05 to 0.12 mm. in diameter, with smooth to slightly irregular margins, on midline or slightly to one or other side of body, separated from posterior testis by one loop of ascending uterus. Seminal receptacle globular, posterior to ovary, midway between ovary and vitellaria. Mehlis' gland and yolk reservoir posteromedial to seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal not observed. Vitellaria (fig. 37, *g, j-l*) consisting of 7 to 10 medium-sized irregular or transversely elongated follicles on each side of body. Vitelline ducts arise from anterior follicles on each side and pass

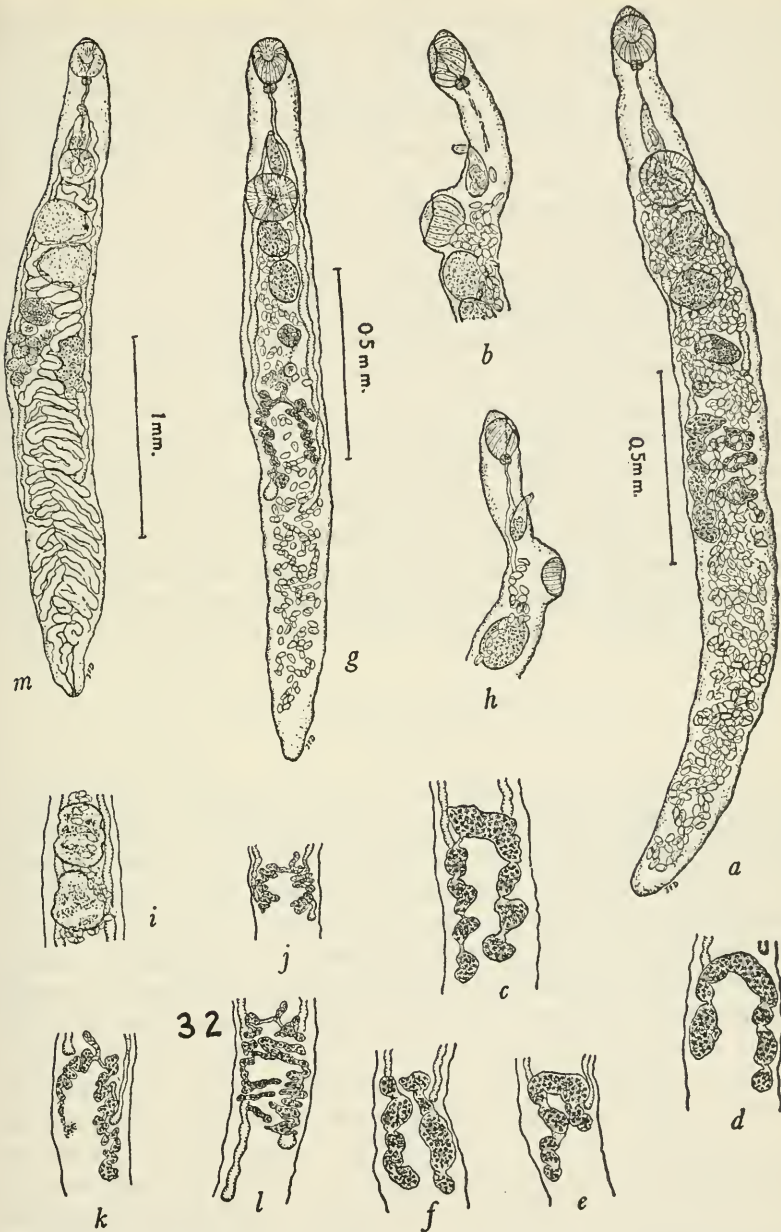


FIGURE 37.—*a*, *Brachylecithum seiuricum*, new species, from the liver of *Seiurus aurocapillus*, ventral view; *b*, lateral view of anterior end of *Brachylecithum seiuricum*, from *Seiurus aurocapillus*, showing center of acetabulum protruded; *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, sketches showing the variation in the vitellaria and ends of the ceca in different specimens of *Brachylecithum seiuricum*, from *Seiurus aurocapillus*; *g*, *Brachylecithum delicatum*, new species, from the liver of *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, ventral view; *h*, lateral view of anterior end of *Brachylecithum delicatum*, from *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*; *i*, sketch, showing the lobation of the testes in an older specimen of *Brachylecithum delicatum* from *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*; *j*, *k*, *l*, sketches showing the variation in the vitellaria and in the length of the ceca in *Brachylecithum delicatum*, from *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*; *m*, *Brachylecithum moorei*, new species, from the liver of *Bubo virginianus*, ventral view.

mesially to join, forming yolk reservoir. Uterus convoluted, filling most of body posterior to vitellaria then passing between and ventrally to vitellaria, to either right or left of ovary, usually between ovary and posterior testis, between testes and dorsal to acetabulum to genital pore. Mature ova few in number, dark brown in color, 34μ to 40μ long by 19μ to 26μ wide.

Host.—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver.

Locality.—NORTH CAROLINA: Highlands.

Type specimen.—U.S.N.M. Helm. Coll. No. 37119.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum delicatum* is described from 12 young, although sexually mature, specimens found in association with other species of *Brachylecithum* in the liver of a red-eyed towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, from Highlands, N. C. The species is very similar to *B. seiuricum* but differs from that in having a somewhat shorter esophagus, in having the genital pore more posterior, ventrally to the intestinal bifurcation, in the nature and arrangement of the vitellaria, and in the smaller ova. The slightly larger pharynx, somewhat longer ceca, smaller cirrus sac, and the different configuration of the uterus in *B. delicatum* are minor differences that may have specific values.

BRACHYLECITHUM MOOREI, new species

FIGURE 37, m

Diagnosis.—Body elongated, dorsoventrally flattened, 3.38 to 4.31 mm. long by 0.27 to 0.52 mm. wide in region of vitellaria, with weakly developed musculature, almost parallel sides which taper slightly toward both extremities. Cuticle thin, without spines or other obvious markings. Oral sucker weakly muscular, elongated-oval, 0.18 to 0.26 mm. long by 0.17 to 0.23 mm. wide, subterminal to a short liplike projection. Acetabulum 0.17 to 0.28 mm. in diameter, weakly muscular, somewhat protrusible, with center protruded far enough to obliterate lumen, in anterior fourth of body. Ratio of width of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.12 to 1.21. Pharynx globular, muscular, 0.05 to 0.07 mm. in diameter. Esophagus narrow, very thin-walled, straight to slightly wavy, 0.14 to 0.23 mm. long, bifurcating midway between suckers. Ceca narrow, slightly undulating, passing laterally to genital organs and dorsally to vitellaria, terminating from one-third to one-half of distance from vitellaria to posterior end of body. Excretory pore terminal. Genital pore median, ventral to intestinal bifurcation. Testes large, oval, approximately equal in size, 0.20 to 0.35 mm. in diameter, tandem in position, with zones contiguous but not overlapping in relaxed specimens. Zone of anterior testis separated from zone of acetabulum by one to three loops of uterus. Cir-

rus sac elongated-oval, 0.20 to 0.31 mm. long by 0.09 to 0.14 mm. wide, containing convoluted seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct and eversible cirrus. Cirrus sac situated so that caudal extremity reaches to or slightly beyond anterior margin of acetabulum. Ovary round to transversely oval in shape, smaller than testes, 0.13 to 0.19 mm. in transverse diameter, on either right or left side of body, separated from posterior testis by one to three loops of uterus. Seminal receptacle small, globular, contiguous to caudal margin of ovary. Mehlis' gland diffuse, medially to seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal not observed. Vitellaria consisting of 6 to 14 large follicles on each side of body, with more follicles on side of body opposite ovary, located just posterior to seminal receptacle. Uterus greatly convoluted, filling most of body posterior to ovary, ascending to genital pore by one of three courses: (1) Passing to either right or left of ovary, between ovary and posterior testis, between testes, then anteriorly by a wavy course; (2) passing to either right or left of both ovary and posterior testis, between testes, then anteriorly by wavy course; or (3) passing to either right or left of all three gonads, then anteriorly by wavy course. Mature ova dark brown, 36μ to 44μ long by 23μ to 29μ wide.

Host.—*Bubo virginianus* (Gmelin).

Habitat.—Liver.

Locality.—United States (probably Texas).

Type specimen.—U.S.N.M. Helm. Coll. No. 37120. Additional specimen No. 37121.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum moorei* is described from about 50 specimens taken from the liver of a great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*. The host died while in the Zoological Gardens, Houston, Tex. Although the bird probably came from the vicinity of Houston, the exact locality from which it was taken could not be determined. It appears to be more closely related to *B. americanum* Denton, 1945, than to the other members of the genus. From this species it is distinguished by the longer ceca, oval instead of lobed testes, and a larger cirrus sac.

BRACHYLECITHUM AMERICANUM Denton, 1945

FIGURE 38, a

Brachylecithum americanum DENTON, Journ. Parasitol., vol. 31, pp. 131-140, figs. 1-8, 1 pl., 1945.

As recently as September 1948, 18 specimens of a form identifiable as *Brachylecithum americanum* Denton, 1945, were removed from the liver of an immature red-shouldered hawk, *Buteo lineatus* (Gmelin), from Athens, Ga. This material agrees remarkably well with that from crows, *Corvus brachyrhynchos* Brehm, from the same locality in

(1) size, shape, and relative position of suckers; (2) ratio of sucker sizes (1:1.0 to 1.1); (3) position of genital pore; (4) size, shape, and relative position of the genital organs; (5) number and size of vitelline follicles; and (6) the course of the uterus in ascending to genital pore. In general, specimens from the crow are slightly wider and thicker in proportion to length than specimens from birds of the family Icteridae (blackbirds). The material from the hawk is still wider and thicker in proportion to the length than are those from the crow. There seems, then, to be some evidence to indicate that there is a definite correlation between the size of the host (and its bile ducts) and the size of the specimens of this species that parasitize it.

The specimens from the hawk measure 2.28 to 2.90 mm. long by 0.38 to 0.52 mm. wide. The cuticle of some specimens shows fine transverse striations. The weakly muscular acetabulum shows a shallow, saucerlike lumen in some specimens, while in others the center is protruded so as to obliterate the lumen. The vasa efferentia arise from the dorsomedial surfaces of the testes and unite just in front of the anterior testis, at the caudal margin of acetabulum, to form a short vas deferens. A specimen has been deposited in the United States National Museum, Helm. Coll. No. 37123.

Since *B. americanum* has not been reported previously from any species of hawk, it is considered to be a rare parasite of this avian group. Denton and Rausch (1949) failed to find a single specimen of the species in 160 hawks, 8 of which were of the red-shouldered variety.

BRACHYLECITHUM STUNKARDI (Pande, 1939), new combination

FIGURE 38, b

Lyperosomum stunkardi PANDE, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India, vol. 9, pp. 16-19, figs. 1-2, 1939.

Olsoniella stunkardi TRAVASSOS, Monogr. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, No. 2, p. 221, est. 83, fig. 4; est. 85, fig. 3, 1944.

Description—Body muscular, cylindrical to slightly flattened, with rounded anterior and tapering posterior ends, measuring 2.82 to 3.98 mm. long by 0.22 to 0.30 mm. wide in region of vitellaria. Cuticle thick, aspinose, finely wrinkled transversely. Oral sucker 0.16 to 0.23 mm. in diameter, muscular, subterminal to a short lip-like projection. Acetabulum 0.19 to 0.28 mm. long by 0.22 to 0.35 mm. wide, located one-sixth to one-seventh of body length from anterior end; fairly muscular, somewhat protrusible, with center often protruded so as to obliterate its lumen; with a small, flat appendage on each lateral margin. Ratio of width of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.35 to 1:1.75. Pharynx muscular, 0.05 to 0.07 mm. in diameter. Esophagus in relaxed specimens narrow, 0.20 to 0.32 mm. long,

straight to slightly wavy, bifurcating dorsal to cephalic margin of acetabulum. Ceca slender, becoming bulbous toward posterior ends in some specimens, slightly sinuous, terminating at different levels,

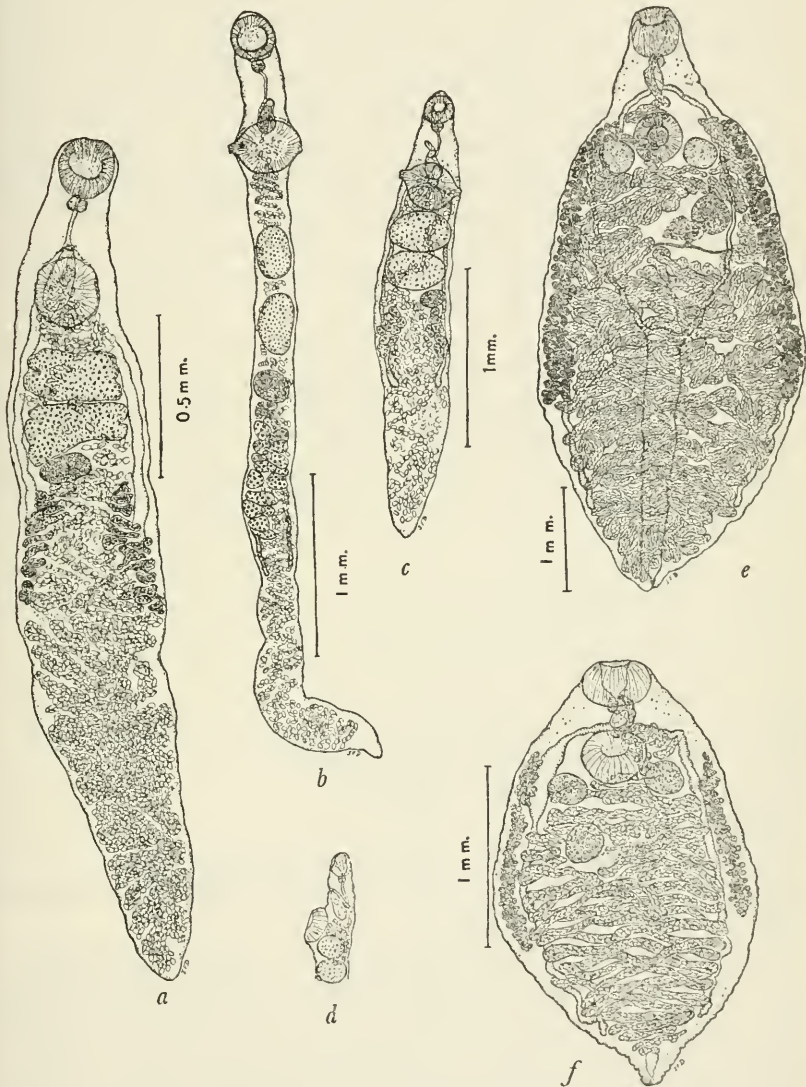


FIGURE 38.—*a*, *Brachylecithum americanum* Denton, 1945, from the liver of *Buteo lineatus*, ventral view (the testes are tandem in position rather than oblique as they usually are); *b*, *Brachylecithum stunkardi* (Pande, 1939), from the liver of *Cyanocitta cristata*, ventral view; *c*, *Brachylecithum exochocotyle*, new species, from the liver of *Toxostoma rufum*, ventral view; *d*, lateral view of anterior end of *Brachylecithum exochocotyle*, from *Toxostoma rufum*, showing position of suckers and shallow lumen of acetabulum; *e*, *Lubens lubens* (Braun, 1901), from the gall bladder of *Cassidix mexicanus prosopidicola*, ventral view; *f*, *Lubens lubens*, from the gall bladder of *Piranga olivacea*, ventral view.

from one-fourth to one-half the distance from vitellaria to posterior end of body. Excretory pore terminal. Excretory vesicle tubular, voluminous, and somewhat sinuous, extending anteriorly to level of posterior vitelline follicles. Genital pore median, about two-thirds of distance from oral sucker to acetabulum, and well in front of intestinal bifurcation. Testes large, 0.10 to 0.36 mm. in greatest diameter, round to oval, the long axis varying with state of contraction, located one directly behind the other and occupying almost entire width of body. Anterior testis separated from acetabulum by 6 to 9 loops of uterus in relaxed specimens; posterior testis separated from anterior testis by a single uterine loop. Cirrus sac large, bulb-shaped, 0.14 to 0.19 mm. long by 0.07 to 0.09 mm. wide, containing a convoluted seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct and muscular eversible cirrus, situated so that the posterior one-half to three-fourths of its length lies dorsally to acetabulum. Ovary transversely oval, 0.07 to 0.19 mm. long by 0.15 to 0.25 mm. wide, situated immediately behind posterior testis and separated from it by a single uterine loop. Seminal receptacle globular, 0.05 to 0.08 mm. in diameter, immediately posterior to ovary. Mehlis' gland large, situated posterolaterally to seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal not observed. Each vitellaria composed of 8 to 12 large ovoid follicles, located immediately posterior to Mehlis' gland and beginning at about equator of body. Uterus convoluted, filling greater part of body posterior to vitellaria, then passing ventral or to either side of ovary, dorsal or to either side of posterior testis, between testes or dorsal to anterior testis, to form 6 to 9 lateral loops before passing to genital pore. Mature ova light to dark brown, 30μ to 41μ long by 21μ to 27μ wide (38μ to 45μ by 28μ to 33μ before preservation).

Host.—*Cyanocitta cristata* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver.

Localities.—TEXAS: HOUSTON; VIRGINIA: Mountain Lake.

Material.—A specimen has been deposited in United State National Museum, Helm. Coll. No. 36795.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum stunkardi* is described here from 16 young specimens obtained from the liver of a blue jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*, collected at Houston, Tex., and 9 specimens just reaching sexual maturity from the same host obtained at Mountain Lake, Va. Since this trematode was found in only two (7.7 percent) of 26 blue jays examined from various localities, it apparently is not very common in this host.

The material in the present collection, although slightly smaller and possibly younger, agrees very closely with that described by Pande (1939) in (1) shape of the body; (2) size, shape, and relative position of the suckers; (3) size, shape, and relative position of geni-

tal organs; (4) position of the genital pore; (5) position and shape of vitellaria; (6) course of the uterus; and (7) size of ova. Our material differs from Pande's in having the intestinal bifurcation more posterior in position; it lies dorsal to the cephalic portion of the acetabulum, with the result that the genital pore is anterior to the intestinal bifurcation in our specimens, while it is posterior to the bifurcation in the material described by Pande.

Brachylecithum eophonae described by Yamaguti (1941) from a finch, *Eophona personata*, seems to differ from *B. stunkardi* only in having slightly larger ova. We consider the two forms to be synonymous. Furthermore, we are of the opinion that the material from *Corvus corone* described briefly and figured by Braun (1902, plate 6, figure 66) as *Lyperosomum* sp. is unquestionably a representative of *B. stunkardi*.

Brachylecithum stunkardi is closely related to *B. lobatum* (Raillet, 1900) and may possibly be a synonym of it. As pointed out by Travassos (1944, pp. 210-212) considerable confusion concerning the characteristics of *B. lobatum* exists, resulting from authors' confusing it with *L. longicauda* (Rudolphi, 1809), and possibly with other similar forms that occur in the same host group. Until adequate descriptions of *B. lobatum* and *L. longicauda* are available for comparison and the confusion concerning these forms is cleared up, we feel justified in retaining *B. stunkardi* as a separate species.

BRACHYLECITHUM EXOCHOCOTYLE, new species

FIGURE 38, c, d

Diagnosis.—Body elongated, slightly flattened, 1.42 to 2.50 mm. long by 0.28 to 0.59 mm. wide, widest in region of vitellaria. Cuticle aspinose, finely striated transversely, with small retractile sensory papillae on margins of anterior third of body. Oral sucker subterminal to a short liplike projection, 0.16 to 0.18 mm. long by 0.15 to 0.17 mm. wide. Acetabulum large, 0.22 to 0.28 mm. long by 0.28 to 0.35 mm. wide, with a small, flat, conical thickening on each lateral margin, located about one-sixth of body length from anterior end. Ratio of width of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.8 to 1:2.1. Pharynx 0.05 to 0.07 mm. long by 0.06 to 0.09 mm. wide. Esophagus narrow, slightly wavy, 0.09 to 0.13 mm. long, bifurcating about two-thirds the distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca slender, slightly sinuous, terminating a short distance posterior to vitellaria. Excretory pore terminal. Genital pore median, ventral to intestinal bifurcation. Testes conspicuously large, transversely oval, 0.14 to 0.25 mm. long by 0.22 to 0.46 mm. wide, located one immediately behind the other, with anterior one contiguous to or slightly overlapping zone of acetabulum. Cirrus sac large, oval, 0.13 to 0.19 mm. long by 0.08 to 0.13 mm. wide, contain-

ing coiled seminal vesicle and eversible cirrus, with approximately posterior half lying dorsally to anterior margin of acetabulum. Ovary oval in shape, small, 0.07 to 0.12 mm. long by 0.11 to 0.17 mm. wide, located immediately behind posterior testis, lateral in position, with outer margin pressed close against either right or left cecum. Seminal receptacle large, globular, located posteromedially to ovary. Vitellaria composed of 8 to 12 large oval follicles on each side of body, located immediately posterior to ovary. Uterus convoluted filling greater part of body posterior to ovary, then passing to either right or left of posterior testis and ovary, dorsal to anterior testis, to describe two or three lateral loops dorsal to acetabulum before ascending to genital pore. Mature ova dark brown, 46μ to 53μ long by 27μ to 32μ wide.

Host.—*Toxostoma rufum* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver.

Locality.—GEORGIA: Athens.

Type specimen.—U.S.N.M. Helm. Coll. No. 37122. Additional specimens, Nos. 36755 and 36756.

Remarks.—*Brachylecithum exochocotyle* is described from more than 75 specimens removed from the liver of a brown thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum*, obtained at Athens, Ga. This infection, the only one (2.44 percent) encountered in 41 brown thrashers examined from various localities, occurred as a double infection with *Lyperosomum oswaldoi*. The bird, which was found in a dying condition with its liver almost completely destroyed, was the only host examined that showed definite evidence of being harmed by its dicrocoeliid infections.

Brachylecithum exochocotyle can be separated from *B. stunkardi*, which it resembles very closely, by its shorter and wider body, its relatively smaller oral sucker, its large oval testes, its relatively smaller ovary, and especially in the difference in size and appearance of the vitelline follicles.

Genus ATHESMIA Looss, 1899

ATHESMIA HETEROLECITHODES (Braun, 1899)

FIGURE 36, f

Distomum heterolecithodes BRAUN, Zool. Anz., vol. 22, p. 3, 1899.

Athesmia reelfooti DENTON, in Petri, Trans. Amer. Micr. Soc., vol. 61, p. 60, 1942.

A single mature specimen belonging to the genus *Athesmia* was dissected from the liver of a Florida gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans* Bangs, collected at Reelfoot Lake, Tenn. It is possible to assign this material to *A. heterolecithodes* (Braun, 1899), although our specimen differs somewhat from this species as redescribed by Jacoby (1899a, b) in having a narrower and longer body, relatively shorter ceca, more posterior genital pore, and a smaller cirrus pouch.

The differences noted, except possibly the difference in the size of the cirrus pouch, can be attributed to a difference in the state of body contractions. Since this is the first time *A. heterolecithodes* has been reported from the New World, a detailed description of the specimen is given below.

Description.—Body slender and semitransparent, approximately 11.4 mm. long by 0.69 mm. wide at level of acetabulum; sides almost parallel. Cuticle thin, without spines. Oral suckers subterminal, 0.44 mm. long by 0.43 mm. wide. Acetabulum smaller, 0.36 mm. in diameter, situated about one-seventh of body length from anterior end. Pharynx 0.10 mm. in diameter. Esophagus narrow and straight, 0.39 mm. long, bifurcating about two-fifths the distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca slender, unequal in length, extending to about level of caudal extremity of vitellarium. Excretory pore terminal. Genital pore median, a short distance posterior to intestinal bifurcation. Anterior testis 0.51 mm. long by 0.26 mm. wide, irregular in outline, deeply fissured on lateral margins, situated toward same side of body as vitellarium. Posterior testis 0.52 mm. long by 0.26 mm. wide, of same shape as anterior testis, situated on opposite side of body, 0.87 mm. behind level of anterior testis. Cirrus sac pear-shaped, 0.24 mm. long by 0.14 mm. wide, containing coiled seminal vesicle and eversible cirrus. Ovary small, 0.16 mm. long by 0.27 mm. wide, deeply lobed, situated preequatorily on opposite side of body from vitellarium. Seminal receptacle large, globular, just posterior to ovary. Mehlis' gland at posteromedial margin of seminal receptacle. Vitellarium unilateral, consisting of numerous small follicles, divided into one large and two small groups, extending from level of Mehlis' gland through a distance of 3.43 mm. on right side of body. Uterus with many coils, descending first to posterior end of body, then ascending, passing to right of ovary and posterior testis, to left of anterior testis and dorsal to acetabulum and cirrus sac to genital pore. Mature ova dark brown, 33μ to 38μ long by 23μ to 25μ wide.

Additional host.—*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans* Bangs.

Habitat.—Liver.

Locality.—TENNESSEE: Reelfoot Lake.

Material.—The specimen has been deposited in the United States National Museum, Helm. Coll. No. 36732.

Genus LUBENS Travassos, 1920

LUBENS LUBENS (Braun, 1901)

FIGURE 38, e, f

Dicrocoelium lubens BRAUN, Centralbl. Bakt. Parasit., vol. 29, p. 945, 1901.
Euritrema (Lubens) lubens TRAVASSOS, Arch. Esc. Sup. Agr. e Med. Vet. Nictheroy, vol. 3 (1919), pp. 19–20, 1920.

Lubens lubens (Braun, 1901) STROM, Parasitol. Sborn. Zool. Inst. Acad. Nauk U. S. S. R., vol. 8, p. 180, 1940.

Description.—Body thick and broadly oval, tapering toward extremities, measuring 5.36 to 5.64 mm. long by 2.25 to 2.64 mm. wide, widest near posterior end of vitellaria. Cuticle thick, without spines, transversely wrinkled, and with retractile sensory papillae on the preacetabular margins of body. Oral sucker muscular, subterminal in position, oval in shape and measuring 0.42 to 0.47 mm. in diameter. Acetabulum muscular, 0.42 to 0.50 mm. in diameter, situated relatively close to oral sucker within anterior fourth of body. Ratio of sucker diameters about 1:1. Pharynx large, globular, 0.16 mm. long by 0.19 to 0.21 mm. wide. Esophagus short, straight, approximately equal in length to pharynx. Intestine bifurcating at approximately two-thirds the distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca narrow, slightly sinuous, passing dorsal to lateral margins of testes and medial margins of vitellaria to terminate about midway between ends of vitellaria and posterior end of body. Excretory pore terminal. Excretory vesicle tubular and voluminous, extending anteriorly to about equator of body where it receives a common collecting tubule from each side of body. Each common collecting tubule passing anterolateral to posterior level of testes where it divides into an anterior and posterior main collecting tubule. Genital pore median, at posterior level of pharynx. Testes rounded, approximately equal in size, 0.30 to 0.50 mm. in diameter, situated directly opposite each other, lateral to the acetabulum with their zones lying almost entirely within that of acetabulum. Cirrus sac small, club-shaped, 0.38 mm. long by 0.11 mm. wide (single specimen), extending slightly posterior to intestinal bifurcation, containing convoluted seminal vesicle, prostatic gland cells, and eversible cirrus. Ovary rounded, 0.28 to 0.43 mm. in diameter situated either to right or left side of body close behind the respective testis. Seminal receptacle small, situated dorsal to posteromedial margin of ovary. Mehlis' gland diffuse, located ventral to medial margin of seminal receptacle. Vitellaria composed of numerous oval follicles, situated in lateral margins of body, extending posteriorly from within zone of acetabulum for a distance of 2.67 to 2.96 mm. (or about half the total body length). Vitelline ducts arising at point approximately midway the vitellaria. Uterus very voluminous and greatly convoluted, filling most of postacetabular region of body and sending characteristic loops lateral to testes to anterior level of acetabulum before following a wavy course to genital pore. Mature ova numerous, dark brown, 26μ to 31μ long by 17μ to 23μ wide, fully embryonated when oviposited. Miracidium symmetrical, ciliated, possessing a stylet and having two large oval oppositely situated

vesicles in the posterior half of body; vesicles containing highly refractile granules.

Additional hosts.—*Cassidia mexicanus prosopidicola* Lowery and *Piranga olivacea* (Gmelin).

Habitat.—Gall bladder.

Localities.—TEXAS, Eagle Lake; VIRGINIA, Mountain Lake.

Material.—A specimen from the mesquite grackle has been deposited in the United States National Museum, Helm. Coll. No. 36746.

Remarks.—The above description of *Lubens lubens* is based on four mature specimens from the gall bladders of two of nine mesquite grackles, *Cassidiamexicanus prosopidicola*, collected at Eagle Lake, Tex. The infected birds contained one and three worms, respectively, and each was infected with another species of dicrocoeliid trematode. These specimens fit perfectly into the present concept of *L. lubens*, which was recently expanded by Travassos (1944) to include four former species and specimens from 27 different hosts. This species has not heretofore been reported from North America or any place outside of Brazil.

In addition to the worms from the mesquite grackles, a single mature specimen of this species was found in the gall bladder of a scarlet tanager, *Piranga olivacea*, collected at Mountain Lake, Va. This specimen (fig. 38, *f*), although it is sexually mature and has the uterus distended with eggs, measures only 2.45 mm. long by 1.51 mm. wide. The oral sucker measures 0.27 mm. long by 0.39 mm. wide. The acetabulum 0.29 mm. long by 0.39 mm. wide. Ratio of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1. The testes measure 0.21 mm. and 0.24 mm. in greatest diameter. The ovary is 0.18 mm. long by 0.27 mm. wide. The vitellaria extend 0.95 mm. along the sides of the body. The cirrus pouch measures 0.16 mm. long by 0.08 mm. wide. The ova are 40μ to 43μ long by 23μ to 24μ wide.

Genus CONSPICUUM Bhalerao, 1936

CONSPICUUM ICTERIDORUM, new species

FIGURE 39, *a, b*

Diagnosis.—Body fairly thick and muscular, elongated oval, tapering to posterior end, 2.20 to 5.97 mm. long by 0.70 to 1.97 mm. wide, widest in region between testes and ovary. Cuticle thick, without spines, smooth or with fine transverse wrinkles when slightly contracted. An undetermined number of small retractile sensory papillae visible on lateral margins of anterior half of body; papillae much more numerous on the inconspicuous dorsal liplike projection and along lateral margins of oral sucker. Oral sucker strongly muscular, subterminal, 0.20 to 0.58 mm. in diameter. Acetabulum large and muscular, with deep cup-shaped lumen, situated at junction of ante-

rior and middle body thirds; it measures 0.38 to 0.82 mm. in diameter. Ratio of diameter of oral sucker to acetabulum varying from 1:1.3 to 1:1.9. Prepharynx absent. Pharynx globular, 0.08 to 0.23 mm. in diameter. Esophagus narrow, usually slightly wavy, 0.08 to 0.40 mm. long, bifurcating one-half to two-thirds the distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca of medium width, straight to slightly wavy, passing outside of lateral margins of testes to terminate about midway between ends of vitellaria and posterior end of body. Cerebral ganglion conspicuous, ventral to posterior margin of pharynx. Excretory pore terminal. Excretory vesicle (fig. 39, *b*) simple, tubular, extending anteriorly through about one-third of body length, receiving a common collecting tubule from each side. Each common collecting tubule rather voluminous, passing anterolaterally between testes and acetabulum to divide into an anterior and posterior main collecting tubule at level of equator of acetabulum. Each anterior and posterior main collecting tubule on each side of body giving rise to three short accessory tubules. Each accessory tubule branching into a dorsal and ventral capillary tubule, each of which terminates in a single flame cell. Flame cell pattern 2 [(2+2+2) + (2+2+2)]. Genital pore median, at level of pharynx. Testes rounded, 0.09 to 0.45 mm. in diameter, situated directly opposite with their fields widely separated and their zones immediately behind or overlapping that of acetabulum. Vasa efferentia arising from anteromedial margin of testes and passing anteriorly and medially to unite as they enter cirrus sac. Cirrus sac elongated, 0.24 to 0.73 mm. long by 0.09 to 0.34 mm. wide, containing a convoluted seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct surrounded by prostatic gland cells and eversible cirrus; it usually lies entirely in front of acetabulum. Ovary round to transversely oval, 0.10 to 0.36 mm. in greatest diameter, situated submedially, relatively far from testes. Seminal receptacle globular, located dorsal or posterior to caudal margin of ovary. Mehlis' gland situated medially to seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal present. Vitellaria composed of numerous medium-sized oval follicles, mainly extracecal, extending posteriorly from within testicular zones for a distance of 0.82 to 2.11 mm. (about two-thirds distance to posterior end of body). Vitelline ducts arising from about middle of vitellaria. Uterus convoluted, filling most of posttesticular region of body, then following an undulating course to genital pore. Mature ova dark brown, 27μ to 33μ long by 17μ to 23μ wide, fully embryonated with oviposited. Miracidium symmetrical, ciliated, possessing a stylet and with two large oppositely situated vesicles in the posterior half of body; vesicles containing highly refractile granules.

Hosts.—*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus* Ridgway (type), *Quiscalus quiscula quiscula* (Linnaeus), *Cassidia mexicanus prosopidicola*

Lowery, *Cassidix mexicanus major* (Vieillot), *Euphagus Carolinus* (Müller), and *Sturnella magna argutula* Bangs.

Habitat.—Gall bladder.

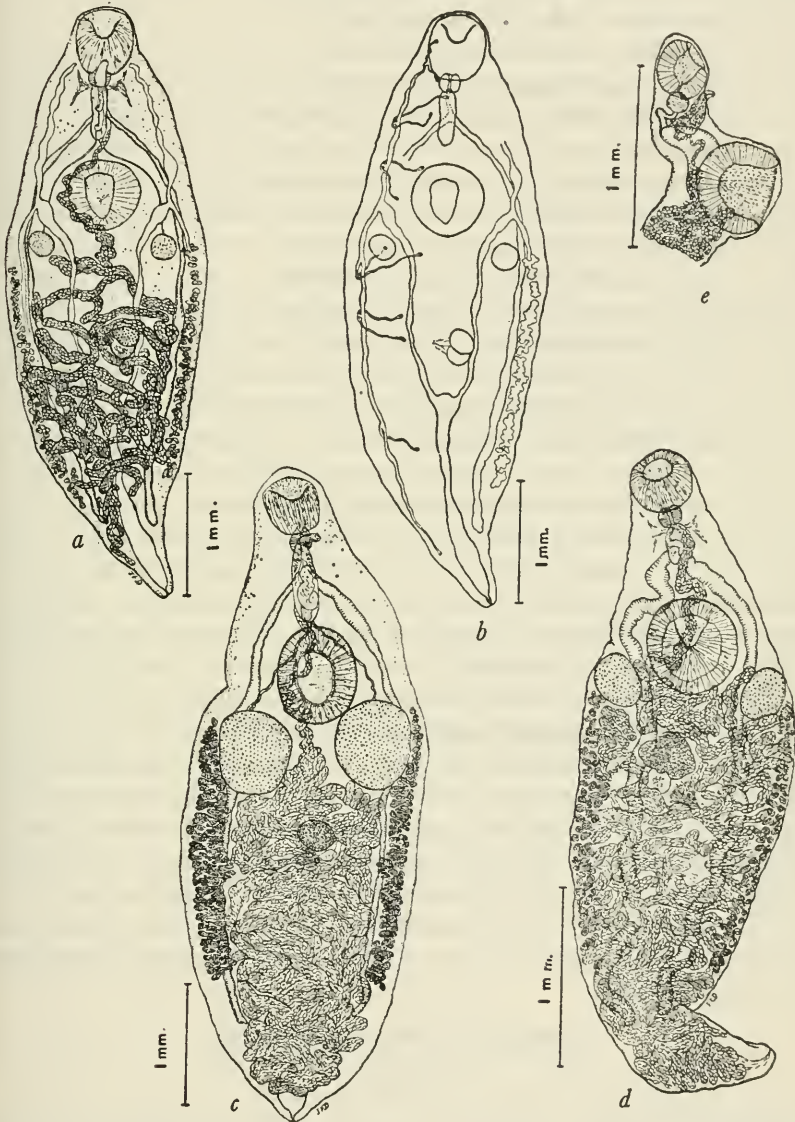


FIGURE 39.—*a*, *Conspicuum icteridorum*, new species, from the gall bladder of *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*, ventral view; *b*, excretory system of *Conspicuum icteridorum* (freehand sketch on camera lucida outline); *c*, *Conspicuum macrorchis*, new species, from gall bladder of *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, ventral view; *d*, *Zonorchis alveyi* (Martin and Gee, 1949), from the gall bladder of *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, ventral view; *e*, optical sagittal section of anterior end of *Zonorchis alveyi*, from *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, showing relative position of organs and deep lumen of acetabulum.

Localities.—TEXAS: Eagle Lake (type), and Houston; TENNESSEE: Nashville, Stone River Park, Mount Juliet, and Reelfoot Lake; GEORGIA: Augusta and Athens; MICHIGAN: East Lansing.

Molluscan host.—*Deroceras laeve* (Müller).

Type specimen.—U.S.N.M. Helm. Coll. No. 36740. Additional specimens, Nos. 36741, 36742, 36743, and 36744.

Remarks.—*Conspicuum icteridorum* is described from some 70 specimens obtained from the gall bladders of the six hosts collected in the various localities listed above. Of 50 individuals of the avian host species examined by us, 42 percent were infected with this trematode. Individual birds harbored 1 to 18 worms, 5 being the average per bird. The bronzed grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*, has been found infected more often than the other host species.

Conspicuum icteridorum is more closely related to *C. conspicuum* (Faria, 1912) as redescribed by Travassos (1944) than to other members of the genus. The present material cannot be assigned to that species because of one striking and several minor differences. Travassos emphasizes that in *C. conspicuum* the vasa efferentia fuse to form a long vas deferens about midway between the testes and cirrus pouch and states that this curious arrangement has been observed in only one other Brazilian dicrocoeliid, *Concinnum ellipticum* (Travassos, 1941). In our material from all six hosts the vasa efferentia remain separated up to the point of entrance into the cirrus pouch. Although little or no significance is attached to egg size as a distinguishing characteristic of dicrocoeliids, it should be pointed out that a large number of ova from mature specimens of *C. icteridorum* collected from various hosts from various localities have been shown to be consistently smaller than the ova of *C. conspicuum*. *Conspicuum icteridorum* also differs from *C. conspicuum* in having the anterior segment of the body relatively more reduced and the uterus in that portion less extensively developed. The cirrus pouch is relatively larger and extends well behind the intestinal bifurcation in all specimens, and as far as the anterior margin of the acetabulum in many. The gonads are usually rounded though in some old specimens they show a tendency to be slightly lobed.

CONSPICUUM MACRORCHIS, new species

FIGURE 39, c

Diagnosis.—Body elongated, rather thick and muscular, 4.27 to 5.47 mm. long by 1.40 to 2.04 mm. wide, widest in region between testes and ovary. Cuticle thick, without spines, longitudinally striated and finely wrinkled transversely, and with retractile sensory papillae, which are visible only on margins of preacetabular region of body. Oral sucker strongly muscular, subterminal, preceded dorsally by a

fairly prominent liplike projection; it measures 0.30 to 0.50 mm. in diameter. Acetabulum large, 0.55 to 0.84 mm. in diameter, muscular, with deep cup-shaped lumen, situated at junction of anterior and middle body thirds. Ratio of diameter of oral sucker to acetabulum 1:1.5 to 1:2. Pharynx globular, 0.14 to 0.24 mm. in diameter. Esophagus short, 0.15 to 0.20 mm. long, somewhat thickened and apparently glandular, bifurcating one-third to one-half the distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca fairly wide, slightly sinuous, passing dorsal to lateral margins of testes and terminating about one-third the distance from ends of vitellaria to posterior end of body. Excretory system like that of *C. icteridorum*, with the exception that the common collecting tubules pass ventral to inner margins of testes, and these divide into main collecting tubules at ventromedial margins of the male organs. Genital pore median, at about posterior level of pharynx. Testes rounded, large, 0.25 to 0.77 mm. in greatest diameter, situated directly opposite, with zones partly overlapping caudal boundary of acetabular zone. Vasa efferentia arising from anterior margin of testes and passing anteriorly and medially to unite at entrance into cirrus pouch. Cirrus sac elongated oval, 0.33 to 0.66 mm. long by 0.12 to 0.19 mm. wide, usually lying entirely anterior to acetabulum, containing convoluted seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct surrounded by prostatic gland cells and eversible cirrus. Ovary transversely oval, 0.30 to 0.37 mm. in width, usually situated near middle of body. Seminal receptacle small, located just posterior to ovary. Mehlis' gland medial, just posterior to ovary, at one side of seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal present. Vitellaria composed of numerous medium-sized follicles, mainly extracecal, extending for a distance of 1.73 to 2.28 mm., beginning near anterior level of testes, ending about two-thirds the distance from acetabulum to posterior end of body. Vitelline ducts arising at about middle of the vitellaria. Uterus much convoluted, filling most of posttesticular region of body, then following a wavy course to genital pore. Mature ova dark brown, 27 μ to 31 μ long by 19 μ to 21 μ wide, fully embryonated when oviposited. Miracidium as in *C. icteridorum*.

Host.—*Corvus brachyrhynchos* Brehm.

Habitat.—Gall bladder.

Localities.—TEXAS: Clodine (type), and Sealey.

Molluscan host.—*Bulimulus alternatus mariae* (Albers).

Type specimen.—U.S.N.M. Helm. Coll. No. 36747. Additional specimen, No. 36748.

Remarks.—*Conspicuum macrorchis* is described from 47 mature specimens from the gall bladder of 4 of 10 crows, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, examined from Clodine and Sealey, Tex. Individual hosts harbored 6, 8, 8, and 25 worms, respectively. Crows examined from

other localities have failed to yield specimens of this species suggesting that its range coincides with that of the molluscan intermediate host.

Conspicuum macrorchis is closely related to *C. icteridorum*, but may be easily distinguished from it by its larger and decidedly more muscular body, its more extensively developed vitellaria and uterus and its conspicuously larger testes.

Genus ZONORCHIS Travassos, 1944

ZONORCHIS ALVEYI (Martin and Gee, 1949), new combination

FIGURE 39, *d, e*

Eurytrema alveyi MARTIN and GEE, Journ. Parasitol., vol. 35, pp. 61-66, 2 figs., 1949.

The material in the present collection, consisting of 48 mature specimens, agrees very closely with that recently described as *Eurytrema alveyi* by Martin and Gee (1949) in size and arrangement of internal organs. Our largest specimens are slightly longer than the original material; they measure 5.42 mm. in length. The "small protuberances" reported on the cuticula of the anterior body region of the type material are conical, retractile, sensory papillae, and are not to be confused with the tuberculations on the cuticle of *Brachylecithum rarum* and *B. tuberculatum*. The acetabulum (fig. 39, *e*), which is strongly muscular, with a deep cup-shaped lumen, is situated at the junction of the anterior and middle body-thirds. The ratio of the diameter of the oral sucker to acetabulum varies from 1:1.3 to 1:1.5. Not stressed in the original description is the characteristic manner in which the ceca pass dorsal to the medial margins of the testes, forcing these organs against the lateral body walls. The ceca continue posteriorly some distance beyond the testes, medially to the vitellaria. The ovary, which is shallowly but distinctly lobed in all of our specimens, lies slightly to the left of the midline as often as to the right of that line. The uterus, which fills most of the post-acetabular region of the body, forms characteristic anteriorly directed loops between the acetabulum and testes before ascending to the genital pore by a slightly wavy course.

Although the complete excretory system could not be worked out from our specimens, sufficient details could be seen to indicate that the system differs from that described for the type material. In our material the common collecting tubules pass anteriorly and laterally, dorsal to the medial margins of the testes, to bifurcate into anterior and posterior main collecting tubules at the level of the equator of the acetabulum (or dorsal to anterior margins of testes). Each of the anterior main collecting tubules gives rise to three accessory tubules which branch almost immediately into dorsal and ventral

capillary tubules. Of the anterior pair of capillary tubules, one extends straight anteriorly along the oral sucker and the other turns ventrally at right angles along the posterior wall of the sucker. The middle pair of capillaries arises at approximately the posterior level of the cirrus sac; one passes ventrally in an anteromedial direction, the other dorsally and medially toward the posterior end of the cirrus sac. The posterior pair of capillaries arises just a short distance anterior to the junction of the anterior and posterior main tubules; one passes anteromedially toward the anterior margin of the acetabulum while the other one passes medially toward the center of the acetabulum. The origin and number of capillaries arising from the posterior main collecting tubules could not be determined. However, it seems logical that three pairs of capillaries also arise from each of the posterior main collecting tubules, as described for other species of *Dicrocoeliinae*, and that the complete system is very similar to that described for *Conspicuum icteridorum*.

Zonorchis alveyi was described originally from specimens from the gall bladder of the slate-colored junco, *Junco hyemalis* (Linnaeus), from the vicinities of Lafayette and Greencastle, Ind. The present paper reports specimens from the gall bladder of the red-eyed towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus), from Mountain Lake, Va., Highlands, N. C., and Athens, Ga.; from the white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin), from Houston, Tex.; from a white-crowned sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (Forster), from Athens, Ga.; and from the swamp sparrow, *Melospiza georgiana* (Latham), and a song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia* (Wilson), from Augusta, Ga. Individual birds harbored one to eight worms, four being the average per bird. The red-eyed towhee has been found infected more often than the other hosts and harbored the largest number of worms. Two specimens, No. 36738 from the red-eyed towhee and No. 36739 from the white-throated sparrow, have been deposited in the helminthological collection of the United States National Museum.

We do not agree with Martin and Gee (1949) in assigning this form to the genus *Eurytrema*. The shape of the body, the location of the genital pore (ventral to the pharynx), the nature and extent of the vitellaria, together with the fact that the acetabulum is larger than the oral sucker (about 1.4:1), definitely indicate affinities with members of the genus *Zonorchis* Travassos, 1944. The proper designation of the species, then, is *Zonorchis alveyi* (Martin and Gee, 1949), new combination. In describing *Z. alveyi* (= *Eurytrema alveyi*) the authors compared it only with *Concinnum ludoviciana*e (Petri, 1942) Travassos, 1944, a form to which it has only a superficial resemblance. From other species of the genus *Zonorchis*, with which it appears to be more closely related than to species of the genus *Concinnum*, *Z. alveyi*

can be readily distinguished by the manner in which its fairly wide ceca pass medially to the testes and vitellaria, and in having the common collecting tubules of the excretory system pass dorsal to the medial margins of the testes.

ZONORCHIS PETIOLATUM (Railliet, 1900), new combination

FIGURE 40, a-d

Dicrocoelium petiolatum RAILLIET, Comp. Rend. Soc. Biol., vol. 52, p. 241, 1900.

Eurytrema sp. DENTON, in Petri, Trans. Amer. Micr. Soc., vol. 61, p. 61, 1942.

Lyperosomum petiolatum TRAVASSOS, Monogr. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, No. 2, pp. 136-137, est. 45, figs. 3-6, 1944.

Description: Body spindle-shaped when relaxed, fairly thick and muscular, 2.26 to 4.18 mm. long by 0.34 to 0.92 mm. wide, widest in region between testes and ovary. Cuticle without spines and with small retractile sensory papillae, which are more visible on margins of anterior half of body. Oral sucker muscular, 0.13 to 0.20 mm. in diameter, subterminal in position and preceded dorsally by a fairly prominent liplike projection. Acetabulum muscular, with deep cup-shaped lumen, much larger than oral sucker, 0.25 to 0.40 mm. in diameter, situated within anterior fourth of body. Ratio of diameter of oral sucker to acetabulum varying from 1:1.7 to 1:2.19. Pharynx globular, 0.05 to 0.10 mm. in diameter. Esophagus narrow, usually straight, 0.10 to 0.13 mm. long, surrounded by minute gland cells. Esophagus bifurcating one-half to two-thirds the distance from oral sucker to acetabulum. Ceca slender and slightly sinuous, passing dorsolaterally to margins of testes, terminating approximately one-half the distance from vitellaria to posterior end of body. Excretory pore terminal. Excretory vesicle tubular and voluminous, extending anteriorly almost to Mehlis' gland, receiving a common collecting tubule from each side of body. Each common collecting tubule passing anterolaterad to level of equator of testes where it branches into an anterior and posterior main collecting tubule. Genital pore median at about posterior level of pharynx. Testes rounded, 0.09 to 0.20 mm. in greatest diameter, situated directly opposite with zones contiguous or partly overlapping that of acetabulum. Cirrus sac club-shaped, 0.14 to 0.21 mm. long by 0.05 to 0.06 mm. wide, lying entirely in front of or partly dorsal to anterior margin of acetabulum, containing convoluted seminal vesicle, prostatic gland cells, and eversible cirrus. Ovary round to transversely oval, 0.08 to 0.20 mm. in long axis, situated to either right or left side of body, relatively close behind testis on ovarian side of body. Seminal receptacle globular, located dorsal to caudal margin of ovary. Mehlis' gland situated at postero-medial margin of seminal receptacle. Vitellaria composed of numerous medium-sized follicles, extending along lateral margins of body for a distance of 0.85 to 1.32 mm., beginning within testicular zone and

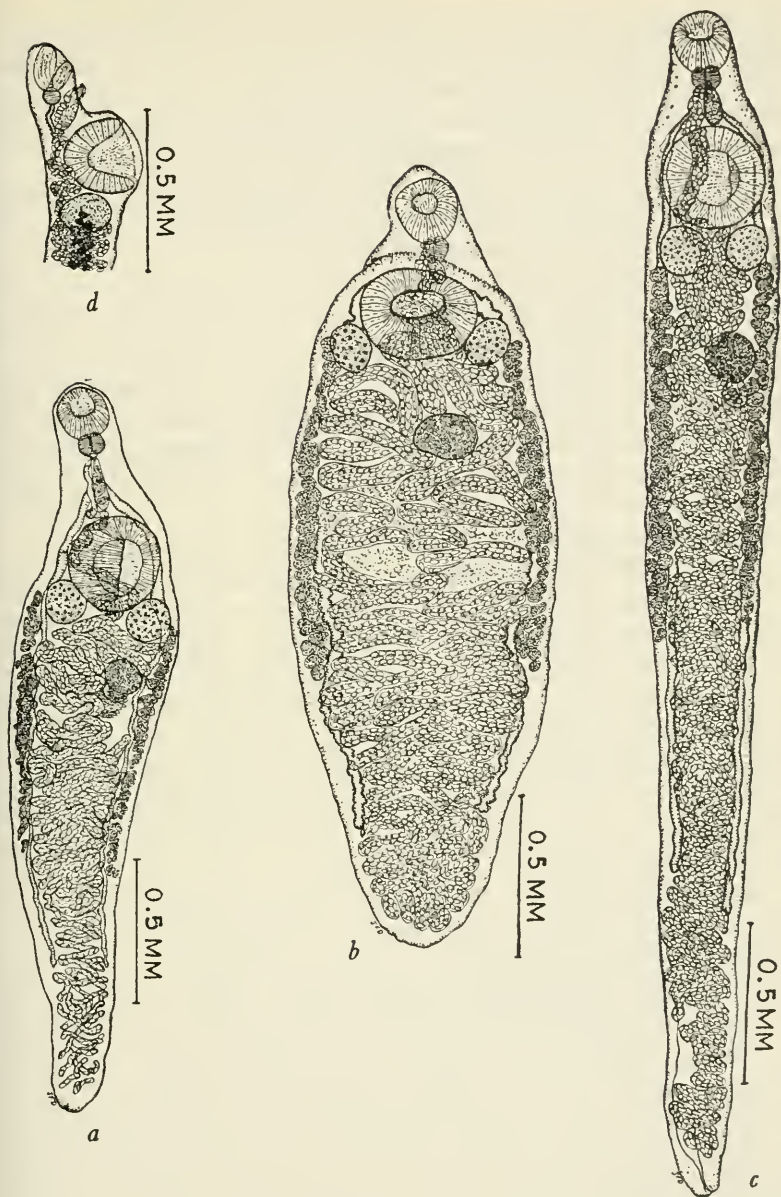


FIGURE 40.—a, *Zonorchis petiolatum* (Railliet, 1900), from the gall bladder of *Cyanocitta cristata*, ventral view, showing relative position of organs and shape of body in relaxed specimen; b, contracted specimen of *Zonorchis petiolatum*, from *Cyanocitta cristata*, showing a resemblance to species of the genus *Platynosomum*; c, extended specimen of *Zonorchis petiolatum*, from *Cyanocitta cristata*, showing a resemblance to certain species of the genus *Lyperosomum*; d, optical sagittal section of anterior end of *Zonorchis petiolatum*, from *Cyanocitta cristata*, showing relative position of organs and deep lumen of acetabulum.

terminating about midway between acetabulum and posterior end of body. Vitelline ducts arising from middle of vitellaria. Uterus greatly convoluted, filling most of postacetabular region of body, then following an undulating course to genital pore. Ova numerous, dark brown when mature, 30μ to 36μ long by 20μ to 24μ wide.

Additional hosts.—*Cyanocitta cristata* (Linnaeus), *Richmondena cardinalis* (Linnaeus), *Hedymeles ludovicianus* (Linnaeus), and *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linnaeus).

Habitat.—Liver and gall bladder.

Localities. TEXAS: Houston, Dewalt, and Eagle Lake; MISSISSIPPI: State College; NEBRASKA: Lincoln.

Specimens No. 36734 from the blue jay *Cyanocitta cristata*, No. 36735 from the red-headed woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, and No. 36736 from the cardinal, *Richmondena cardinalis*, have been deposited in the helminthological collection of the United States National Museum.

The above description of *Zonorchis petiolatum* is based on a study of more than 100 living and preserved specimens. Usually the number of worms per host is small, but as many as 75 specimens have been taken from a single blue jay from the vicinity of Houston, Tex. In this locality this trematode seems to be particularly prevalent in the blue jay and cardinal. Numerous blue jays and cardinals examined from other localities by the authors have not been found to be infected.

Railliet (1900) very briefly described under the name of *Dicrocoelium petiolatum* a trematode from the liver of *Garrulus glandarius*, the European jay. The following year Braun (1901) obtained from the same host a trematode that he identified as being identical with that described by Railliet. In the same paper Braun (1901) described a second species, *Dicrocoelium delectans*, from the liver of *Thraupis palmarum*, a South American tanager. Undoubtedly, the incompleteness of Railliet's description of *D. petiolatum*, together with the fact that certain discrepancies between length of body, ratio of sucker sizes, and egg size in the material studied by Braun from the European jay on the one hand, and from the South American tanager on the other, led Braun to redescribe and illustrate these two forms as separate and distinct species in a subsequent paper published in 1902. In this latter paper Braun gave a more complete description of the two forms and materially modified the discrepancies between the two forms as relating to ratio of suckers and size of the egg, thereby bringing these two forms into closer agreement. Braun, however, retained both forms as separate species.

Nicoll (1915) transferred *Dicrocoelium petiolatum* to the genus *Platynosomum* Looss, 1907, while Travassos (1916) considered *D. delectans* a member of this same genus. In 1944 Travassos transferred *D. petiolatum* to the genus *Lyperosomum* Looss, 1899.

Travassos (1922) described under the name *Platynosomum marquesi* a microcoeliid from the gall bladder of the same South American tanager, *Thraupis palmarum*. Subsequently, Travassos (1944, p. 159) recorded this species from several other South American birds and declared his species to be synonymous with *D. delectans* Braun. Travassos transferred the species to his newly created genus *Zonorchis*. If Travassos (1944) is justified in considering the material included in his species *marquesi* to be synonymous with *delectans* Braun (and we agree with Travassos' decision), the disappearance of the discrepancies between *petiolatum* Railliet and *delectans* Braun as pointed out by Braun (1901, 1902) becomes apparent. It is suggested, therefore, that the material now grouped under the name *Zonorchis delectans* (Braun, 1901) Travassos, 1944, be considered a direct synonym of *Lyperosomum* (= *Dicrocoelium*) *petiolatum* (Railliet, 1900) and that the species be assigned to the genus *Zonorchis*, as *Zonorchis petiolatum* (Railliet, 1900), new combination.

The material in our collection is in perfect agreement with the present concept of the species *Zonorchis petiolatum* (= *Z. delectans* of Travassos). From the material originally described by Railliet (*D. petiolatum*) our material differs in having a smaller body, a smaller sucker ratio, and smaller ova. From *D. petiolatum* as described by Braun our material differs only in having a slightly smaller body. On the other hand, our material conforms very closely with *Zonorchis delectans* (= *Platynosomum marquesi*) of Travassos with the possible exception that the cirrus pouch in our material is slightly smaller.

DISTRIBUTION AND TAXONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

In a recent monograph, Travassos (1944) recognized 25 genera and subgenera with approximately 136 species as comprising the subfamily Dicrocoeliinae Looss, 1899, family Dicrocoeliidae Odhner, 1910. About 84 species belonging to 16 genera and subgenera are recorded from avian hosts throughout the world. The present paper reports the presence of 9 genera and 22 species of dicrocoeliids from North American birds. Three of these species, *Athesmia wehri* McIntosh, 1937, from the prairie sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediocetes phasianellus campestris*, in Montana, *Concinnum* (= *Eurytrema*) *ludoviciana* (Petri, 1942) from the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Hedymeles ludovicianus*, in Nebraska, and *Platynosomum* (= *Dicrocoelium*) *illiciens* (Braun, 1901) from the broad-winged hawk, *Buteo platypterus*, in Ohio and Wisconsin, have not been studied by us. Of the remaining 19 species of dicrocoeliids from North American bird hosts 10 are described as new. The hosts, geographic distribution, and authority

for the 22 species recorded from North American birds are given in table 1.

Insofar as the over-all taxonomy of the Dicrocoeliinae is concerned it is here important only to point out certain duplication of taxonomic effort that has appeared in the literature within recent years. In studying a section of the subfamily, Bhalerao (1936) suggested that the then 17 valid species assigned to the genus *Eurytrema* Looss, 1907, showed characters sufficiently distinct for their separation into five subgenera. The names *Pancreaticum*, *Concinnum*, *Conspicuum*, and *Skrjabinus* in addition to *Lubens*, suggested by Travassos in 1920, were proposed for these five subgenera. For the characters on which this separation was made the reader is referred to Bhalerao's original paper.

Strom (1940), in working with dicrocoeliid trematodes from Eurasian hosts, accepted Bhalerao's division of the genus *Eurytrema* but elevated the subgenera *Lubens*, *Conspicuum*, *Concinnum*, and *Skrjabinus* to generic rank. He accepted the first three of these subgenera as defined by Bhalerao and retained the species as allocated in the original paper, although transferring a more recently described species, *Eurytrema epomopis* Sandground, 1937, to the genus *Concinnum*. After restudying the species *Eurytrema skrjabinus* Isiatshikoff, 1920, and *E. koschewnikowi* Skrjabin and Massino, 1925, the only two species included in the subgenus *Skrjabinus* by Bhalerao, Strom redefined the genus to include forms in which (1) the genital pore is ventral to or near the pharynx; (2) the vitellaria occupy the lateral margins of the body and extend from the region of the acetabulum (or behind this level) to a point considerably beyond the ovary; and (3) the uterus has numerous loops occupying the whole body posterior to the acetabulum. Strom described 5 new species, which he assigned to the genus *Skrjabinus*.

In the same paper, Strom (1940) proposed a revision of the genus *Lyperosomum* Looss, 1899, which now contained more than 50 species and subspecies. Three genera, *Lyperosomum* (*sensu stricto*), *Brachylecithum*, and *Corrigia*, were proposed for the reception of this assemblage of species. *Lyperosomum longicauda* (Rudolphi, 1809) was designated the type of the genus *Lyperosomum*, and the genus was restricted to those forms which showed (1) elongated bodies, the anterior end of which tapered more abruptly than did the posterior end; (2) subequal, muscular suckers, of which the acetabulum is the larger; (3) ceca ending in advance of the caudal extremity of the body; (4) testes oblique or symmetrical and close behind the acetabulum; (5) genital pore near the midline, at the posterior level of the pharynx; and (6) vitellaria consisting of numerous small follicles which extend from the zone of the testes to a level far short

of the caudal extremity. Strom retained 12 species in the genus *Lyperosomum*.

In the second genus, *Brachylecithum*, Strom (1940) placed 25 species and 3 varieties formerly assigned to the genus *Lyperosomum*. The species *filum* (Dujardin, 1845) was designated as the type of the new genus. The generic group was briefly characterized as (1) possessing vitellaria composed of relatively few large follicles which occupied a small area just posterior to the ovary; (2) genital pore in the midline, ventral to the intestinal bifurcation; and (3) either one or two intestinal ceca which fail to reach the caudal end of the body. *Brachylecithum* (= *Lyperosomum*) *filum* was redescribed and figured. The species was represented as having branched intestinal ceca.

The third genus, *Corrigia*, proposed by Strom (1940) for species previously included in *Lyperosomum*, carried *Corrigia* (= *Lyperosomum*) *corrigia* (Braun, 1901) as the type. The group showed the following characters: (1) Body long and semitransparent; (2) weakly muscular suckers of approximately the same size; (3) two intestinal ceca which almost reach the caudal tip of the body; (4) genital pore ventral to or just posterior to the intestinal bifurcation; and (5) vitellaria consisting of numerous small follicles extending from the region of the ovary to a level behind the middle of the body. Four other species were assigned to the genus.

Travassos (1919) created the genus *Oswaldoia* for the reception of his species *oswaldoi* and transferred *Dicrocoelium skrjabinus* Solowow, 1913, and *Lyperosomum direptum* Nicoll, 1914, to that genus. Since the erection of the genus several additional species have been described and assigned to *Oswaldoia* by various authors. Strom (1940) accepted Travassos' diagnosis of *Oswaldoia* and retained it as a valid genus for the species *O. oswaldoi* Travassos, 1919, *O. marquesi* (Travassos, 1922), *O. petiolatum* (Railliet, 1900), *O. direptum* (Nicoll, 1914), and *O. pawlowskyi* (Strom, 1928). Later, Travassos (1941b) erected the genus *Lutztrema* for the reception of those members of the genus *Lyperosomum* which possessed but a single cecum. In the genus, Travassos included the species formerly known as *Lyperosomum obliquum* Travassos, 1917, *L. transversum* Travassos, 1917, and *L. monenteron* Price and McIntosh, 1935, as well as three new species, *L. marinholutzi*, *L. verrucosum*, and *L. insigne*. On the basis of published figures alone Travassos provisionally includes several other species in his genus *Lutztrema*.

Being unaware of the paper published by Strom in 1940, Travassos (1944) elevated the subgenera *Concinnum* and *Conspicuum* of Bhalerao (1936) to generic rank. This writer, however, retained *Lubens* and *Skrjabinus* as subgenera of the genus *Eurytrema*. As defined by Travassos the genus *Conspicuum* is identical with the genus *Skrjabinus* as diagnosed by Strom. It is possible, therefore, to declare these

two genera to be synonyms of each other. Since the name *Conspicuum* appears first in the original paper by Bhalerao, the proper designation of the genus is *Conspicuum*, and all species assigned to the genus *Skrjabinus* must be transferred to it.

Travassos (1944) recognized the unwieldiness of the assemblage of species assigned to the genus *Lyperosomum* Looss, 1899. Being unaware of the separation of the genus into three genera by Strom in 1940, Travassos proposed the genera *Olssoniella* and *Orthorchis* in addition to the genus *Lyperosomum* for the reception of this group of species. Travassos designated the species *longicauda* of Rudolphi, 1809, as the type of the genus *Lyperosomum*, and characterized the members of the genus in an almost identical way to that proposed by Strom. He further declared his genus *Oswaldoia* (1919) to be a direct synonym of *Lyperosomum* and transferred those species assigned to that genus to *Lyperosomum*. Sixteen species were listed as belonging to the genus.

For a second group of species formerly included in the genus *Lyperosomum*, Travassos (1944) erected the genus *Olssoniella*, with *O. olssoni* (Railliet, 1900) as the type. The genus *Olssoniella* is readily recognized as being identical with the genus *Brachylecithum* Strom, 1940. This identity is further evidenced by the fact that the species *filum*, the designated type of the genus *Brachylecithum*, is recognized as being congeneric with the species *olssoni* by its inclusion in the list of species given for the genus *Olssoniella* by Travassos. Travassos included 19 species in the genus *Olssoniella*. These species are hereby recognized as belonging to the genus *Brachylecithum*.

For the reception of a third group of species previously included in the genus *Lyperosomum*, Travassos (1944) erected the genus *Orthorchis*. *Orthorchis* (= *Lyperosomum*) *lari* (Travassos, 1917) was designated as the type, while six additional species were assigned to the genus. Among these species appears *corrigia* of Braun, 1901, the type species of the genus *Corrigia* as created by Strom, 1940. The quite similar diagnoses for the two genera (*Corrigia* and *Orthorchis*) together with the recognized congeneric relationship of the two type species renders the genus *Orthorchis* Travassos, 1944, a synonym of *Corrigia* Strom, 1940, and hence necessitates the transfer of the species included in the genus *Orthorchis* by Travassos to the genus *Corrigia*.

We have no hesitancy in restricting the genus *Eurytrema* to those species now allocated to that genus by Bhalerao, 1936, Strom, 1940, and Travassos, 1944. As emended by Strom, 1940, we recognize the genus *Lubens* Travassos, 1920. The genera *Concinnum* Bhalerao, 1936, as emended by Travassos, 1944, and *Conspicuum* (= *Skrjabinus*) Bhalerao, 1936, as emended by Strom, 1940, and Travassos, 1944, constitute valid generic groups. Furthermore, we recognize the genus

Zonorchis Travassos, 1944, as a valid genus for the reception of certain species formerly included in the genera *Eurytrema* and *Platynosomum*, with the members of the genus *Zonorchis* differing from the remaining species of their respective generic groups in (1) the relatively large acetabulum in comparison to the size of the oral sucker; (2) the more forward position of the genital pore; and (3) the extent and rounded rather than dendritic follicles of the vitellaria.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of dicrocoeliids in North American birds*

HOST	TREMATODE	LOCALITY	REFERENCE
Accipitridae:			
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	<i>Brachylecithum americanum</i> .	Georgia.....	This paper.
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	<i>Platynosomum illiciens</i>	Ohio; Wisconsin.....	Denton and Rausch, 1949.
Tetraonidae:			
<i>Pediocetes phasianellus campestris</i> .	<i>Athesmia wehri</i>	Montana.....	McIntosh, 1937.
<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	<i>Lutztrema monenteron</i> (?)	Minnesota.....	Ishii, 1942.
Gruidae:			
<i>Grus canadensis stabida</i> ..	<i>Brachylecithum gruis</i>	Texas.....	This paper.
Rallidae:			
<i>Gallinula chloropus cachinnans</i> .	<i>Athesmia heterolecithodes</i>	Tennessee.....	This paper.
Strigidae:			
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	<i>Brachylecithum moorei</i>	Texas (?).....	This paper.
Picidae:			
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> .	<i>Zonorchis petiolatum</i>	Mississippi.....	This paper.
Tyrannidae:			
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	<i>Lutztrema monenteron</i> (?)	Minnesota.....	Ishii, 1942.
Corvidae:			
	<i>Lyperosomum oswaldoi</i>	Texas.....	This paper.
	<i>Lutztrema microstomum</i>	North Carolina; Georgia; Texas.	This paper.
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	<i>Brachylecithum americanum</i> .	Georgia.....	Denton, 1945.
	<i>Brachylecithum stunkardi</i>	Virginia; Texas.....	This paper.
	<i>Zonorchis petiolatum</i>	Texas.....	This paper.
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> .	<i>Brachylecithum americanum</i> .	Georgia.....	Denton, 1945.
	<i>Conspicuum macrorchis</i>	Texas.....	This paper.
Mimidae:			
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	<i>Lutztrema monenteron</i>	Georgia; Texas.....	This paper.
	<i>Lyperosomum oswaldoi</i>	Georgia; Mississippi; Texas.	This paper.
<i>Torostoma rufum</i>	<i>Lutztrema monenteron</i>	Virginia.....	This paper.
	<i>Brachylecithum erochocotyle</i>	Georgia.....	This paper.
Turdidae:			
		Virginia; Washington, D. C.; Quebec, Canada.	Price and McIntosh, 1935.
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	<i>Lutztrema monenteron</i>	Virginia; North Carolina; Georgia; Ohio; Tennessee; Texas.	This paper.
<i>Sialia s. sialis</i>	<i>Lutztrema monenteron</i>	Virginia.....	Price and McIntosh, 1935.

TABLE 1.—Distribution of *dicrocoeliids* in North American birds—Continued

HOST	TREMATODE	LOCALITY	REFERENCE
Parulidae:			
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i> ...	<i>Brachylecithum seiuricum</i> ...	Virginia.....	This paper.
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> ...	<i>Brachylecithum tuberculatum</i> .	Virginia.....	This paper.
Icteridae:			
<i>Sturnella magna argutula</i> .	{ <i>Brachylecithum americanum</i> .	Texas.....	Denton, 1945.
	{ <i>Conspicuum icteridorum</i> ...	Texas; Georgia.....	This paper.
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i> ...	<i>Conspicuum icteridorum</i> ...	Texas.....	This paper.
<i>Cassidix mexicanus major</i> .	<i>Conspicuum icteridorum</i> ...	Texas.....	This paper.
<i>Cassidix mexicanus prosopidicola</i> .	{ <i>Brachylecithum americanum</i> .	Texas.....	Denton, 1945.
	{ <i>Lubens lubens</i>	Texas.....	This paper.
	{ <i>Conspicuum icteridorum</i> ...	Texas.....	This paper.
<i>Quiscalus quiscula quiscula</i> .	<i>Conspicuum icteridorum</i> ...	Georgia.....	This paper.
<i>Quiscalus quiscula aeneus</i> .	{ <i>Brachylecithum americanum</i> .	Tennessee; Texas.....	Denton, 1945.
	{ <i>Conspicuum icteridorum</i> ...	Michigan; Tennessee; Texas.	This paper.
Thraupidae:			
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	<i>Lubens lubens</i>	Virginia.....	This paper.
Fringillidae:			
<i>Richmondia cardinalis</i> .	<i>Zonorchis petiolatum</i>	Texas.....	This paper.
<i>Hedymeles ludovicianus</i> .	{ <i>Concinnum ludoviciana</i> ...	Nebraska.....	Petri, 1942.
	{ <i>Zonorchis petiolatum</i>	Nebraska.....	This paper.
	{ <i>Brachylecithum rarum</i>	Virginia; North Carolina.	This paper.
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i> .	<i>Brachylecithum nanum</i>	Virginia; North Carolina.	This paper.
	<i>Brachylecithum delicatum</i> ...	North Carolina.....	This paper.
	<i>Zonorchis alveyi</i>	Virginia; North Carolina; Georgia.	This paper.
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	<i>Zonorchis alveyi</i>	Indiana.....	Martin and Gee, 1949.
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> .	<i>Zonorchis alveyi</i>	Georgia.....	This paper.
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> .	{ <i>Brachylecithum nanum</i>	Georgia; Texas.....	This paper.
	{ <i>Zonorchis alveyi</i>	Texas.....	This paper.
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i> .	<i>Zonorchis alveyi</i>	Georgia.....	This paper.
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	<i>Zonorchis alveyi</i>	Georgia.....	This paper.

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