ON TREMATODE PARASITES FROM *PTYAS KORROS* (SCHLEGEL 1837) AND *P. MUCOSUS* (LINNAEUS 1758) FROM RANGOON.

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From April 1931 to May 1933, 19 snakes were dissected. These, as may be seen from the results, were very slightly infected with trematodes. Out of 4 specimens of *Ptyas korros* (Schlegel 1837) only one was infected: 2 trematodes being obtained from the gall bladder, and 8 from the bile ducts. The remaining 15 snakes were *P. mucosus* (Linnaeus 1758). Of these only 2 harboured trematodes, one with 2 specimens and one with 3. The paucity of the trematode infection is to be noted in comparison with the associated relatively constant and heavy infection by cestodes and nematodes.

I am indebted to Prof. F. J. Meggitt for the use of his host records, and to Prof. H. R. Mehra of the University of Allahabad and Dr. G. S. Thapar of the University of Lucknow for the loan of slides of *Ommatobrephus lobatum*.

Ommatobrephus lobatum Mehra 1928.

Synonomy.—*O. folium* Thapar and Ali 1929.
Host.—*Ptyas mucosus* (Linnaeus 1758).

The present material consists of only 2 specimens, from the same host from which the species was originally described (Mehra 1928). It differs from the original in (1) its dimunitive size; (2) the smaller sizes of the oral and ventral suckers; (3) the absence of a prepharynx; (4) the comparatively larger ovary; (5) the pear-shaped receptaculum seminis; and (6) the smaller ova.

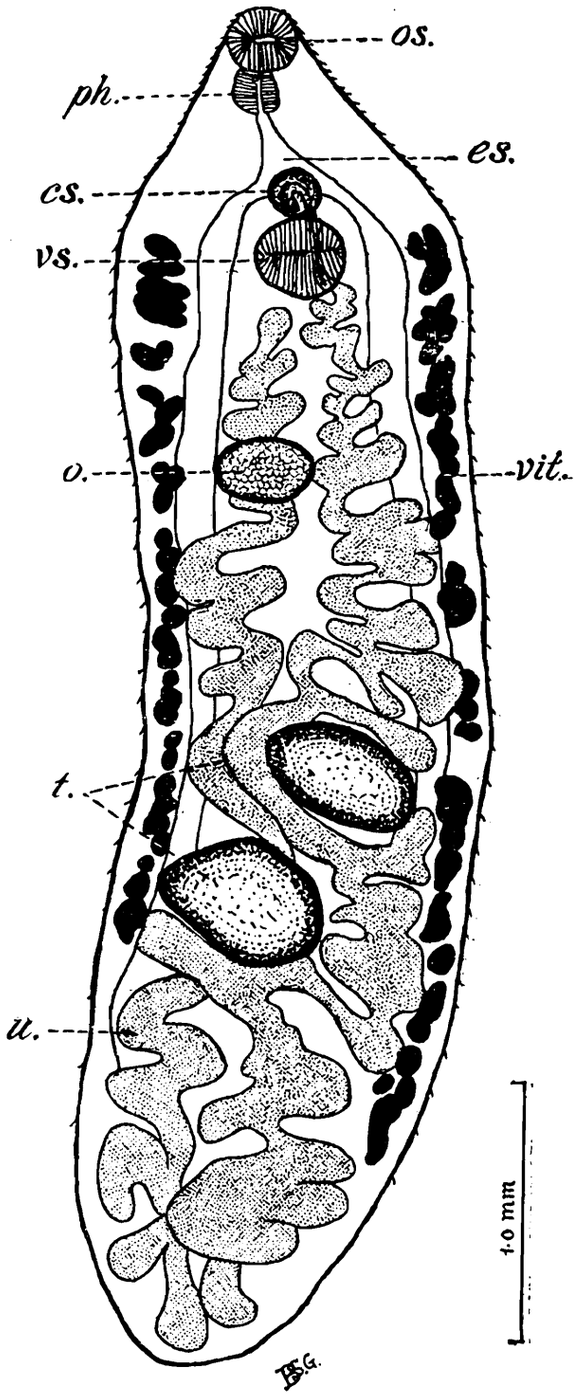
These differences are within the limits of individual variation. The only one that appears at the first sight to be of any importance is the presence of a pear-shaped receptaculum seminis. That this too may be considered an individual variation is shown by the two different descriptions of this structure by Mehra and Thapar and Ali. It is possible that this discrepancy may be the result of the varying degrees of pressure to which specimens were subjected during fixation. A study of the slides from Prof. Mehra and Dr. Thapar showed that the topography of the transverse vitelline ducts in this species is not constant: they may either run along the anterior or the posterior border of the ovary.

Ostiolum mehrai, sp. nov.

Hosts.—*Ptyas korros* (*Schlegel 1837*); *P. mucosus* (Linnaeus 1758).
Location.—Gall bladder and bile ducts.
Locality.—Rangoon.
Description.—Body elongated, 4-5·5[1] long, spiny, more spiny anteriorly. Anterior end narrowed, posterior end rounded. Maximum

[1] All measurements in millimeters.

breadth 1-1·6. Oral sucker terminal, 0·235-0·294×0·224-0·352, with moderately developed muscles, immediately followed by a globular pharynx, 0·141-0·20 diameter, in contracted specimens partly obscured by oral sucker. Oesophagus coiled, massive, broad at its junction with caeca, and narrow at its commencement. Caeca broad, broadening posteriorly, running in a more or less straight line almost to the posterior end of body. Ventral sucker feebly developed, 0·195-0·352×0·3-0·367, separated from caecal bifurcation by 0·08-0·14.



Ostiolum mehrai, sp. nov.

cs. cirrus pouch; *o.* ovary; *oes.* oesophagus; *os.* oral sucker; *ph.* pharynx; *t.* testes; *u.* uterus; *vit.* vitellaria; *vs.* ventral sucker.

Genital pore anterior to caecal bifurcation at approximately the middle of the oesophagus. Testes postovarian, oblique, entire, round,

oval, or irregular, 0·352-0·529×0·559-0·648 : anterior testis on left side, in middle of body, separated from the posterior by the uterine coils. Cirrus pouch moderately developed, 0·18-0·275×0·14-0·19 with an internal coiled vesicula seminalis.

Ovary entire, round to oval, 0·23-0·36×0·30-0·441, postacetabular, pretesticular, widely separated from testes, almost in middle line in some specimens, in the others towards the right side. Posterior to ovary a moderately developed receptaculum seminis under uterine coils. Vitellaria in elongated groups of follicles, not arranged in rosettes, extending on one side at least, from intestinal bifurcation to behind posterior testis, groups becoming fewer posterior to the testes. Transverse vitelline ducts immediately behind the ovary formed by the junction of 3-5 feeding ducts on each side. Vitelline reservoir not observed. Uterus with massive descending and ascending transverse coils, filling the whole of the post-testicular region. Ova small, 0·0315-0·041×0·015-0·019, yellow.

Excretory pore subterminal. Excretory bladder elongated, wide, wavy in outline in fixed specimens, extending to ovary and there bifurcating into two oblique short blunt arms.

The following table gives the differences between the present form and others of the same genus previously described.

—	*medioplexus* (Stafford 1902).	*complexus* (Seely 1906).	*coloradensis* (Cort 1917).	*mehrai*, sp. nov.
Body	Spiny	Smooth	Spiny	Spiny.
Oral sucker—				
Ventral sucker	4 : 1	4 : 3	5 : 4	Ventral sucker slightly larger.
Caecal bifurcation to Ventral sucker.	1·1 mm.	0·8—1·4 mm.	0·8 mm.	0·08-0·145 mm.
Testes	Separated	Contiguous	Separated	Separated.
Ovary	Post acetabular	Partly acetabular	Post-acetabular	Post-acetabular.
Vitellaria	Lateral	Contiguous behind posterior testis otherwise lateral.	Lateral	Lateral.
	Commencing 0·5 mm. from caecal birfucation.	Commencing from caecal bifurcation.	Commencing 0·5 mm. from caecal bifurcation.	Commencing from caecal bifurcation.
	In rosettes of 18-23 follicles.	In rosettes of 6-20 follicles.	In rosettes of 8—14 follicles.	Follicles not arranged in rosettes.
Ova	0·022—0·039 × 0·013—0·018.	0·029—0·035 × 0·014—0·020.	0·032—0·039× 0·018—0·021.	0·0 3 1 5— 0·0 4 1 ×0·015—0·019.
Hosts	*Bufo lentiginosus*	..	..	..
	Rana virescens	*Rana pipiens* Schreber.	*Rana pipiens* Schreber.	*Ptyas korros* (Schlegel).
	Rana pipiens Schreber.	..	..	*Ptyas mycosus* (Linnaeus).
Location	Lungs	Lungs	Lungs	Gall bladder and Bile ducts.
Locality	North America	North America	North America	Burma.

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