

NOTE ON A FREE-LIVING NEMATODE FROM
RHAM-TSO LAKE, TIBET.By DR. J. G. DE MAN, *Ierseke, Zeeland*.

The single specimen of free-living Nematode which was collected by Captain F. H. Stewart in Rham-Tso Lake, Tibet, belongs to a long-tailed species of the genus *Dorylaimus*, Duj., and is apparently most closely related to the well-known *D. stagnalis*, Duj., of the fresh water of Europe. The point of the partly protruded spear is broken off, as also the extremity of the tail.

The measurements of this specimen, which is an egg-bearing female 5.45 mm. long, are the following:—

Length of œsophagus	1.04 mm.
Distance between posterior extremity of the œsophagus and the genital aperture	1.33 „
Distance between genital aperture and anus	2.83 „
Length of the tail	0.24 „
Length of the body	5.44 „
Breadth at base of head	0.023 „
Breadth at posterior extremity of œsophagus	0.126 „
Breadth at the genital aperture	0.133 „
Breadth at the anal aperture	0.063 „
Length of the anterior (<i>i.e.</i> , antevaginal) part of the genital organs	0.94 „
Length of the posterior (<i>i.e.</i> , postvaginal) part of the genital organs ..	0.94 „
Proportion between the length of body and the average breadth	$\frac{4.5}{1}$
Proportion between the length of body and that of œsophagus	$\frac{5}{1}$
Proportion between the length of body and that of tail ..	$\frac{20}{1}$

These measurements fully agree with those of *D. stagnalis*, Duj. (*vide* de Man, "Contribution à la connaissance des Nématodes libres de la Seine et des environs de Paris," *Annales de Biologie lacustre*, ii, 1907, p. 25, pls. ii and iii, fig. 5). Both species fully resemble one another as regards the general shape of the body and of the œsophagus, the structure of the head or cephalic region, the situation of the genital aperture and the shape of the tail. In one character, however, this specimen differs from *D. stagnalis*. On behalf of the quoted paper on the free-living Nematodes of the river Seine, no less than twelve female specimens of *D. stagnalis* were measured by me, for the greater part, if not all, egg-bearing; in all these specimens the posterior part of the genital apparatus proved to be *distinctly longer* than the anterior, *i.e.*, that part which is situated between the genital aperture and the œsophagus; the posterior part, indeed, appeared $1\frac{1}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times, in one individual

even twice, as long as the anterior. In the specimen from Rham-Tso Lake, however, the anterior portion of the genital organs appears *exactly as long* as the posterior (*vide* table of measurements). The anterior portion appears but *little shorter* than the œsophagus, while in the observed females of *D. stagnalis* it was usually considerably shorter, for, with a rare exception, the œsophagus proved to be once-and-a-half to twice as long as the anterior part of the genital organs. At either side of the vagina four or five ova are situated, more or less compressed against one another; somewhat farther distant from the genital aperture, each oviduct contains another fully developed egg, 0.1 to 0.11 mm. long.

It is to be regretted that no more specimens were collected, especially male specimens, which probably present greater differences, in which case the Tibetan species would, indeed, be different from *D. stagnalis*.

Prof. von Daday's paper on microscopical freshwater animals from Mongolia (in *Math. Term. Ért.*, Budapest, 24, 1906) is not at my disposal: according to the *Zoological Record*, however, no new species of the genus *Dorylaimus* are described in it.

SUR LES GORDIENS RECUEILLIS PAR LE CAPITAINE
F. H. STEWART DANS LE TIBET.

Par LORENZO CAMERANO, *Professeur à l'Université de Turin.*

Monsieur N. Annandale, Superintendant du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle Indien de Calcutta, a eu l'obligeance de me soumettre les Gordiens recueillis par le Capitaine F. H. Stewart dans le Tibet. Comme il s'agit d'une région peu explorée jusqu'à présent je le crois utile de publier les résultats relatifs aux Gordiens qui ont été recueillis, résultats qui viennent compléter aux ceux que j'ai déjà publiés à propos des Gordiens rapportés d'autres régions du Tibet et des pays voisins par l'expédition Russe de 1899 à 1901.

Parachordodes pustulosus, Baird.

Gyantse—(13,120 pieds sur la mer), 11-vi-1907.

♀—Longueur maxima, m. 0.193. Largeur maxima, m. 0.001.
L'animal est d'un brun clair.

Mang-tsa (14,500 pieds sur la mer), Juillet 1907.

♀—Longueur maxima, m. 0.295. Largeur maxima, m. 0.001.
Cet exemplaire est couvert d'un dépôt de carbonate de chaux.
Il s'est trouvé peut-être dans une eau très calcaire après sa mort.