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XXXI.—On Oswaldo Cruzia wisi, a new Nematode from the “Saki” Monkey. By F. Philpot, M.Sc.*

A few specimens of a small bursate nematode, sent to Professor Leiper by Dr. Wise, now Surgeon-General of Trinidad, were collected from the “sackawinki” monkey in British Guiana, belong apparently to an undescribed species of the genus Oswaldo Cruzia, Travassos, which has hitherto been recorded only from reptilian and amphibian hosts.

Fig. 1.—Head of female.
Fig. 2.—Tail of female.

The parasites are very small, delicate forms, the female measuring 9·8 mm. by 0·06 mm., the male 6·4 mm. by 0·05 mm. The head is surrounded by a cuticular collar of equal diameter throughout its length and showing transverse markings; in the female it measures 0·047 mm. long by 0·035 mm. broad, in the male 0·043 mm. long by 0·029 mm. broad. The mouth-aperture is simple, surrounded by three

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Nematode from the "Saki" Monkey.

small lips. The cuticle of the body shows very fine transverse striations.

Female.—The anterior end of the body is tapering and curved. The excretory pore lies at a distance of 0.193 mm. from the anterior end of the body, just behind the nerve-ring.

Fig. 3.

The vulva is transverse, without prominent lips, lying 1.9 mm. from the posterior end. The ovjectors are strongly developed, the uteri divergent, containing thin-shelled segmented eggs, which measure 0.028 × 0.051 mm. Posteriorly the body
On a new Nematode from the "Suki" Monkey.

is cut off almost transversely, and bears a delicate cuticular spine; the anus is 0.092 mm. from the end of the spine.

Male.—The bursa is trilobed, the lateral lobes measuring in side-view about 0.15 mm. broad by 0.054 mm. long; the median dorsal lobe is small and triangular. The ventro-ventral and ventral rays lie close together and are approximately of equal thickness; the externo-lateral is separate, thinner than the ventrals, and directed outwards; the median and postero-lateral are close, equal in thickness to the ventrals,

![Male bursa, lateral view.](image)

and directed outwards. The externo-dorsal arises from the base of the dorsal, and does not quite reach the edge of the bursa. The dorsal ray is broad at the base, becoming narrower after the origin of the externo-dorsal; near the distal end it bifurcates, each ray giving rise to three branches. The spicules measure 0.106 mm. long, are twisted, divided into four branches at the distal end; there is no accessory piece.

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