

number 193 on the aporal side, 113 anterior to the cirrus on the poral side and 56 between the cirrus and the ovary on the poral side. The maximum diameter of the testes varies from 0.078–0.087mm. The vas deferens forms a small, straight, tightly coiled mass extending from the end of the cirrus pouch to the proglottid midline. The cirrus pouch is slender and is flexed slightly anteriorly in the proglottid. The proximal half of the cirrus pouch is filled with the slender, coiled ejaculatory duct, while the cirrus consists of one or two coils and is armed with short, hair-like spines. When everted the cirrus is 1.275mm long with a small, bulbous base 0.180mm in diameter. The genital atrium is relatively deep and is tube shaped; the opening of the cirrus appears to be a continuation of the genital atrium, while the vagina opens in the anterior wall of the atrium, immediately in front of the cirrus.

Female Genitalia. The vagina is thin-walled and slender, but may occasionally be seen widely dilated. It passes straight to the midline at right angles to the proglottid margin and turns sharply posteriorly. Midway toward the ovary it widens slightly and undergoes several tight coils which serve as the seminal receptacle. The ovary is composed of delicate, lightly staining follicles extending laterally from the isthmus in slender, finger-like lobes which occasionally anastomose. The uterus is a simple, ovoid sac 0.403–1.196mm long by 0.208–0.715mm wide (type), and is characteristically offset a few degrees from the midline toward the poral side of the proglottid.

Unembryonated eggs dissected free of formalin fixed proglottids and mounted in water are spherical and measure 0.033–0.035mm in diameter. The vitellaria are composed of small, lightly staining follicles in wide dorsal and ventral bands on each side of the proglottid. The vitellaria rarely overlap the testes and are absent above and below the cirrus pouch and vagina.

DISCUSSION. The bothridia of *C. chalarosomum* n. sp. are similar to those of *C. occidentale*, but the latter are more sessile in nature. In the latter species and in *C. riggii* there is no apical, glandular organ as found in the new species. The neck and strobilar cuticle is smooth in the new species, whereas it is armed with small spines or scales in the other two species. *C. occidentale* and *C. riggii* are extremely hyperapolytic, whereas the present species is apolytic, retaining numbers of gravid proglottids. In proglottidal anatomy the most distinct difference between the new species and the two previously described species is in the number and distribution of the testes. In both of the latter the testes are few in number posterior to the cirrus pouch, nor are there a large number between the cirrus pouch and poral wing of the ovary as in *C. chalarosomum* n. sp. The latter possesses over 300 testes, while *C. occidentale* and *C. riggii* possess 135–214 and 44–64 respectively. The separation of the testes into two broad fields is also characteristic of the new species only.

The name is taken from *chalaros*—slack, supple, referring to the ribbon-like, flabby nature of the strobila and *somos*—body.

PHORMOBOTHRIMUM n. g.

DIAGNOSIS. Phyllobothriidae with scolex possessing slender, retractile myzorhynchus containing sub-apical, muscular organ. Bothridia pedunculate, basket-shaped, delicate, highly mobile; outer posterior rim and base of bothridium with at least four incomplete longitudinal ridges; anterior rim with two incomplete longitudinal, apical ridges forming unenclosed loculus. Cephalic peduncle absent. Genital pores in posterior half of proglottid margin. Testes restricted to region anterior to cirrus pouch. Vitellaria lateral, in two continuous bands on each side. Parasites of Rajidae. Type species *Phormobothrium affine* (Olsson, 1867).

DISCUSSION. Van Beneden (1850) characterized the genus *Echeneibothrium* as having bothridia “. . . with regular grooves which develop over the entire length of these organs, and which make them appear like the suckers of *Echeneis*.” In Yamaguti's (1959) key to the Phyllobothriidae the bothridia are described as “. . . divided into serial areolae by transverse ridges”. The possession of incomplete, but permanent, longitudinal ridges as opposed to complete, transverse septae is considered by the writer as sufficient to separate Olsson's species from the genus *Echeneibothrium*. The same argument is held for *Tritaphros*