

## Descriptions of Two Larval Nematodes of Family Camallanidae Found in Damselfly Naiads, (*Enallagma* sp.)

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The two larval nematodes described in this paper were found in the stomach of damselfly naiads (*Enallagma* sp.), collected from Glenwood Lake near Minneapolis, Minnesota, on April 25, 1933. Of the 11 naiads that were collected at this time and examined for parasites only 2 were infested, each with 2 immature worms. One specimen from each host was successfully mounted for future study and they are described as follows:

*Specimen One from first host:* Body tapering gradually posteriorly, 2.16 mm. long by .08 mm. broad. Mouth prominent and equipped with two conspicuous yellow scallop-shaped valves .06 mm. long by .05 mm. broad. Each valve is marked with 10 or more longitudinal lines. Anus .12 mm. in front of caudal tip which bears a single minute spine. Esophagus bipartite. Anterior esophagus muscular and club-shaped, .2 mm. long by .04 mm. broad. Posterior esophagus granular and cylindrical, same size as preceding. Intestine 1.7 mm. long. Reproductive organs obscure or undeveloped.

*Specimen Two from second host:* Body 2.40 mm. long and .09 mm. broad. Anus .3 mm. from the caudal tip which bears 3 minute spines. Mouth and esophagus same as in the preceding specimen. Anterior esophagus .24 mm. long and .05 mm. broad. Posterior approximately same size. Intestine 1.5 mm. long. Reproductive organs obscure or undeveloped.

The presence of the characteristic heavy oral armature readily identifies these worms with the family Camallanidae. In the absence of feeding experiments it is difficult to be certain about the more specific taxonomic relationships. However, the presence of the three minute caudal spines in the second specimen indicates that it is a female and may be identical with the form described by Leidy (1853) as *Camallanus trispinosus*.<sup>1</sup> If this is true the first specimen is a male as the males of this species lack the spines.

In view of the scarcity of knowledge concerning the early development of the Camallanidae in general, this discovery may lead to the extension of such information.

Turtles of the genus *Emys*, known to be the host of *Camallanus trispinosus*, were observed in the same lake in the vicinity where the infested nymphs were collected.

<sup>1</sup> Diesing (1851) recognized *trispinosus* as a synonym of *microcephalus* (Duj. 1845) and Leidy subsequently followed him in this usage.