

As almost all females were young, without intrauterine eggs (only 4 had a few early stage eggs), visibility of the intestine in glycerine-cleared whole mounts was not obstructed. In males, the testis does not interfere with visibility of the intestine, and at any rate is confined to the posterior half of the body. Thus, there was no difficulty in detecting the presence of whole erythrocytes in either female or male worms.

Although the food composition of a number of nematode parasites of vertebrates has been studied (see LaPage 1937; Ackert and Whitlock 1940; Hyman 1951; Lee 1965), the present account seems to be the first relating to the food of cystidicoline nematodes parasitizing the swimbladder of fishes.

To fully appreciate the role of blood in the diet of *S. walkeri*, both male and female worms in different stages of development, and from a number of hosts of different ages, would have to be examined with the assistance of histological and histochemical techniques. Nevertheless, the observations reported herein are worth noting at this time as an initial contribution to knowledge of the feeding habits of swimbladder nematodes. Further, these observations may have important implications regarding the possible pathogenicity of *Salvelinema*.

Dr. Gordon Bell of this laboratory is gratefully acknowledged for having taken the photomicrographs accompanying this note.

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THELANDROS SALAMANDRAE (OXYUROIDEA) SCHAD 1960, IN PLETHEDON NEOMEXICANUS FROM THE JEMEZ MOUNTAINS, NEW MEXICO

ERIC PANITZ

A recent collection of the salamander *Plethedon neomexicanus* was made available for parasitological examination. Of 31 adult hosts examined 17 (54.8%) were positive, yielding 25 adult female and 6 adult male nematodes identified as *Thelandros salamandrae* Schad 1960. Ten host specimens had gravid females, one host had a mature non-gravid female, one host had a single male only, five specimens had mixed infections. A maximum of three specimens was found in an individual host. Identification was made on the basis of spicule length and vulvular shape. The parasite specimens were

cf. specimens in
OSU collection

deposited in the collection of the Oregon State University Department of Veterinary Medicine. Amphibian hosts were deposited in the collection of the O.S.U. Museum of Natural History.

T. salamandrae was described from the rectum of *Aneides hardii* collected from the Sacramento Mountains near Cloudcroft, New Mexico. Schad (1960) reported *A. lugubris* and *A. flavipunctatus* from California as hosts. Lehman (1954) reported *Oxyuris dubia* from *Batrachoseps attenuata* and *Enstatina escholtzii* from California and from *E. oregonensis* (*E. escholtzii*—Oregon). Schad (1960) declared this *noma nuda* in view of Leidy's 1854 description of *O. dubia* and further stated that upon examination, Lehman's specimen appeared identical to *T. salamandrae*.

The record of *P. neomexicanus* as a host of *T. salamandrae* is of interest since this host population is geographically isolated from *A. hardii* and the other hosts listed. This may indicate that *P. neomexicanus* became a host for this parasite from a former ecological association with the salamanders listed. This hypothesis is strengthened by Walton's (1964) record of *T. salamandrae* from *Plethodon dunni*. The salamanders are terrestrial forms found in similar habitats.

The related species, *T. magnavulvularis*, has been reported from *P. cinerius* and *P. yonahlossi* in North Carolina and from *A. aeneus* in West Virginia. Schad (1963) described the male of this species and noted that this species differs from *T. salamandrae* in length of spicule and vulvular shape. *T. minutus*, described from *B. attenuatus* in California, differs from *T. salamandrae* in the number and distribution of caudal papillae and generally is twice as large.

The writer would like to express his appreciation to Dr. Stuart E. Knapp for confirmation of this identification and to Mr. Edmund D. Brodie for the loan of host specimens.

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A NOTE ON THE INFLUENCE OF A RANGE OF PLANT CHEMICALS ON THE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL OF *AEDES AEGYPTI* L. LARVAE

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A chemically defined synthetic diet (Table I) prepared for studying the feeding behavior, development, and survival of the grasshopper *Melanoplus*

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