

Several specimens of this small species of *Serpula* are in the collection of the Museum, the slender tubes creeping on fragments of old oyster-shells. The operculum is the only part of the animal preserved, as the specimens were transmitted in a dry state. Like that of the other known species of true *Serpula*, it is finely crenated on the margin. The crenæ are twenty in number, but the grooves externally are confined to the surface of the disk itself, and are not extended to the pedicel or stalk. The tube is slender, nearly round, with only a slight keel running longitudinally along its dorsal surface. It is white, the mouth is nearly circular, and the shell itself is strongly marked along its whole length with transverse flexuous striæ which encircle it.

The specimens in the collection are grouped together on the old oyster-shell, and mixed up with numerous specimens of zoo-phytes, *Alcyonia* &c. Most of them are more or less incrustated with these substances. Length of the tube about 16 lines; circumference about 1 line.

*Hab.* New Zealand. (Brit. Mus.)

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. *Cymospira tricornis*, operculum.  
 2. *C. brachycera*, operculum.  
 3. *C. MacGillivrayi*, mouth of tube, in coral.  
 4, 5. *Pomatostegus Bowerbanki*, operculum.  
 6. *Serpula Jukesii*, operculum.  
 7, 8. *S. Narconensis*, operculum.  
 9. *S. Zelandica*, operculum.  
 10. *Eupomatus Boltoni*, operculum.  
 11. *Galeolaria decumbens*, operculum.

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Note on *Cœnurus*. By T. SPENCER COBBOLD, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,  
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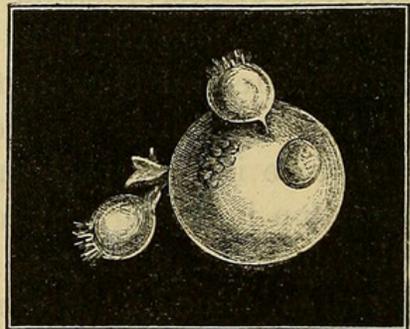
[Read May 5, 1864.]

I BEG to call the attention of the Society to a specimen of *Cœnurus* obtained from the viscera of an American Squirrel which died at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, several years back. In doing so, my object is partly to correct the opinion, still very generally held, that there is only one kind of *Cœnurus*, and partly, also, to point out the time when the existence of a second kind of *Cœnurus* was first demonstrated, and by whom, likewise, the discovery was made. When, in January 1859, I described to the Society a large *Cœnurus* obtained from the viscera of a Madagascar Lemur, I carefully abstained from theorizing on the subject,

but I never entertained any doubt as to its distinctness from the ordinary *Cœnurus cerebralis* of the Sheep. I refrained also from giving it any specific title, on the ground that it was only a larval parasite. Shortly afterwards, Leuckart, in one of his able 'Reports' in Wiegmann's Archiv (for 1860, S. 140), made special allusion to the description and figure as given in the Society's 'Transactions,' and at the same time referred to a case by Baillet who had recently discovered a Cœnurus in the pectoral muscle of a rabbit; he also quotes a similar example by Eichler, who had found a Cœnurus in the subdermal cellular tissue of a sheep. Until recently, I must confess that I was not aware that the discovery of a second kind of Cœnurus dated even much earlier than the period here mentioned, and I doubt if even Leuckart is yet aware of the earliest record on the subject. A few weeks ago, Mr. Caleb B. Rose, now of Great Yarmouth, but formerly of Swaffham, Norfolk, called my attention to the circumstance that he had described Cœnuri from the rabbit so far back as the year 1833. He had, indeed, mentioned the fact to me at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association, two years ago, but I could not, at that time, look fully into the matter. I further understood that Prof. Owen had doubted the correctness of Mr. Rose's interpretation of the facts observed. On comparing the facts as described in the original paper (published in the London Medical Gazette for November 9, 1833) with those observed by myself in the Cœnurus of the Lemur, and with those observable in the specimens now before the Society, I have no hesitation in saying that not only does a third kind of Cœnurus exist, but the priority of the discovery of the second kind of Cœnurus is due to Mr. Rose. How many kinds of Cœnuri may yet turn up, and how many specific tapeworm-forms they collectively represent, it is impossible to say; but my own examinations of, at least, three kinds of Cœnuri have led me to believe that they represent three separate species of *Tænia*. Proof on this score can only be obtained by future breeding-experiments. The study of Mr. Rose's paper further led me to look into Numan's elaborate Dutch memoir ("Over den Veelkop-blaasworm der Hersenen"), in which I find he has made frequent reference to Mr. Rose's paper, as well as to the earlier writings of Owen, Gulliver, Busk, Goodsir, and other English authors. As regards the Cœnurus in question, he merely gives the facts recorded by Mr. Rose; but he notifies the interesting circumstance that a veterinary surgeon of Burgau, Engelmeyer by name, has also found a

Cœnurus in the liver of a cat. Numan says *the* Cœnurus ("De Vee-arts wil *den Veelkop* gevonden hebben"), by which expression, as also by others elsewhere given, I conclude that the existence of a second, specifically distinct form of Cœnurus never once entered his mind. Be that as it may, he has done full justice to Mr. Rose and other English writers who have investigated the structure and economy of the hydatids and their allies.

From a microscopic examination of the specimens of the Cœnuri from the Squirrel, it would seem that these last undescribed polycephalous bladder-worms represent a kind of intermediate type between the ordinary brain-Cœnurus and Echinococcus properly so called. At all events, in place of separate heads (scoleces) in groups irregularly massed together as in *Cœnurus*, I find bundles of heads, so to speak, forming small nodules, which are often arranged in a linear manner. There is, on the other hand, no evidence of a true brood-capsule, such as we find in *Echinococcus*; but the formation of daughter vesicles, by the exogenous method of budding, reminds one of the ordinary mode of development seen in the hydatids derived from *Tœnia echinococcus*. There are some other minute points, on which I am not at present prepared to dwell; these may reasonably stand over for future investigation. The little drawing, of which the woodcut is a copy, lent by Mr. Rose, and representing his Cœnurus (called *C. cuniculi* in his MS., but not so named in his published papers), is not unlike some of the Cœnuri from the American Squirrel, and it is not improbable that it may represent the larval condition of one and the same *Tœnia*. What species of *Tœnia* this may happen to be I do not care to conjecture, but I think it may be safely affirmed that it is not the *Tœnia cœnurus* of authors.



A moderate-sized *Cœnurus cuniculi*, with daughter vesicles proliferating externally.—ROSE.

CORYNODINORUM RECENSIO. By the Rev. T. A. MARSHALL.

Communicated by the Rev. HAMLET CLARK, F.L.S.

[Read April 21, 1864.]

THE following pages are the result of much investigation as to the published works of authors, and several weeks of careful examination as regards the material at my disposal. I propose in



Cobbold, T. Spencer. 1864. "Note on Cœnurus." *The Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology* 8(29), 22–24.

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