and *S. brumpti*) on the grounds of morphological and metrical criteria. This statement is supported by ORTLEPP's (1937) view on their identity. The taxonomic position of *S. differens* (Sonsino, 1890) is still unsolved because there are definite differences in the length of the gubernaculum, the distance of the cloaca, the number of caudal papillae and the shape of the oesophagus, which were not found within the range of variability of the species *S. suctoria*.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON NEMATODES PARASITIZING PASSERIFORM BIRDS OF CUBA

I am completing my study on the fauna of nematodes parasitizing passeriform birds of Cuba (BARUŠ V., Folia parasit. (Praha) 15: 147—160, 1968) with some additional findings, consisting of 5 species; of these one is new to Cuba, the others were discovered in new hosts.

1. *Dispharynx nasuta* (Rudolphi, 1819)

This species, a member of the family Acuariidae, has a cosmopolitan pattern of distribution. Its definitive hosts are birds of the order Galliformes, Passeriformes, Columbiformes, Charadriiformes etc. Our species was recovered from the gizzard of *Catharus ustulatus swainsoni* (Tschudi) a new host belonging to the family Turdidae, and from *Passer domesticus* L. of the family Ploceidae. The incidence was 2—7 nematodes. These birds were caught in Havana. Natural foci of this fowl infection (dispharyngitis) are retained and spread by wild passeriform birds. In Havana and its environments we found frequent invasions with this nematode species in chicken and guinea-fowl.

2. *Geopetitia* sp.

Species of the genus *Geopetitia* Chabaud, 1951 (family Tetrameridae) were first recorded by BARUŠ (Folia parasit. (Praha) 15: 131—146, 1968) in Cuba and the neotropical region from the host *Dives atrovilaceus* (d'Orbigny). I have now discovered two other new hosts — *Teretistris fernandinae* (Lembeye), fam. Parulidae and *Contopus caribaeus caribaeus* (d'Orbigny), fam. Tyrannidae, caught on the peninsula Guanahacabibes. The nematodes were located in cysts on the outer side of the gizzard. Only fragments of male and female nematodes were recovered from both hosts.

3. *Aproctella stoddardi* (Cram, 1931)

This nematode species of the family Oswaldofilariidae parasitizes birds of the nearctic and neotropical region, who are members of the family Passeriformes, Galliformes, Piciformes etc. SONIN and BARUŠ (Folia parasit. (Praha) 15: 55—65, 1968) published a list of 14 host species from Cuba. *Catharus mustelinus* (Gmelin) caught in the Botanical garden in Havana, is a new host of this nematode.

4. *Capillaria ovopunctata* (Linstow, 1873)

This species of the fam. Capillariidae is a common parasite of birds of the family Turdidae in the holoarctic region. Until the present, *Catharus minimus minimus* (Lafresnaye), also a member of the family Turdidae, was the only known definitive host of this nematode species in Cuba. In 1968, during the autumn flight, we recovered one ♂ nematode of this species from the small intestine of *Catharus mustelinus*. The bird was caught in the Botanical garden of Havana.

5. *Capillaria exile* (Dujardin, 1845)

The geographical distribution and the range of hosts is the same as that of the preceding species. This is the first finding of this nematode in the neotropical region and in Cuba. *C. exile* was recovered from the small intestine of *Catharus ustulatus swainsoni* (Tschudi), caught during the autumn flight in the Botanical garden of Havana (1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀).

Our nematode material was morphologically in complete agreement with that recovered from European birds of the family Turdidae.

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