body length to spicule length is 41.7 (n=32, r=27.6 51.5, SE=0.95),the shorter spicule length 327 (n=32, r=251 400, SE=6.9) ,Caudal papillae in three rows, the middle row with 34, lateral rows 22.

Diagnosis: (1) *R..yunanensis* is separated from the other species of the genus with the exception of *R.jingdeensis, R.wuchangensis*, *R.culicivorax* and *R.iyengari* by the distinct flexure of its vagina. (2) It differs from *R.culicivorax* (25.2) and *R. iyengari* (26.2) and *R.siehuanensis* (22.7) in its larger ratio of body length to spicule length (41.7) . (3) The position of the vulva is more anterior in *R.yunanensis* than in *R.jingdeensis* (P<0.01). Besides that, the length of two ovaries are not uniform in *R. yunanensis* ($V=^{35.9}48^{45.9}$), but almost uniform in *R.jingdeensis* (V=4031.841) and the ratio of body length to spicule length in *R.yunanensis* is also larger than in *R.jingdeensis* (37.8).(4)The ratio of its body length to spicule length differs from that of *R.wuchangensis* (35.7)and the position of vulva is more anterior than that of *R.wuchangensis* (>50%), the two ovaries and two spicules are not uniform in length. They also differ from those of *R.wuchangensis.*

Type Host and Locality：*Culex fatigans* larvae are collected from the region of Xinyang.

(Measurements are in micrometers unless otherwise noted. n=number of specimens, r=range, SE=standard error.)

水 螅 的 人 工 养 殖

水螅是教学中重要的实验材料，人工饲养很困难。为探索在城市人工养殖的新途径，现介绍经验如下：

人工饲养水螅主要是食饵问题，传统采用的食饵是水蚤。城市里采集水蚤非常困难。经观察和探索，发现水蚯蚓、摇蚊幼虫、孑孓等都是水螅的食饵。这些在夏秋季广泛存在于水沟、水凼、水池、石山盆等中。入冬后可采水蚯蚓或摇蚊幼虫喂养。尽管冬天它们都钻入水中的污物里，由于不断活动，往往使水面微微波动，可连同污物夹出，经冲洗后得到。如上述饵料都采不到时，可将小的蚯蚓切成小段以滴管进行喂养。

水蚯蚓是人工饲养水螅的最好食饵，南方全年均可采到。生命力强，肉质丰富，将其切为数段，可用于喂养大小水螅。

为保持人工饲养的生态环境，必须有清洁的水质和充足的氧气。在水里应养一些水生植物以增加水中含氧量。夏季约隔2～3月，以贮放过的自来水或井水换水一次。水底有残渣时，采用滴管吸除并补充所减失的水。水螅喜光，宜用大口玻缸，置光线充足处饲养。

一般认为水螅到秋后，因食物减少、水温降低而进行有性生殖。根据越冬饲养经验，上述情况只限于在自然环境中。冬季人工饲养条件下，仍可进行出芽生殖。重庆冬季室温一般6℃左右，偶尔3℃左右，若食饵丰富，水螅一直保持出芽生殖，有时能同时长出4～7个芽体,可繁殖大量水螅。

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