

东海鱼类复殖吸虫

IV. 寄生在鳗类体内的两种新吸虫*

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1979, 1980 年春季, 作者在采自宁波的两种鳗类体上找到两种孔肠科 (Opecoelidae Ozaki, 1925) 吸虫, 经鉴定为两新种, 描述于后。

文内测量单位一律为 mm, 卵子为 μm 。模式标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。

1. 星鳗伪类孔吸虫(新种) *Pseudopecoeloides astrocongeris* sp. nov. (图 1)

宿主: 星鳗 *Astroconger myriaster* (Brevoort)。

寄生部位: 肠。

感染强度: 剖检 1 尾鱼, 在体内发现虫 31 个。

模式标本: 1106-6-1。

描述(根据 6 个标本) 虫体小, 似“Y”形, 前端尖, 后端钝。体表光滑。体长 2.006—2.856, 体前 1/2 中间处宽 0.425—0.629。口吸盘 0.102—0.170 $\times$ 0.102—0.136, 在虫体前端腹面。腹吸盘大, 椭圆形, 0.221—0.289 $\times$ 0.255—0.340, 位于柄状突起的前面, 柄大小为 0.289—0.561 $\times$ 0.374—0.425。口腹吸盘比为 1:3.2。

前咽很短, 咽发达, 0.068—0.085 $\times$ 0.085—0.102, 食道长 0.204—0.340, 两肠管向体后伸, 于体末汇合, 通入排泄管。

睾丸 1 对, 卵形或椭圆形, 前后排列, 前睾 0.238—0.357 $\times$ 0.289—0.374; 后睾 0.272—0.408 $\times$ 0.289—0.374, 位于体后 1/2 前面。贮精囊长棒状, 0.238—0.357 $\times$ 0.089—0.119, 在腹吸盘附近。生殖孔在肠叉前。

卵巢椭圆形, 0.136—0.204 $\times$ 0.153—0.272, 位于睾丸前面。没有受精囊。卵黄腺滤泡状, 起自卵巢前, 沿肠管向后, 在体后汇合。子宫简单, 在卵巢前有数个盘曲, 即通向生殖孔。卵子大, 63—75 $\times$ 33—39。

讨论 本种与 *P. parviacetabulatus* Yamaguti, 1970 相近, 区别是本种虫体小而肥厚, 腹吸盘大(口腹吸盘比为 1:3.2), 生殖器官大, 卵子也大。

2. 斜睾拟肢盘吸虫(新种) *Podocotyloides plageorchis* sp. nov. (图 2)

宿主: 海鳗 *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsk.)。

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1974—1982 年在东海采集标本时蒙宁波海洋渔业公司提供工作条件; 本所罗秉征、卢继武、黄颂芳、李文龙等同志协助采集, 特此志谢。

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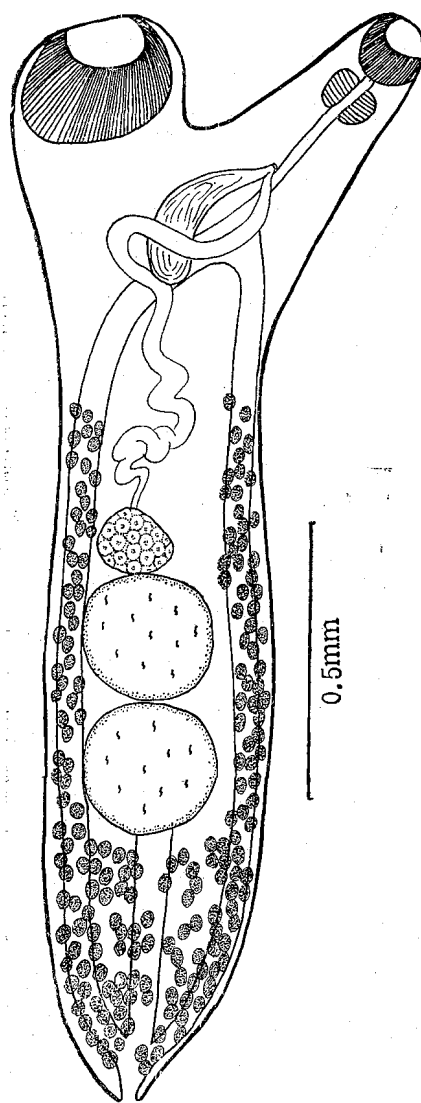


图 1 星鳃伪类孔吸虫(新种) *Pseudopecoeloides astrocongeris* sp. nov.

寄生部位: 肠。

感染强度: 解剖 1 尾鱼, 找到虫 1 个。

模式标本: 957-1-1。

描述 虫体较小, 前端钝尖, 后端圆。体表光滑。体长 6.715, 腹吸盘水平处体宽 1.377。口吸盘椭圆形, 0.255×0.306 , 位于虫体前端腹面。腹吸盘突出, 0.901×0.680 , 在体前 $1/3$ 中间。

前咽很小, 咽发达, 球形, 直径 0.170, 食道长 0.408×0.085 , 肠管向体后伸, 接近体末缘。

睾丸 1 对, 椭圆形, 两睾丸斜列, 在体后 $1/3$ 。前睾丸 0.578×0.544 , 后睾丸 0.544×0.493 。阴茎囊棒状, 2.091×0.323 , 可达虫体中部; 内有卵形的贮精囊, 0.544×0.255 。前列腺周围有发达的前列腺细胞。射精管短, 生殖孔开口在腹吸盘前。

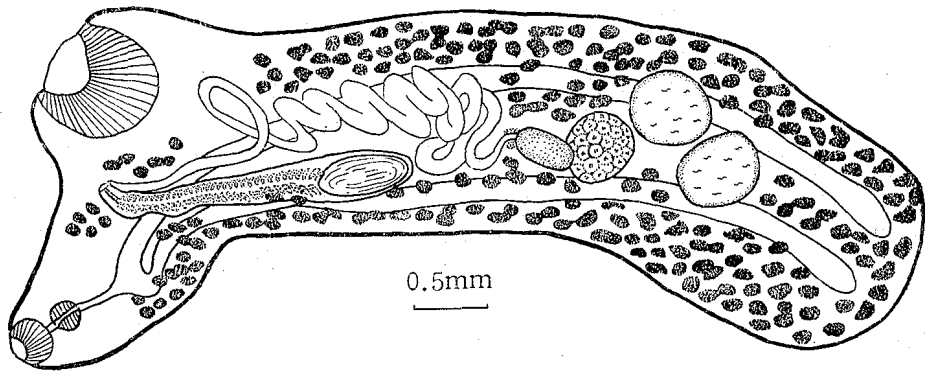


图2 斜睾拟肢盘吸虫(新种) *Podocotyloides plageorchis* sp. nov.

卵巢椭圆形, 0.408×0.493 , 在睾丸前, 距睾丸极近。受精囊椭圆形, 0.425×0.255 , 在卵巢前面。卵黄腺滤泡自肠叉水平起始, 到肠管末, 充满后睾以后。子宫盘曲在卵巢与腹吸盘处的肠管间。子宫内卵子很多, 卵子个体大, $72-75 \times 33-36$ 。

讨论 本种与 *P. stenometra* Pritchard, 1966 相近, 区别是本种虫体大, 生殖器官也大, 睾丸与卵巢呈斜列, 卵黄腺伸达肠叉水平, 有受精囊, 卵子大致相等。

参 考 文 献

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DIGENETIC TREMATODES OF FISHES FROM EAST CHINA SEA IV. TWO NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC TREMATODES OF EELS*

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with two new species of Opecoelidae Ozaki 1925, found from eels collected at Ningbo, Zhejiang Province.

The diagnosis of two new species are given briefly as follows:

All the measurements are in mm except ova in μm . The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica, Qingdao.

Pseudopecoeloides astrocongeris sp. nov. (fig. 1)

* Contribution No. 1344 from the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

Host: *Astroconger myriaster* (Brevoort).

Location: intestine.

Infection: 31 specimens from 1 host.

Type specimen: 1106-6-1.

Description: (based on 6 specimens) Body small, Y-shaped, 2.006—2.856 long, 0.425—0.629 wide at middle part of anterior half of body. Cuticle smooth, tapered anterior and blunt posterior. Oral sucker ventroterminal $0.102—0.170 \times 0.255—0.136$, acetabulum elliptical $0.221—0.289 \times 0.255—0.240$, situated at anterior part of the peduncle, which is $0.289—0.561 \times 0.374—0.425$. Sucker ratio 1:3.2.

Prepharynx short, pharynx developed $0.068—0.085 \times 0.085—0.102$, esophagus $0.204—0.340$ long, ceca joined at posterior extremity into excretory vesicle.

Testes oval or elliptical, tandem at anterior of posterior half of body, anterior testis $0.238—0.357 \times 0.289—0.374$; posterior testis $0.272—0.408 \times 0.289—0.374$. Seminal vesicle claviform $0.238—0.357 \times 0.089—0.119$, lies close beside acetabulum. Genital pore at anterior intestinal bifurcation.

Ovary elliptical, $0.136—0.204 \times 0.153—0.272$, situated at anterior testis. No receptaculum seminis. Vitelline follicles extending along ceca from level of ovary to posterior extremity. Uterus simple, with few loops at anterior of ovary. Eggs $63—75 \times 33—39$.

Discussion: This species resembles *P. Parviacetabulatus* Yamaguti, 1970 but differs from it in the body being small and plump, the acetabulum being larger (sucker ratio 1:3.2) and in the larger size of genital organs, eggs etc.

Podocotyloides plageorchis sp. nov. (fig. 2)

Host: *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsk.)

Location: intestine.

Infection: 1 specimen from 1 host.

Type specimen: 597-1-1.

Infection: Body small, forebody tapered and hindbody rounded, cuticle smooth. 6.715 long, 1.377 wide, at level of acetabulum. Oral sucker ventroterminal $0.085—0.255 \times 0.306$. Acetabulum prominent, 0.901×0.680 , at anterior part of middle third of body.

Prepharynx very small, pharynx globular 0.170 in diameter, esophagus 0.408×0.085 , ceca terminating near posterior extremity.

Testis elliptical, situated obliquely tandem in posterior third of body, anterior testis 0.578×0.544 ; posterior testis 0.544×0.493 . Cirrus pouch claviform, greatly elongated, 2.901×0.323 , reaching to near midbody, containing seminal vesicle, its ovoid 0.544×0.255 . Pars prostatica is surrounded by developed prostate cells. Ejaculatory duct short. Genital pore opening to pre-acetabulum.

Ovary elliptical, 0.408×0.492 , pretesticular, at a short distance from testes. Receptaculum seminis 0.425×0.255 , in front of ovary. Vitelline follicles extending from level of intestine bifurcation to cecal ends, confluent behind posterior testis. Uterus coiled in intercecal field between ovary and acetabulum. Eggs $72—75 \times 33—36$.

Discussion: This species resembles *P. stenomitra* Prichard, 1966, but differs from it in the body and genital organs being larger, the testes and ovary locating obliquely, the vitellaria commencing at level of intestinal bifurcation, the receptaculum seminis present and the eggs being larger.