

斯氏并殖吸虫第一中间宿主拟钉螺属一新种记述 (中腹足目, 盖螺科)

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摘要:为调查斯氏并殖吸虫拟钉螺宿主, 现场采集螺标本, 进行形态分类和生态考察及螺体寄生虫检查。发现拟钉螺属(*Tricula*)一新种, 命名为建欧拟钉螺(*Tricula jianouensis* sp. nov.), 螺壳高 3.125 mm, 壳宽 1.600 mm, 体螺层高 1.125 mm, 壳口长径 1.275 mm, 壳口宽径 0.925 mm。螺口外缘翘起呈铲状; 轴缘与外缘形成较窄夹角, 内唇嵴明显高出, 与体螺层间有一沟状隙。齿舌每一横列有 7 枚齿, 齿式: 2-1-2/2-2 · 3-1-3 · 11(14) · 14(15)。该螺充当斯氏并殖吸虫第一中间宿主, 斯氏并殖吸虫尾蚴感染率为 0.11%。

关键词:盖螺科(Pomatiopsidae); 拟钉螺属(*Tricula*); 新种; 斯氏并殖吸虫(*Paragonimus skrjabini*); 宿主
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拟钉螺是一类微小型螺类, 许多种类是斯氏并殖吸虫和其他并殖吸虫的中间寄主。作者于 2006 年 11 月在福建北部的建欧市进行肺吸虫病疫源地调查, 在同一条小山沟采得一批小桥拟钉螺(*Tricula xiaoqiaoensis* Kang, 1983)^[1,2]时, 又获得另一批螺类标本。经鉴定, 为拟钉螺属(*Tricula*)一新种, 命名为建欧拟钉螺, 该螺为斯氏并殖吸虫第一中间宿主。模式标本保存于福建省疾病预防控制中心寄生虫标本室。

建欧拟钉螺, 新种 *Tricula jianouensis* sp. nov. (图 1-1)

正模: 壳高 3.125 mm, 壳宽 1.600 mm, 体螺层高 1.125 mm, 壳口高(长)1.275 mm, 壳口宽 0.925 mm。

副模: 壳高 2.875~3.050 mm, 壳宽 1.375~1.525 mm, 体螺层高 1.000~1.100 mm, 壳口高 1.200~1.250 mm, 壳口宽 0.800~0.900 mm。

形态描述 贝壳微小, 外形呈宽圆锥形, 壳质厚, 不透明。5 个螺层, 各螺层增长较快, 呈阶梯式; 成螺第 4、5 螺层常缺失; 壳高为体螺层高度的 2.78 倍。壳顶圆钝, 乳头状。贝壳光滑, 淡青黄色。体螺层稍膨, 壳面具细微的生长线, 缝合线浅显。壳口轴缘与外缘形成的夹角较窄, 壳口外缘翘起呈铲状扩张并略向螺体右侧倾斜; 唇嵴明显高出, 与体螺层间有一沟状间隙, 周缘完整。脐孔沟隙状, 位于轴缘后方。厝长椭圆形, 一端稍窄, 角质, 极薄, 透明, 有不明显的螺旋形生长线, 厝内侧贴附于足肌上, 致使足不能全部缩入壳内。雄性生殖器呈弯指状, 前端略呈钩形, 位于颈部背侧。齿舌每一横列有 7 枚

齿, 其中 1 枚中央齿, 左右各为 1 枚侧齿, 2 枚缘齿。齿式: 2-1-2/2-2 · 3-1-3 · 11(14) · 14(15)。中央齿上缘有 5 个尖齿, 中央尖齿长; 基部二侧各有 2 枚大小不一的基底齿。侧齿上缘尖齿 7 个, 中央尖齿宽大。内缘齿上缘有大小相近的尖齿 11~14 个。外缘齿上缘尖齿 14~15 个。

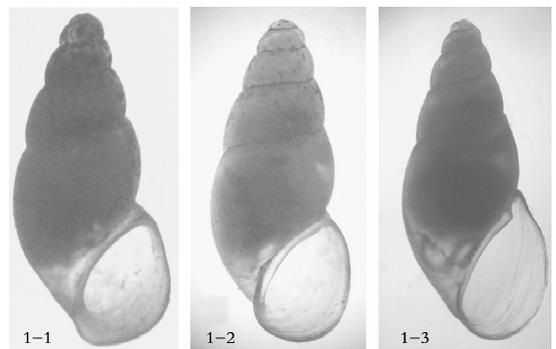


图 1 建欧拟钉螺与福建拟钉螺和小桥拟钉螺的贝壳形态比较
Fig. 1 Comparison of shape of *T. jianouensis* sp. nov., *T. fujianensis* and *T. xiaoqiaoensis* in shell

1-1. 建欧拟钉螺腹面观; 1-2. 福建拟钉螺腹面观; 1-3. 小桥拟钉螺腹面观

1-1. Ventral view of *T. jianouensis* sp. nov.; 1-2. Ventral view of *T. fujianensis*; 1-3. Ventral view of *T. xiaoqiaoensis*

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生境 标本于2006年11月5日采自福建省北部建欧市小桥镇七里坑村,为丘陵山区,周围森林茂密。海拔203 m,地理坐标27°04'N,118°21'E。该种螺与小桥拟钉螺同一小山沟孳生地,为山垅田灌溉沟源头,水流缓慢小凹沟,水的pH值6.0,沟底为石块、砂石、枯枝和落叶。小螺多附着于石块、枯枝或烂叶片上。

螺体肺吸虫尾蚴感染情况 解剖建欧拟钉螺活体标本886个,发现该种螺为斯氏并殖吸虫第一中间宿主,螺体尾蚴感染率为0.11%。

分类讨论 拟钉螺属 *Tricula* Benson, 1843 在中国主要分布于华东、华南及西南地区。20世纪70年代以来,随着中国学者对并殖吸虫的流行病学进行大量研究,发现不少拟钉螺可作为斯氏并殖吸虫的宿主,并陆续报告拟钉螺新种10余种^[3~5]。该属螺类曾鉴定归隶觿螺科(Hydrobiidae)和圆口螺科

(Pomatiopsidae),后又修订为盖螺科(Pomatiopsidae)。本次报告的建欧拟钉螺与在福建漳平等地发现福建拟钉螺(*T. fujianensis* Liu, 1983)较为相近(图1-2),但两者间壳口形态及其齿舌形态学特征等均有差异(表1、图2)。本新种螺与采于同一孳生地的小桥拟钉螺(图1-3)形态差别更为显著,而同一微型环境发现两种拟钉螺属罕见。



图2 建欧拟钉螺齿舌形态模式图

Fig. 2 Radula of *T. jianouensis* sp. nov.

由左至右,中央齿,侧齿,内缘齿,外缘齿

Left to right: Central teeth, later teeth, inner marginal teeth, outer marginal teeth

表1 建欧拟钉螺与福建拟钉螺形态特征比较

Tab. 1 Diagnosis features of *T. jianouensis* sp. nov. and *T. fujianensis*

生物名称	特征					
	壳高/体螺层 (倍数)	壳口	中央齿	侧齿	内缘齿	外缘齿
建欧拟钉螺	2.78	外缘翘起呈铲状;轴缘与外缘形成较窄夹角,内唇嵴明显高出,与体螺层间有一沟状隙	上缘尖齿5个;基部两侧各具2枚大小不一的基底齿	上缘尖齿7个	上缘尖齿11~14个	上缘尖齿14~15个
福建拟钉螺	2.98	壳口卵圆形;内唇不贴于体螺层,两者间有一线状隙	上缘尖齿7个;基部两侧各有2枚大小相近的基底齿	上缘尖齿6个	上缘尖齿11~12个	上缘尖齿27~30个

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(Prosobranchia; Pomatiopsidae) from China; Phylogenetic relationships [J]. *Proc Acad Natur Sci Philadelphia*, 1990, 14(2): 143-165.
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A new species of *Tricula* as the first intermediate host of *Paragonimus skriabini* (Mesogastropoda: Pomatiopsidae) from China

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Key words: Pomatiopsidae; *Tricula*; new species; *Paragonimus skriabini*; intermediate host

Abstract: During the Nov. 2006, lots of minute freshwater snails were collected from Jian'ou City, Fujian Province, China, and among the collections, a new species of *Tricula* (Mesogastropoda: Pomatiopsidae) was identified. Based on morphology of the shell and radula, a new species *T. jianouensis* sp. nov. was described, and the diagnosis features of the new species and the similar species *T. fujianensis* were also given. All the type specimens are deposited in Fujian Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

Tricula jianouensis sp. nov.

Shells are minute, thick, opaque, size ranging in height from 1.54~1.64 mm. They are broad conic-shaped with 5 whorls. Whorls increase rapidly in height with a ladder-liked, penultimate whorl and apical whorl are often absent. Shell height is 2.78 times of body whorl, apex obtuse, shell surface smooth with light green-yellow color. Body whorl is little expanded and has weak growth lines on shell surface. Suture is shallow. Columellar fold and outer lip form a narrow angle, outer lip of aperture shovel liked, pronounced varix on inner lip, and form a gouge-liked gap. Operculum is elongate ellips, corneous thin and transparent, with unobvious spiral line.

The penis is curved finger-shaped, lies on the dorsa of neck. Radula has seven rows of teeth. The most commonly encountered cusp formula is 2-1-2/2-2 • 3-1-3 • 11(14) • 14(15). Central teeth have 5 cusps and two pieces of basocones on each side of the base, and the middle cusps are obviously longer. Later teeth have 7 cusps. The inner marginal teeth average 11~14 cusps, while outer marginal teeth clearly have fewer, an average of 14-15.

Locality and habitat: Type locality of the new species is in Qiliken village, xiaoqiao town, Jianou city, Fujian province, 26°08'07" N, 117°40'12" E. Snails were collected from a small ditch with slow water flowing and rock, dead wood on the bottom. Snails attach on the rock, dead wood and leaves. The diagnosis features of new species and similar species were given in table 1.

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