

东海鱼类复殖吸虫

III. 牛首科、壮穴科、独睾科和动殖科五新种*

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本文记述了采自东海鱼类体内的吸虫五个新种。它们分隶于牛首科 Bucephalidae Poche, 1907、壮穴科 Fellodistomidae Nicoll, 1913、独睾科 Monorchidae Odhner, 1911 和动殖科 Zoogonidae Odhner, 1911。虫体及各器官测量单位为 mm (卵子为 μm)。模式标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。

牛首科 Bucephalidae Poche, 1907

1. 星鳗棘吻吸虫(新种) *Telorhynchus astrocongeri* sp. nov. (图 1)

宿主 星鳗 *Astroconger myriaster* (Brevoort)。

寄生部位 肠。

采集地点、日期 浙江省宁波, 1981 年 6 月 2 日。

感染 检查 1 尾鱼, 在体内找到虫 1 个。

描述 虫体长卵形, 生活时显黄色。体前端截形, 后端钝尖, 体表被小棘, 向后逐渐稀疏而消失。虫体长 3.077, 体中间处宽 1.275。前吸器楔状, 0.408×0.425 , 在虫体顶端, 周缘有一排围口棘, 大小为 $0.027-0.030 \times 0.003$, 约 50 枚左右。

咽肌肉质, 圆形, 直径 0.272, 位于体近中央处稍前, 食道短而粗, 0.068×0.136 , 肠为圆袋形, 0.527×0.374 。以上各器官都被发达的子宫覆盖。

睾丸 1 对, 斜列, 相距极近, 前睾 0.391×0.459 ; 后睾稍大, 0.374×0.561 , 位于体后 1/2 稍前。生殖囊长椭圆形, 0.799×0.374 , 靠近前睾, 其内包有弯茄形的贮精囊, 大小为 0.765×0.221 , 约占生殖囊的 1/2, 贮精囊前面连前列腺部, 长约 0.40, 周围的前腺细胞不清楚。生殖叶桃形, 0.221×0.374 , 前端开口为生殖孔。

卵巢球形, 0.391×0.425 , 靠近体右侧, 与前睾并列, 两睾恰成三角形。卵黄腺滤泡形状不规则, 自咽水平起向前, 每侧 15—16 枚, 于前吸器后面相接呈弧形。子宫很发达, 自卵巢后受精囊子宫部弯曲下行, 在后睾后缘斜向上, 经前睾前缘, 在卵黄腺卵巢与前睾间形成无数盘曲, 再沿体左侧下行, 经生殖囊, 于后睾后再形成盘曲, 通到生殖孔。卵子在子宫内密集, 椭圆形, $22-24 \times 12-15$ 。

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排泄管为发达的子宫所遮不能看清。

讨论 本种与 *T. hippocampi* Shen, 1982 相近。区别是本种虫体大; 体表有小棘; 贮精囊特大; 子宫盘曲不越过卵黄腺; 卵子大。

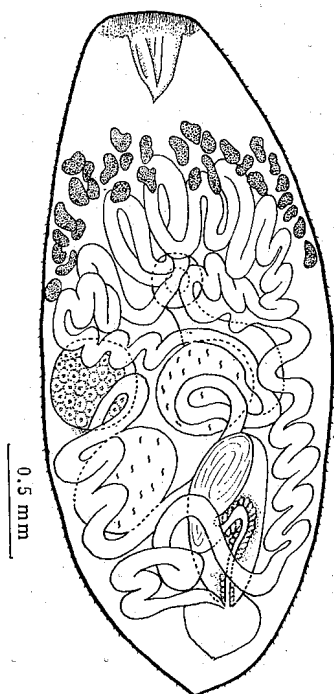


图1 星鳗棘吻吸虫(新种) *Telorhynchus astrocongeri* sp. nov. 腹面图

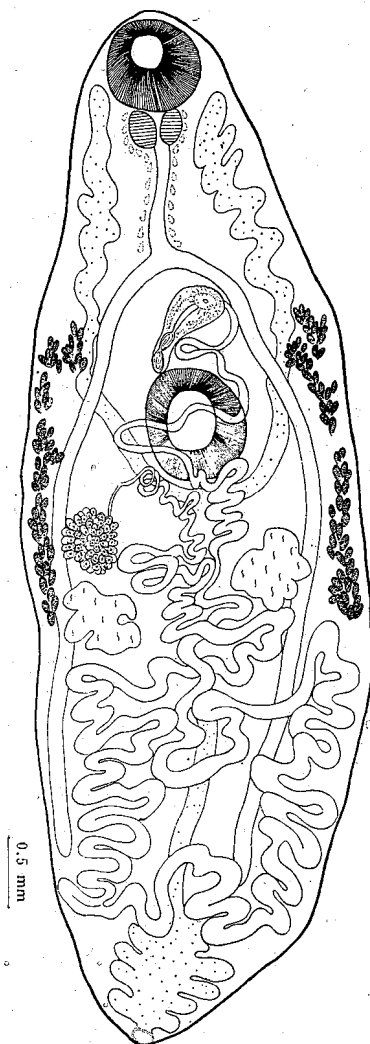


图2 康吉鳗支杯吸虫(新种) *Steringophorus congeri* sp. nov. 腹面图

壮穴科 Fellodistomidae Nicoll, 1913

2. 康吉鳗支杯吸虫(新种) *Steringophorus congeri* sp. nov. (图2)

宿主 康吉鳗 *Conger japonicus* Bleeker。

寄生部位 胃。

采集地点、日期 浙江省宁波, 1980年5月26日。

感染 解剖3尾鱼, 在1尾体内找到虫7个。

描述 (根据7个标本) 虫体大而肥厚, 似舌状, 生活时呈红褐色, 表皮光滑。体长

7.871—10.268, 腹吸盘处体宽 2.533—3.451。角质层厚, 0.008—0.020。口吸盘在体前端腹面, $0.697—0.816 \times 0.714—0.918$, 腹吸盘稍大, 为 $0.884—1.071 \times 0.884—1.207$, 位于体前 $1/2$ 稍后, 距口吸盘 1.972—3.009, 口腹吸盘比为 1:1.2。

咽发达, $0.255—0.408 \times 0.391—0.595$, 食道直, $0.663—1.105 \times 0.085—0.136$, 在咽与食道周围有发达的腺细胞。肠管伸向体后, 但不达体末缘。

睾丸 1 对, 左右斜列在两肠管间, 边缘有深凹陷。左辜 $0.595—0.731 \times 0.476—0.782$; 右辜 $0.595—0.765 \times 0.510—0.918$ 。阴茎囊非常发达, 呈倒梨形, $0.714—1.156 \times 0.340—0.459$, 在肠叉和腹吸盘间, 里面包有成 2 室的贮精囊, 大小为 $0.221—0.451 \times 0.068—0.119$, 向前有棒状的前列腺, 长为 $0.170—0.374$, 被许多前列腺细胞包围。生殖孔大而清楚, $0.102—0.136 \times 0.085—0.187$, 周缘有放射状的肌纤维。

卵巢多叶, 聚集成花球状, $0.544—0.850 \times 0.493—0.748$, 一般在腹吸盘后右辜前缘。没有受精囊, 有劳氏管, 在卵巢前方。贮卵黄囊明显, 子宫前段起始即下行, 经辜间向后, 到近体末折向上, 沿体一侧盘曲向前, 越过腹吸盘成子宫末段, 通到生殖孔。卵黄腺滤泡在体侧肠管外分左右两列, 自腹吸盘前起, 终止于睾丸后缘水平。卵子大, 老熟后呈暗褐色, $39—48 \times 21—27$ 。

排泄管 Y 形, 在腹吸盘后分出两臂, 向前伸达口吸盘后。

讨论 本种与 *S. foliatus* (Yamaguti, 1970) Bary et Gibson, 1980 及 *S. thulini* Bray et Gibson, 1980 相近。区别是本种体形大; 口腹吸盘比为 1:1.2; 卵黄腺分布不同; 卵子大于前者而小于后者。

3. 鲮浆果吸虫(新种) *Bacciger mugilis* sp. nov. (图 3)

宿主 鲮 *Mugil cephalus* (Linnaeus)。

寄生部位 肠。

采集地点、日期 浙江省舟山沈家门, 1960 年 4 月 15 日。

感染 剖检 8 尾鱼, 在 7 尾鱼中分别找到虫 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 个。

描述 (根据 4 个标本, 其中 2 个残) 虫体小, 生活时只虫体中央部分略黄, 周围无色透明。采集中在压片时虫体易涨破。虫体外被有稀疏弱刺, 自腹吸盘以后则逐渐消失。整个虫体似梨形, 体长 1.479—1.564, 在卵巢水平处体宽 0.612—0.969。口吸盘在体近前端, 椭圆形, $0.136—0.187 \times 0.153—0.204$ 。腹吸盘比口吸盘大, 近圆形, $0.153—0.255 \times 0.170—0.221$, 位于体前 $1/2$ 中间, 距体前缘 0.493—0.578。口腹吸盘比为 1:1.09—1.26。

具前咽, $0.034—0.068 \times 0.034—0.051$, 咽发达, 球状, $0.102—0.187 \times 0.102—0.187$ 。食道细而长, $0.357—0.408 \times 0.017—0.034$ 。肠管短而粗, 似腊肠状, $0.408—0.459 \times 0.153—0.170$ 。

睾丸 1 对, 左右对称排列于体后缘, 呈橄榄形, 左辜 $0.357—0.408 \times 0.119—0.187$; 右辜比左辜稍长, $0.391—0.527 \times 0.119—0.187$ 。阴茎囊棒形, 前端膨大, 长 0.289—0.340, 在腹吸盘前面, 内包有贮精囊(长 0.136—0.170)和前列腺。阴茎较细长, 有的标本压片时突出体外, 长 0.068—0.204。生殖孔开口于体左侧咽附近。

卵巢在两肠管之间, 右辜前面, 呈不规则的椭圆形, $0.085—0.136 \times 0.170—0.204$, 卵黄腺滤泡状, 自腹吸盘以后沿肠管外侧向后, 止于肠管后缘, 每泡大小 $0.102—0.136 \times$

0.068—0.119。子宫较简单,只盘曲在卵巢与腹吸盘之间的肠管内侧,最后通到生殖孔。子宫内卵子数目约为 200—300 个左右,卵子个体大,椭圆形, $69-78 \times 30-39$ 。

排泄管呈管状,向前可达睾丸之前。

讨论 本种与 *Bacciger Nicoll*, 1914 属中已知 7 种的区别是: (1) 食道长, 口腹吸盘比为 1:1.09—1.26; (2) 两睾丸椭圆形, 接近体后缘; (3) 子宫盘曲不越过睾丸后缘; (4) 卵黄腺滤泡大。

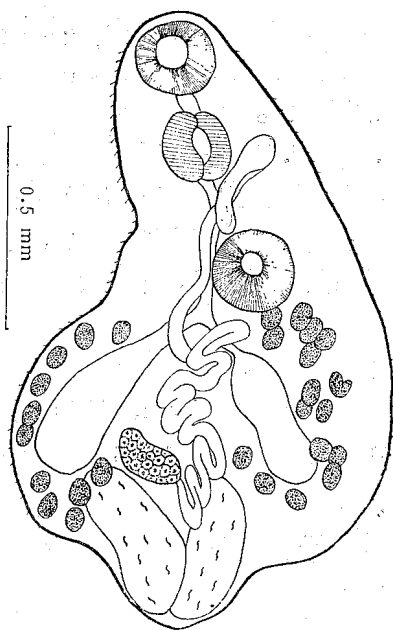


图 3 鳃浆果吸虫(新种) *Bacciger mugilis* sp. nov. 腹面图

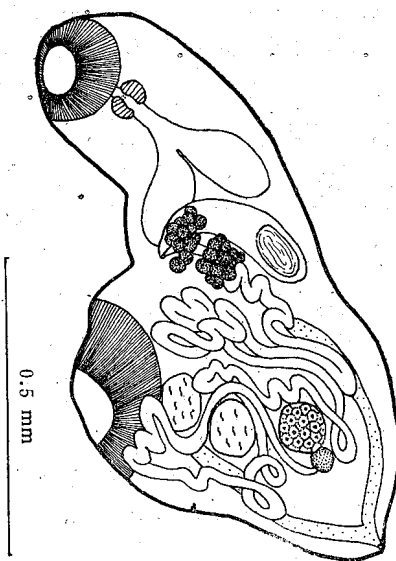


图 4 小卵燕蛭吸虫(新种) *Cypseluritrematoides microvaei* sp. nov. 腹面图

动殖科 Zoogonidae Odhner, 1911

4. 小卵燕蛭吸虫(新种) *Cypseluritrematoides microvaei* sp. nov. (图 4)

宿主 绿短鳍鱼 *Aprión virescens* (Cuvier et Valenciennes)。

寄生部位 肠。

采集地点、日期 浙江省宁波, 1979 年 5 月 8 日。

感染 解剖 1 尾鱼, 在体内发现虫 8 个。

描述 (根据 8 个标本) 虫体小, 近似三角形, 体表光滑。体长 0.816—1.462, 体高 0.612—1.292。口吸盘椭圆形, $0.136-0.204 \times 0.136-0.221$, 位于顶角处。腹吸盘大, $0.204-0.357 \times 0.136-0.323$, 位于底边一端, 相对一端为排泄管开口。

前咽极不明显, 几近于无。咽小, $0.034-0.085 \times 0.051-0.085$ 。食道直, $0.017-0.102 \times 0.034-0.068$ 。两肠管很短, 呈袋状, $0.102-0.408 \times 0.051-0.085$ 。

睾丸 1 对, 并列在体后部, 左睾丸 $0.085-0.119 \times 0.085-0.153$; 右睾丸与左睾丸约相等,

0.068—0.119×0.085—0.119, 两睾通出输精小管, 相汇合成输精管通于贮精囊。囊为长卵形, 0.068—0.102×0.034—0.068, 包在阴茎囊底部。阴茎囊长茄形, 0.238—0.357×0.068—0.085, 横列在肠管后缘, 囊内还有前列腺, 个别标本可看到弯锥形的阴茎。生殖孔开口在体近中间部分。

卵巢近圆形, 0.068—0.085×0.068—0.102, 位于睾丸后面, 靠近体背侧。受精囊圆形, 直径 0.045—0.068, 在卵巢后面。卵黄腺滤泡在体两侧, 每侧有 10—18 个, 滤泡大小为 0.030—0.039。子宫自受精囊通出, 经卵巢与睾丸间向上再经两睾间, 于体后缘盘曲, 然后上行越过卵巢形成数个盘曲通至生殖孔。卵子小, 21—24×10—12。

排泄管 V 形。

讨论 *Cypseluritrematoides* Yamaguti, 1970 属中, 已知有 2 种: *C. triangularis* Yamaguti, 1970 和 *C. minor* Gu et Shen, 1979, 本种与它们的区别是: (1) 睾丸与卵巢的位置不同; (2) 阴茎囊在肠管后面; (3) 生殖孔开口在体中间腹面; (4) 卵子小; (5) 宿主非飞鱼科 Exocoetidae 而是笛鲷科 Lutianidae。

独睾科 Monorchidae Odhner, 1911

5. 方头鱼尖体吸虫 (新种) *Monorchicestrahelmins branchiostegi* sp. nov. (图 5)

宿主 银方头鱼 *Branchiostegus argentatus* Cuvier et Valenciennes。

寄生部位 肠。

采集地点、日期 浙江省宁波, 1979 年 4 月 22 日。

感染 解剖 1 尾鱼, 在体内找到虫 13 个。

描述 (根据 6 个标本) 虫体小, 两端尖, 体表光滑。体长 1.187—2.346, 体中间宽 0.408—0.629。口吸盘在体顶端, 椭圆形, 0.068—0.085×0.051—0.068。腹吸盘圆形, 直径 0.102—0.170, 位于虫体近中线处, 距口吸盘 0.884—1.156, 口腹吸盘比为 1:2.0—2.5。

前咽明显, 很细, 0.085—0.153×0.017—0.020。咽发达, 长椭圆形, 0.085—0.102×0.051—0.068。食道细长, 0.204—0.323×0.017—0.025, 食道后接肠叉并分出两肠管, 其

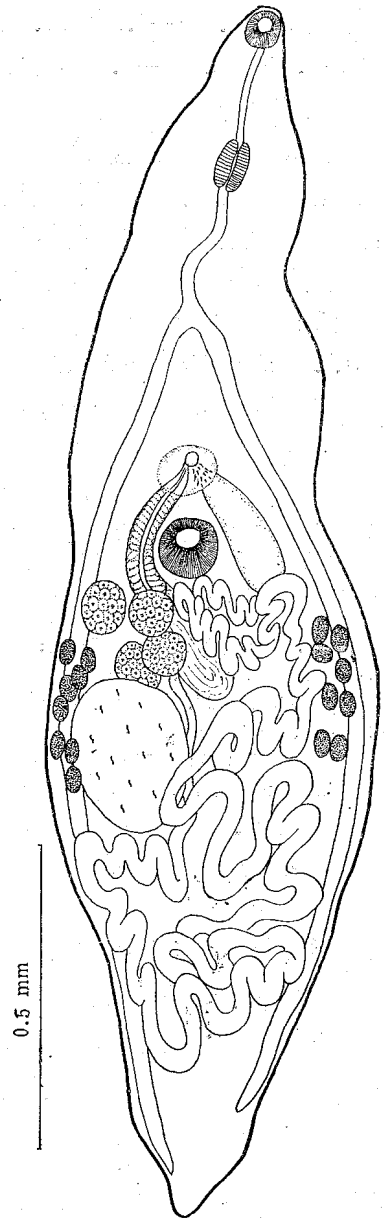


图 5 方头鱼尖体吸虫 (新种) *Monorchicestrahelmins branchiostegi* sp. nov. 腹面图

长度不等,沿体侧向后伸,肠管末端不在同一水平上。

睾丸 1 个,卵圆形, $0.255-0.357 \times 0.255-0.340$, 在腹吸盘后面,靠近右肠管。阴茎囊很发达,长棒状, $0.391-0.697 \times 0.136-0.170$, 呈弧形弯曲,在腹吸盘一侧,里面包有贮精囊,大小为 $0.187-0.306 \times 0.119-0.136$, 向前为前列腺部,阴茎具刺,生殖窦扁球状, $0.085-0.170 \times 0.120-0.136$, 在腹吸盘前方,前面开口为生殖孔。

卵巢由 4 个圆球组成,每球直径 $0.085-0.136$, 在睾丸前面,相距极近,有的与睾丸前缘相重叠。没有受精囊。卵黄腺滤泡在体两侧,卵巢与睾丸水平处,每侧有滤泡 8—9 枚。子宫发达,起始先沿体右侧向下,到近体末折向上,沿体左侧前行,在腹吸盘后成子宫末段,通到端器官。端器官圆筒状, $0.255-0.425 \times 0.136-0.187$, 在腹吸盘一侧,与阴茎囊相对,有的同在腹吸盘一侧,前端有细刺。卵子 $18-21 \times 10-12$ 。

讨论 本种体形、器官与 *Monorchicestrahelmins* Yamaguti, 1971 属相近,该属只 1 种 *M. lethrini* (Yamaguti, 1953) Yamaguti, 1971, 本种和它的区别是: 前咽清楚; 卵巢由 4 个球形滤泡组成, 卵子小。

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DIGENETIC TREMATODES OF FISHES FROM THE EAST CHINA SEA III. FIVE NEW SPECIES OF THE FAMILIES BUCEPHALIDAE, FELLODISTOMIDAE, ZOOGONIDAE AND MONORCHIIDAE*

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with five new species of digenetic trematodes belonging to four families collected from some marine fishes in the East China Sea.

1 Contribution No. 1288 from the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

All measurements are in millimeters, but ova is in micrometers. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica, Qingdao.

Fam. **Bucephalidae** Poche, 1907

Telorhynchus astrocongeri sp. nov. (fig. 1)

Host: *Astroconger myriaster* (Brevoort)

Location: intestine

Locality: Ningbo, Zhejiang Province

Date: June 2, 1981

Infection: 1 specimen from 1 host

Description: Body oblong, spinous, 3.077 long, 1.275 wide. Rhynchus wedge-shaped, 0.408×0.425 , armed with a single row of about 50 spines, 0.027—0.033 long

Pharynx round, 0.272 in diameter, situated near center of anterior part of body; esophagus short, 0.068×0.136 ; intestinal sac elliptical, 0.527×0.374 .

Testes diagonally situated; anterior testis 0.391×0.459 , posterior testis 0.374×0.561 , situated at posterior part of body. Cirrus sac elliptical, 0.799×0.374 ; seminal vesicle elongate pyriform 0.756×0.221 , pars prostatica 0.40 in length, surrounded by prostate cells. Genital lobe peach-shaped, 0.221×0.374 ; genital pore at tip of genital lobe.

Ovary, globular, 0.391×0.425 , situated at right side of body, forming a triangle with testes. Vitelline follicles, 15—16 on each side, forming a curve, immediately posterior to rhynchus. Uterine coils largely confined to postvitellarian region, not extending beyond vitellarian zone. Eggs, $22-24 \times 12-15$.

Discussion: This species resembles *T. hippocampi* Shen, 1982 but differs from it in the larger size body, in the presence of cuticle spines, in the extraordinarily large seminal vesicle which occupies half of the cirrus sac, in the uterus not extending beyond the vitellaria, and in the larger size of the eggs.

Fam. **Fellodistomidae** Nicoll, 1913

Steringophorus congeri sp. nov. (fig. 2)

Host: *Conger japonicus* Bleeker

Location: stomach

Locality: Ningbo, Zhejiang Province

Date: May 26, 1980

Infection: 7 specimens from 1 of 3 hosts

Description: Body plump, tongue-shaped; cuticle smooth, 0.008—0.020 thick, 7.871—10.268 long, 2.533—3.451 wide at level of acetabulum. Oral sucker ventro-terminal, $0.697-0.816 \times 0.714-0.918$. Acetabulum, $0.884-1.071 \times 0.884-1.207$, situated at anterior half part of body; sucker ratio 1:1.2.

Pharynx, $0.255-0.408 \times 0.391-0.595$; esophagus, $0.663-1.105 \times 0.085-0.136$; ceca not terminating at posterior extremity.

Testes, diagonally situated intercecal, indented. Left testis, $0.595-0.731 \times 0.476-0.782$, right testis, $0.595-0.765 \times 0.510-0.918$. Cirrus pouch inverted pear-shaped, $0.714-1.156 \times 0.340-0.459$, situated between acetabulum and intestinal bifurcation, containing bipartite seminal vesicle, $0.221-0.459 \times 0.068-0.119$ in size; pars prostatica, 0.170—0.374 in length, surrounded

by prostate cells. Genital pore large, $0.102-0.136 \times 0.085-0.187$, surrounded by radial muscle bundles.

Ovary, multilobated, $0.544-0.850 \times 0.493-0.784$, at anterior margin of right testis, Without seminal receptacle, with Laurer's canal. Vitellarian pouch distinct; uterus extending posteriorly to the end of body, turning towards the acetabulum, and reaching to genital pore. Vitelline follicles distributed from the level of the testes to slightly beyond the level of the acetabulum. Eggs, large, $39-48 \times 21-27$.

Excretory vesicle Y-shaped, stem bifurcating behind acetabulum arms reaching to level of posterior part of oral sucker.

Discussion: This species resembles very closely *S. foliatus* (Yamaguti, 1970) Bary et Gibson 1980, and *S. thulini* Bary et Gibson 1980, but differs from them in the larger size body, in the sucker ratio being 1:1.2, and in the different vitellaria distribution pattern. The eggs are larger than those of *S. foliatus* but smaller than those of *S. thulini*.

***Bacciger mugilis* sp. nov. (fig. 3)**

Host: *Mugil cephalus* (Linnaeus)

Location: intestine

Locality: Shenjianmen, Zhoushan Islands, Zhejiang Province

Date: April 15, 1960

Infection: 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 specimens from 7 of 8 hosts

Description: Body small pyriform; cuticle spines $1.479-1.564$ long, $0.612-0.969$ wide, at ovary level. Oral sucker subterminal, $0.136-0.187 \times 0.153-0.204$; acetabulum nearly round, $0.153-0.255 \times 0.170-0.221$, situated at anterior part of middle half of body. Sucker ratio 1:1.09—1.26.

Prepharynx, $0.034-0.068 \times 0.034-0.051$, pharynx globular $0.102-0.187 \times 0.102-0.187$; esophagus, $0.357-0.408 \times 0.017-0.034$; ceca sausage-shaped, $0.408-0.459 \times 0.153-0.170$.

Testes fusiform, situated symmetrically on each side of posterior extremity; left testis, $0.357-0.408 \times 0.119-0.187$; right testis, $0.391-0.527 \times 0.119-0.187$. Cirrus pouch claviform, $0.289-0.340$ long, in front of acetabulum, containing seminal vesicle $0.136-0.170$ long. Cirrus thin, $0.068-0.204$ long. Genital pore opening on left side of body near pharynx.

Ovary intercecal, anterior to right testis, $0.085-0.136 \times 0.170-0.204$, vitellaria extending from behind the acetabulum to the posterior end of ceca. Follicles, $0.102-0.136 \times 0.068-0.119$ in size. Uterus coiled between ovary and acetabulum. Eggs elliptical, $69-78 \times 30-39$.

Excretory vesicle tubular, extending beyond testes.

Discussion: This species differs from all the known seven species of the genus in having a longer esophagus, a sucker ratio of 1:1.09—1.26, in the fusiform shape of the testes which are located near the posterior margin of the body, in the uterus not extending beyond the testes, and in the larger vitelline follicles.

Fam. Zoogonidae Odhner 1911

***Cypseluritrematoides microvaei* sp. nov. (fig. 4)**

Host: *Aprion virescens* (Cuvier et Valenciennes)

Location: intestine

Locality: Ningbo, Zhejiang Province

Date: May 8, 1979

Infection: 8 specimens from 1 host

Description: Body small, triangular, 0.816—1.462 long, 0.612—1.292 high. Oral sucker terminal, 0.136—0.204 × 0.136—0.221. Acetabulum large 0.204—0.357 × 0.136—0.323.

Prepharynx indistinct, pharynx 0.034—0.085 × 0.051—0.085, esophagus straight, 0.017—0.102 × 0.034—0.068, ceca short, sack-shaped 0.102—0.408 × 0.051—0.085.

Testes paired symmetrically at posterior end of body, left testis 0.085—0.119 × 0.085—0.153, right testis 0.068—0.119 × 0.085—0.119. Seminal vesicle oval, 0.068—0.102 × 0.034—0.068, containing in cirrus pouch being eggplant-shaped and 0.238—0.357 × 0.068—0.085. Genital pore opening at submedian of body.

Ovary nearly round, 0.068—0.085 × 0.068—0.102, situated immediately behind testes. Receptaculum seminis round, 0.045—0.068 in diameter, vitelline follicles consisting of 10—18 follicles on each side. Uterus occupying posterior part of body. Eggs small, 21—24 × 10—12.

Discussion: Only 2 species of the genus *Cypseluritrematoides*, *C. triangularis* Yamaguti 1970 and *C. minor* Gu et Shen 1979, are described. The new species differs from those species in (1) the distinctive position of its testes and ovary, (2) its cirrus pouch situated at posterior end of its ceca, (3) its host being Lutianidae instead of Exocoetidae.

Fam. **Monorchhiidae** Odhner, 1911

Monorchicestrahelmins branchiostegi sp. nov. (fig. 5)

Host: *Branchiostegus argentatus* Cuvier et Valenciennes

Location: intestine

Locality: Ningbo, Zhejiang Province

Date: April 22, 1979

Infection: 13 specimens from 1 host

Description: Body small, fusiform; cuticle smooth, 1.187—2.346 long, 0.408—0.629 wide. Oral sucker terminal, 0.068—0.085 × 0.051—0.068. Acetabulum rounded, 0.102—0.170 in diameter, situated at the median line of body. Sucker ratio 1:2.0—2.5.

Prepharynx thin, 0.085—0.153 × 0.017; pharynx, 0.085—0.102 × 0.051—0.068; esophagus 0.204—0.323 × 0.017—0.020; ceca terminating at different levels near posterior extremity.

Testis oval, 0.255—0.357 × 0.255—0.340. Postacetabulum near right intestine. Cirrus pouch curved claviform, 0.391—0.697 × 0.136—0.170, enclosing seminal vesicle, 0.187—0.306 × 0.119—0.306 in size. Ejaculatory duct spined; genital atrium globular, 0.085—0.170 × 0.102—0.136. Genital pore immediately anterior to acetabulum.

Ovary consisting of four tubular follicles, each one 0.085—0.136 in diameter, anterior to testis. Seminal receptacle absent, vitellaria on each side of body between level of ovary and testes, consisting of 8—9 follicles. Uterus welldeveloped, located posteriorly along the right side of body, turning anteriorly to the left side and across acetabulum; metraterm opens distally into terminal organ. Terminal organ tube-shaped, 0.255—0.425 × 0.136—0.187, lateral to acetabulum, with fine spines distally. Eggs, 18—21 × 10—12.

Discussion: This species differs from the only known species of the genus, *M. lethrini* (Yamaguti, 1953) Yamaguti, 1971, in having more conspicuous prepharynx, smaller eggs and four globular follicles ovary.