

东海鱼类的复殖吸虫

V. 寄生于石首鱼类体内的两种新吸虫*

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作者整理 1982 年在东海海域采集的标本时,发现两种寄生于石首鱼类体内的吸虫,经鉴定为新种,它们分隶于棘体科 Acanthocolpidae Luhe, 1909 和半尾科 Hemiuridae (Looss, 1899) Luhe, 1901。本文为新种的描述。虫体各部分测量单位为 mm, 卵子为 μm 。模式标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。

棘体科 Acanthocolpidae Luhe, 1909

1. 黄姑鱼伪刺吸虫(新种) *Pseudacaenodera nibeae* sp. nov. (图 1)

宿主 黄姑鱼 *Nibea albiflora* (Richardson)。

寄生部位 肠。

采集地点、日期 福建石码, 1982 年 4 月 7 日。

感染强度 剖检 11 尾鱼,在 2 尾鱼体内分别获得虫 1 个和 3 个。

描述(根据 3 个标本) 虫体细长如线状,咽前部体窄,似呈颈部,在咽与腹吸盘间,虫体向两侧膨胀,腹吸盘以后又恢复正常,直到体末。在颈部可看到有三角形棘刺,基部宽,腹吸盘后则变细而排列稀疏,逐渐向后以至刺消失。虫体各部位的刺均极易脱落。虫体长 3.995—7.922,颈部宽为 0.136—0.357,腹吸盘前体宽为 0.323—1.071,腹吸盘以后体宽为 0.306—0.578。口吸盘位于体顶端,椭圆形, $0.136-0.326 \times 0.119-0.238$ 。腹吸盘圆形,直径 0.255—0.408,在体前 1/2 中部稍后,距口吸盘 0.952—2.212。

前咽细长, $0.425-1.319 \times 0.051-0.068$,咽发达,梨形, $0.204-0.357 \times 0.153-0.204$ 。食道短, $0.136-0.204 \times 0.051-0.102$,两肠管直,向体后伸,可达体后缘,肠管末端开口于体外。

睾丸 1 对,椭圆形,前后排列(有标本呈重叠),位于体后 1/3 处,前辜 $0.408-0.476 \times 0.204-0.272$,后辜 $0.289-0.646 \times 0.187-0.425$ 。阴茎囊长棒状, $0.952-0.969 \times 0.119-0.204$ 。阴茎囊内包有贮精囊, $0.374-0.561 \times 0.083-0.088$,向前为前列腺部,长 0.357—0.374。两性管在腹吸盘前, $0.136-0.204 \times 0.034-0.064$,前端开口为生殖

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卵巢椭圆形, $0.153-0.272 \times 0.170-0.204$, 在睾丸前面, 相距极近。没有受精囊。卵黄腺滤泡自体 $1/2$ 起始, 沿体两侧向后, 直到体末。子宫起始即前行, 少盘曲, 在腹吸盘前通到两性管。子宫内卵子个体大, 长椭圆形, $63-72 \times 27-30$ 。

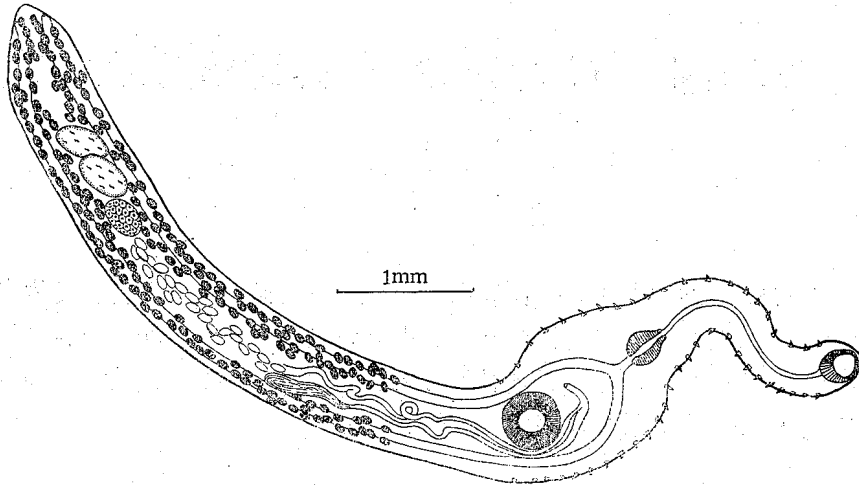


图1 黄姑鱼伪刺吸虫(新种) *Pseudacaenodera nibeae* sp. nov.

排泄管呈长管状, 可达卵巢附近。

讨论 迄今已知 *Pseudacaenodera* 属有2种: 模式种 *P. cristata* Yamaguti, 1965 采于夏威夷, 宿主为 *Canger marginatus*; 在我国海南岛发现1种¹⁾, 为 *P. alectis* Shen, 1986, 宿主为 *Alectis indica*。本种与它们的区别是: 虫体大于前者, 而小于后者, 贮精囊距卵巢远, 卵巢与睾丸相接排列, 卵黄腺起始于体 $1/2$ 处, 卵子小。

1978年6月作者曾在天津市东沽采得本种吸虫, 宿主也是黄姑鱼, 当时因标本只1个, 且有些部位观察不清, 未能定种, 现经与东海标本对照, 确定为黄姑鱼伪刺吸虫。可以说本种是以黄姑鱼为主宿主的专性吸虫。

半尾科 Hemiuridae (Looss, 1899) Luhe, 1901

2. 黄鱼指腺吸虫(新种) *Lecithochirium pseudosciaenae* sp. nov. (图2)

宿主 小黄鱼 *Pseudosciaena polyactis* Bleeker。

寄生部位 胃。

采集地点、日期 浙江宁波, 1982年4月20日。

感染强度 剖检11尾鱼, 在1尾体内获得虫2个。

描述 (根据2个标本) 虫体小, 窄长如梭形, 尾部短, 常缩入正体内。体全长 $2.244-2.652$ 。腹吸盘后缘体宽为 $0.442-0.493$ 。正体长 $2.074-2.193$, 尾长 $0.170-0.459$ 。

1) 申纪伟, 1986。海南岛海鱼寄生复殖吸虫。(将出版)

口吸盘在体亚前端腹面, 椭圆形, $0.136-0.153 \times 0.102$ 。有口前叶, 长 0.009 。腹吸盘大, 圆形, 直径 $0.272-0.306$, 位于正体前 $1/2$ 中间。口、腹吸盘比为 $1:2.1-2.6$ 。

咽小, 椭圆形, $0.051 \times 0.060-0.085$ 。食道短, 长 $0.034-0.051$ 。两肠管向体后伸, 不进入尾部, 终止于正体末缘。

两睾斜列, 位于体中间处, 近圆形, 前睾 $0.153-0.204 \times 0.153$, 后睾 $0.153-0.170 \times 0.153$ 。贮精囊似长茄形, 无缢缩, 0.187×0.085 , 在腹吸盘前缘。前列腺短, 长 $0.068-0.084$, 前接两性管, 两性管为 $0.051-0.068 \times 0.034$, 位于肠叉附近。生殖孔开口于食道处。

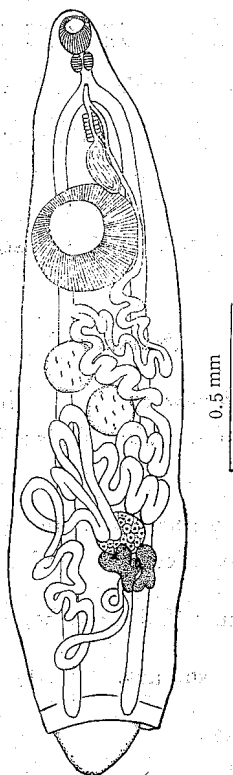


图2 黄鱼指腺吸虫(新种) *Lecithochirium pseudosciaenae* sp. nov.

卵巢圆形, 直径 $0.119-0.136$, 在正体后 $1/2$ 中部。卵黄腺肥厚, 左侧 3 枚, 右侧 4 枚, 紧接在卵巢下面, 范围为 $0.136-0.204 \times 0.187-0.221$ 。子宫发达, 起始先下行, 到正体近后缘即折向上, 在卵巢和睾丸间形成若干盘曲, 上行沿体右侧越过腹吸盘, 通于两性管。子宫内卵子密集, 为长椭圆形, $21-24 \times 9-12$ 。

排泄管 Y 形, 在腹吸盘后缘分出两臂, 于口吸盘后相连。

讨论 本种形态与 *L. scomberomori* Wang, 1982 及 *L. texanum* (Chandler, 1941) 极为相似, 但 *L. scomberomori* 体较小而宽, 为 $1.44-1.92 \times 0.416-0.518$; 口腹吸盘比为 $1:2.7$; 卵子大, $24-28 \times 13-14$ 。 *L. texanum* 体较大, 为 $3.25-3.60 \times 0.5$;

口腹吸盘比为 1:3.3; 卵子小, $18 \times 11-12$ 。

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DIGENETIC TREMATODES OF FISHES FROM THE EAST CHINA SEA V. TWO NEW PARASITIC TREMATODES FROM SCIAENOID FISHES*

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with two new species of digenetic trematodes collected from sciaenoid fishes, belonging separately to Acanthocolpidae Luhe, 1909 and Hemiuridae (Looss, 1899) Luhe, 1901.

Excepting ova in micron, all the measurements are in millimeter. The type specimens are deposited at the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

Acanthocolpidae Luhe, 1909

1. *Pseudacaenodera nibeae* sp. nov. (fig. 1)

Host: *Nibea albiflora* (Richardson).

Location: intestine.

Locality: Shima, Fujian Province.

Date: April 7, 1982.

Infection: 1 and 3 specimens from 2 of 11 hosts.

Description (based on 3 specimens) Body slender, filiform, spined in neck region. Body 3.995—7.922 long, 0.136—0.357 wide at neck, 0.323—1.071 wide in anterior of acetabulum. 0.306—0.578 wide in posterior of acetabulum. Oral sucker terminal, elliptical 0.136—0.326 $\times$ 0.119—0.238. Acetabulum rounded, 0.255—0.408 in diameter, situated at posterior part of anterior half of body, distance between oral sucker and acetabulum 0.925—2.212.

Pre-pharynx very long 0.425—1.139 $\times$ 0.051—0.068, pharynx developed pear-shaped, 0.204—

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0.357×0.153—0.204. Esophagus short 0.136—0.204×0.051—0.102. Both ceca opening outside at posterior extremity.

Testes elliptical, tandem in posterior third of body, anterior testis 0.408—0.476×0.204—0.272, posterior testis 0.289—0.646×0.187—0.425. Cirrus pouch elongated claviform 0.952—0.969×0.119—0.204, containing seminal vesicle 0.374—0.561×0.083—0.088. Pars prostaica 0.357—0.374 long. Hermaphroditic duct. 0.136—0.204×0.034—0.064, in front of acetabulum, anterior opening is genital pore.

Ovary elliptical, 0.153—0.272×0.170—0.204, situated quite near the anterior testis. Vitelline follicles begin at half of body. Uterus winding between ovary and acetabulum. Eggs large, 63—72×27—30.

Excretory vesicle tubular, reaching to ovary.

Discussion: The genus of *Pseudacaenodera* have recorded two species: *P. cristata* Yamaguti, 1965 and *P. alectis* Shen, 1990. This species differs from them in the body being larger than the *P. cristata* and smaller than *P. alectis*, the seminal vesicle being far from the ovary, testes tandem with ovary being arranged in a row, the vitellaria begin at middle of body and the eggs being smaller.

Hemiuridae (Looss, 1899) Luhe, 1901

2. *Lecithochirium pseudosciaenae* sp. nov. (fig. 2)

Host: *Pseudosciaena polyactis* Bleeker

Location: stomach.

Locality: Ningbo, Zhejiang Province.

Date: April 20, 1982.

Infection: 2 specimens from 1 of 11 hosts.

Description (based on 2 specimens) Body small, shuttle shaped, 2.244—2.562 long, 0.442—0.493 wide at the level posterior end of acetabulum. Body proper 2.074—2.193 long, tail 0.170—0.459 long. Oral sucker subterminal, elliptical, 0.136—0.153×0.102. Pre-oral lobe 0.009 long. Acetabulum rounded, 0.272—0.306 in diameter, at anterior part of half proper body. Sucker ratio 1:2.1—2.6.

Pharynx small, 0.051×0.060—0.085, esophagus short 0.034—0.051 long. Ceca terminating at posterior end of body proper.

Testes oblique situated in the middle of body, anterior testis 0.153—0.204×0.153, posterior testis 0.153—0.170×0.153. Seminal vesicle eggplant-shaped, 0.187×0.085 in front of acetabulum. Pars prostatica 0.068—0.084 long. Hermaphroditic duct 0.051—0.068×0.034, stands near intestinal bifurcation. Genital pore opening to esophagus.

Ovary rounded, 0.119—0.136 in diameter, situated at posterior part of body proper. Vitellaria plump, three on the left, four on the right, with an overall measurement of 0.136—0.204×0.187—0.221. Uterus not extending into tail. Eggs elliptical, 21—24×9—12.

Excretory vesicle Y-shaped, arms united to posterior end of oral sucker.

Discussion This species resembles *L. scomberomori* Wang, 1982 and *L. texanum* (Chan-

dlar, 1942) but the *L. scomberomori* differs from the new species in body being smaller ($1.44-1.92 \times 0.416-0.518$), the sucker ratio being 1:2.7, the size of ova being larger ($24-28 \times 13-14$); and the *L. texanum* differs from the new species in body being larger ($3.25-3.60 \times 0.5$), the sucker ratio being 1:3.3, the eggs being smaller ($18 \times 11-12$).