

转体科吸虫一新属、新种*

申 纪 伟

(中国科学院海洋研究所)

Manter (1961) 从斐济的鳐鱼 (*Hemiramphus* sp.) 肠道内采到一种吸虫, 以不具口腹吸盘, 睾丸单个, 虫体呈横向延长等特征建立了新属转体吸虫属 *Treptodemus*, 放在二囊科 *Bivesiculides* 内。Yamaguti (1971) 将该属提升为转体科 *Treptodemidae*, 含 1 属, 并以 *Treptodemus latus* Manter, 1961 为该科的代表。作者在整理鉴定 1992 年采自海南省鳐鱼吸虫标本时发现一种吸虫, 按其特征应归于转体科, 但体形与其内部各器官的形状、位置等均与该属差异很大, 故建新属, 记述如下。转体科吸虫在我国尚属首次报道。

虫体测量均为 mm, 卵子为 μm 。模式标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。

拟转体属 (新属) *Treptodemoides* gen. nov.

虫体桃形, 无口腹吸盘。口在体前中间。具咽, 食道短。肠管弧形内弯。睾丸单个, 近长方形, 靠近左肠管。阴茎囊发达, 在体中间, 内含有贮精囊与前列腺。生殖孔开口在肠叉后面。卵巢靠近右肠管, 与睾丸相对。受精囊在卵巢后面。子宫盘曲在睾丸与卵巢间。卵黄腺滤泡在肠管周围。卵子中等大, 数目不多。排泄管 V 形, 两支(臂)达卵巢后缘水平。寄生在海产硬骨鱼类的肠道。

模式种 新盈拟转体吸虫 *Treptodemoides xinyingensis*。

新盈拟转体吸虫 (新种) *Treptodemoides xinyingensis* sp. nov.

模式标本 正模 1445-2-1; 副模 1445-2-2。

宿主 斑鳐 *Hemiramphus far*。

寄生部位 肠。

描述 虫体小, 呈桃形, 体表光滑, 生活时虫体显黄色。体长 1.054—1.122, 体中间水平处宽 1.020—1.139。既无口吸盘也无腹吸盘。

口在体顶端, 下为咽, 圆形, 直径 0.085—0.102。食道短, 长度为 0.068—0.085。两肠管呈弧形, 伸向体后, 止于近体末缘。

睾丸 1 个, 近似长方形, $0.544-0.578 \times 0.136-0.187$, 位于体中部, 靠近左侧肠管。阴茎囊在体中央, 大小为 $0.255-0.272 \times 0.119-0.187$, 内含有贮精囊, $0.153-0.255 \times$

* 中国科学院海洋研究所调查研究报告第 2413 号。

收稿日期: 1994 年 3 月 6 日。



图1 新盈拟转体吸虫腹面图

0.068—0.102,其前为前列腺部。生殖孔开口在肠叉之后。

卵巢近椭圆形, $0.119—0.153 \times 0.170—0.204$,在体中部,靠近右肠管。受精囊位于卵巢后, $0.102—0.187 \times 0.153—0.170$ 。在卵巢与受精囊间可清楚看到梅氏腺 Mehli's gland。卵黄腺滤泡形状不规则,自咽后起,沿体两侧向后,止于肠管末。子宫主要盘曲在睾丸与卵巢间的体中央处。卵子中等大,壳厚,椭圆形, $54—69 \times 36—45$ 。

排泄管V形,两支(臂)向前伸可达卵巢后缘水平。

讨论 海南标本以不具口腹吸盘、睾丸单个、阴茎囊大及没有外贮精囊等特征应归于转体科,可是海南标本有许多特征与该科种类有异,并且该科只有1属——转体属 *Treptodemus* Manter, 1961。由表1可看出海南标本与该属特征的区别:

表1 海南标本与转体属的特征区别

转体属特征	海南标本特征
1.体横向延长呈椭圆形	1.体呈桃形
2.睾丸亚圆形	2.睾丸近长方形
3.阴茎囊与睾丸相对排列	3.阴茎囊在肠叉后近体中间
4.卵巢位于体中间偏右,部分在肠叉背部	4.卵巢靠近右肠管
5.生殖孔在体中线右侧,卵巢下面	5.生殖孔在体中线处,肠叉后面

鉴于以上,作者另建新属——拟转体属 *Treptodemoides* gen. nov., 模式标本采于海南省新盈,故称新盈拟转体吸虫 *Treptodemoides xinyingensis* gen. et sp. nov.

参 考 文 献

申纪伟,1990,海南岛海鱼寄生复殖吸虫,科学出版社,1—228。

- Manter, 1961, Studies on Digenetic Trematodes of Fiji I. families Haplospilichnidae, Biversiculidae, and Hemiuridae, *Proc. Helminth. Soc. Wash.*, 28(1):67—74.
- Yamaguti, 1971, Synopsis of trematodes of vertebrates Vol. I. Keigaku Publ. Co. Toyko Japan., 109—110.

NOTES ON A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF TREPTODEMIDAE (Trematoda: Digenea)*

Shen Jiwei

(Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

This paper presents a new genus and species of the family Treptodemidae collected from Hainan Province.

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

Treptodemoides gen. nov.

Generic diagnosis: Treptodemidae. Body small, transversely elongated, peach-shaped. Oral sucker and acetabulum lacking. Mouth at midanterior part, pharynx present, esophagus short, ceca curved inward. Testes single, near rectangle close to left ceca. Cirrus sac developed in middle of body. Containing seminal vesicle and prostatic. Genital pore just posterior to intestinal bifurcation. Ovary near right ceca, opposite testis. Receptaculum seminis just posterior to ovary. Vitelline follicles distributed around ceca. Uterus winding between ovary and testis. Eggs medium size, thick shelled, not numerous. Excretory V-shaped two arms extending to posterior end of ovary. Intestinal parasites of marine teleosts.

Type species: *Treptodemoides xinyingensis*

Treptodemoides xinyingensis gen. et sp. nov. (fig. 1)

Type species: Holo type 1445-2-1; Para type 1445-2-2

Host: *Hemiramphus far*

Location: intestine

Locality: Xin Ying, Hainan Province

Date: April 8 1992

Infection: 3 specimens from 1 of the 12 hosts

Description: Body small peach-shaped, without spines. 1.054—1.122 long, 1.020—1.139 wide, with neither oral sucker nor acetabulum.

Mouth at terminal of body, pharynx round 0.085—0.102 in diameter, esophagus 0.068—0.085 long. Ceca curve terminating near posterior extremity.

Testis single, near rectangle, $0.544\text{—}0.578 \times 0.136\text{—}0.187$, in middle of body, close to left ceca. Cirrus sac $0.255\text{—}0.272 \times 0.119\text{—}0.187$ at posterior end of intestinal bifurcation containing seminal vesicle and pars prostatica. Seminal vesicle $0.153\text{—}0.255 \times 0.068\text{—}0.102$. Genital pore opening at posterior of intestinal bifurcation.

* Contribution No. 2413 from Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Ovary near elliptical $0.119-0.153 \times 0.170-0.204$, located near mid-body slightly to right ceca. Receptaculum seminis at posterior side to ovary, $0.102-0.187 \times 0.153-0.170$. Mehli's gland is between ovary and receptaculum seminis. Vitelline follicles irregularly shaped, on each side of body extending from pharynx posteriorly to level of posterior end at ceca. Uterus coiled in middle body, winding between ovary and testis. Eggs $54-69 \times 36-45$.

Excretory vesicle V-shaped arms extending to posterior end of ovary.

Discussion: The Hainan species lack both oral sucker and acetabulum, testes single, cirrus sac large, external seminal vesicle absent. It belongs to the family Trepodemidae Yamaguti, 1971, which has only one genus—*Treptodemus* Manter, 1961, from which the Hainan species differs distinctly in the aspects listed in the following table:

<i>Treptodemus</i>	Hainan species
1. body transversely elongated	1. body peach-shaped
2. testis sub-round	2. testis near rectangle
3. cirrus sac opposite testis	3. cirrus sac behind intestinal bifurcation, located near midbody
4. ovary at middle of body, slightly to right, partially overlapping dorsally the intestinal bifurcation	4. ovary near right ceca
5. genital pore at right side of middle line behind the ovary	5. genital pore at middle line behind the intestinal bifurcation

Therefore a new genus *Treptodemoides* gen. nov. is erected here. The new species name *T. xinyingensis* is for the locality.