

三叶寡腺吸虫(半尾科)新属、新种的描述*

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作者整理 1964 年在海南岛沿海采集的吸虫标本时,发现一种半尾科 Hemiuridae 寡腺亚科吸虫的新种,其体形及内部器官与该科已知各属特征迥异,应建立新属,现记述如下:

所有测量一律为毫米,卵子为微米。模式标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。

寡腺属(新属) *Oligolecithoides* gen. nov.

属的特征 虫体中等大、蝌蚪状,不具尾。口吸盘在体近前端,有发达的口前叶。腹吸盘大,在身体正中间。咽小呈球状。食道长。肠管在前体膨大成结。睾丸一对,位于腹吸盘后缘,左右对称排列。贮精囊长,前列腺发达。两性管外面有囊,位于口腹吸盘之间,前面开口为生殖孔。卵巢在睾丸后面的两肠管间。有受精囊。卵黄腺由三个叶状滤泡组成。子宫可伸过卵黄腺后。排泄管两臂在体前不相连。寄生在海产鱼类的肠中。

模式种 三叶寡腺吸虫(新种) *Oligolecithoides trilobatus* sp. nov.

三叶寡腺吸虫(新属、新种) *Oligolecithoides trilobatus* gen. et sp. nov.

模式标本 正模: 457-2-2; 副模: 457-2-1

宿主 长吻裸胸鲷 *Caranx* (*Citula*) *chrysophrys* Cuvier et Valenciennes

寄生部位 肠

采集地点和日期 广东省海南岛崖县; 1964年5月3日。

感染强度 检查5尾鱼,只在1尾体内找到两个虫。

描述 虫体形似蝌蚪,生活时粉红色。体长 5.561—6.563,腹吸盘前体宽为 2.154—2.538,腹吸盘后体宽为 1.035—1.102。口前叶大而明显, $0.099-0.117 \times 0.408-0.476$ 。口吸盘椭圆形, $0.501-0.635 \times 0.585-0.668$,位于身体亚前端腹面。腹吸盘大、近圆形,直径 0.912—1.035,位于身体正中间,距体前缘 2.422—2.656,距体后缘 2.255—2.789。

咽小呈球形,直径 0.167—0.251。食道直, 0.334×0.034 。肠管自肠叉分出后,在腹吸盘前膨大成结,在腹吸盘后较直,肠管距体末 0.217—0.267。

睾丸一对呈椭圆形,左右对称,位于腹吸盘之后,距腹吸盘 0.117—0.217。左辜 $0.234-0.251 \times 0.301-0.334$; 右辜 $0.234-0.247 \times 0.297-0.334$ 。贮精囊长 1.102—1.234,有波浪状弯曲,前接前列腺。前列腺长 0.418—0.451,周围有前列腺细胞。两性囊杯形, 0.204

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业师顾昌栋教授生前对工作给予热情指导,又蒙刘瑞玉教授详细审改全文,在此一并致谢。

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— 0.217×0.167 — 0.200 ，位于两吸盘之间，前面开口为生殖孔。

卵巢椭圆形， 0.184 — 0.217×0.267 — 0.284 ，在睾丸之后，距腹吸盘 0.503 — 0.534 。受精囊长卵形， 0.150 — 0.187×0.102 — 0.117 ，在卵巢左侧，部分为卵巢所遮。子宫起始沿右体侧下行，到肠管末缘水平又折向上，沿体左侧盘曲，越过卵黄腺，在右睾丸下盘绕，又在左睾丸下迂迴，沿左睾丸内侧经腹吸盘通到两性囊。卵黄腺为三个叶状滤泡组成，鼎足排列，在卵巢下面，每叶大小为 0.200 — 0.284×0.200 — 0.251 。卵子深黄色， 18 — 24×9 — 12 。

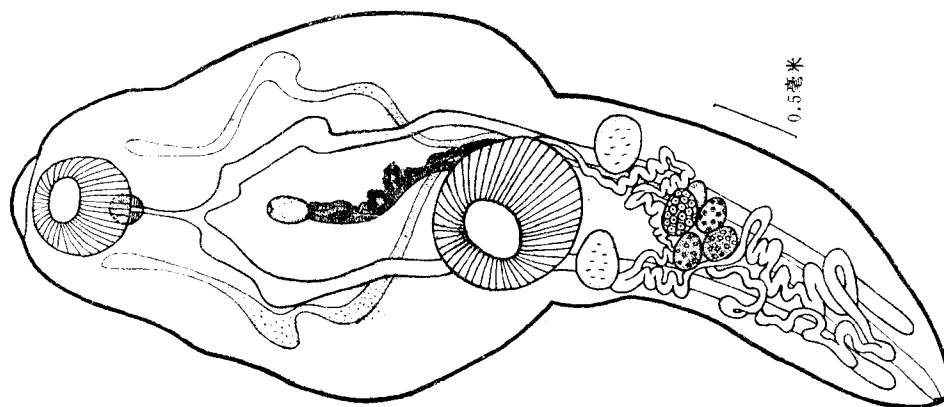


图 1 三叶寡腺吸虫(新属、新种)
Oligolecithoides trilobatus gen. et sp. nov.
(腹面图)

排泄管为 Y 形，在腹吸盘前缘水平分出两臂向前伸，在口吸盘后不相连，排泄孔开口于体后缘。

讨论 海南标本体形和器官排列与 *Hysterolecithoides* Yamaguti, 1934 属相近，但该属(1)体形近似梭形或椭圆，只在腹吸盘处稍膨大；(2)食道短，肠管在腹吸盘前不膨大成结；(3)卵黄腺为 7 叶；(4)有口前叶但不发达；(5)两性囊特大与海南标本不同，因此海南标本应另建新属。以其卵黄腺少订名为寡腺属 *Oligolecithoides* gen. nov. 其模式种因卵黄腺仅 3 叶，称为三叶寡腺吸虫(新种) *Oligolecithoides trilobatus* sp. nov.。

参 考 文 献

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ON *OLIGOLECITHOIDES TRILOBATUS* (HEMIURIDAE,
TREMATODE) GEN. ET SP. NOV. FROM CHINA*

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ABSTRACT

In this paper a new genus and new species of the trematode belonging to family Hemiuridae Luhe, 1901 is described.

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

Oligolecithoides gen. nov.

Diagnosis Hemiuridae, Hysterolecithinae. Body of medium size. Tadpole-shaped, without tail. Oral sucker subterminal, with developed preoral lip. Acetabulum large, in middle of body. Pharynx globular, esophagus long. Ceca expanded at the anterior part and forming nodes. Testes symmetrical, postacetabulum. Vesicula seminalis long, pars prostatica developed. Ductus hermaphroditicus enclosed in muscular pouch. Genital pore anterior to the pouch. Ovary posttesticular. Receptaculum seminis present. Vitellaria consisting of three follicular lobes. Uterus extended further backward than vitellaria. Arms of excretory vesicles not united anteriorly. Intestinal parasites of marine fishes.

Type species *Oligolecithoides trilobatus* sp. nov.

Oligolecithoides trilobatus Gen. et sp. nov.

Type species Holotype: 457-2-2; paratype: 457-2-1.

Host *Caranx* (Citula) *chrysophrys* Cuvier et Valenciennes.

Location intestine.

Locality Sanya, Hainan Island, Guangdong Province.

Date May 3, 1964.

Infection 2 specimens from 1 of the 5 hosts.

Description Body tadpole-shaped 5.561—6.563 long, 2.154—2.538 wide at the anterior of acetabulum; 1.035—1.102 wide at the posterior of acetabulum. The preoral lip large, $0.099\text{—}0.117 \times 0.408\text{—}0.476$. Oral sucker ellipsoid subterminal, $0.501\text{—}0.635 \times 0.585\text{—}0.668$ in size. Acetabulum large, $0.912\text{—}1.035$ in diameter, situated at the middle of body. Pharynx small, globular, $0.167\text{—}0.251$ in diameter; esophagus strai-

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ght, 0.334×0.034 . Ceca expanded at the anterior part and forming nodes. Testes symmetrical, ellipsoid, posterior to acetabulum; left testis $0.234-0.251 \times 0.301-0.334$, right testis $0.234-0.247 \times 0.297-0.334$. Vesicula seminalis winding, $1.102-1.234$ long, the pars prostatica $0.418-0.451$ long, surrounded by well developed prostate cells. The hermaphroditic duct cup-shaped, $0.204-0.217 \times 0.167-0.200$. Genital pore opened at midway between two suckers. Ovary ellipsoid, $0.184-0.217 \times 0.267-0.284$, lies near the posterior testes. The oval receptaculum seminis, $0.150-0.187 \times 0.102-0.117$, lies of the left behind ovary. The uterus extends posteriorly along the right side of body, then turns anteriorly to the left side across the vitellaria and ovary, passing between testes to hermaphroditic duct. The vitellaria consisting of three follicles, massed together immediately posterior to ovary, follicles $0.200-0.284 \times 0.200-0.251$ in size. The eggs yellowish, $18-24 \times 9-12$.

Excretory vesicles Y-shaped, arms terminated on each side of postero-lateral margin of oral sucker.

Discussion This new genus seems to be related to the genus *Hysterolectithoides* Yamaguti (1934) but the latter genus differs distinctly from the new genus in the following:

1. The body is shuttle-shaped or cylindrical.
2. The esophagus is short and the ceca is not expanded at the anterior part forming nodes.
3. The vitellaria consists of seven follicles.
4. Preoral lip is present but not well developed.
5. The hermaphroditic duct is very large.

In view of the above differences the present new species may not be included in the genus *Hysterolectithoides*, therefore a new genus—*Oligolectithoides* gen. nov. is erected here.