OTODISTOMUM CESTOIDES (VAN BENEDEN, 1871) FROM TWO SPECIES OF SKATES TAKEN IN CHILEAN WATERS

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Otodistomum cestoides (van Beneden, 1871) (Azygiidae: Digenea) is reported for the first time from Psammobatis scobina and Raja flavirostris. The skates were caught off the coast of San Antonio, Chile.

Key words: Otodistomum cestoides - Psammobatis scobina - Raja flavirostris - Chile

During a study of the metazoan parasites of chondrichthyans from Chile two specimens of Otodistomum cestoides (van Beneden, 1871) were recovered from a single Psammobatis scobina that was necropsied, and one specimen from a Raja flavirostris (three examined). Both findings constitute new host records.

Description: (Based on three specimens, two whole, one sectioned: all measurements in microns unless otherwise stated). Creamy-white aspinose worms, 17.3-18.0mm long, 2.8-3.8mm wide. Oval in transverse section being up to 2mm thick dorsoventrally in region of ventral sucker. Oral sucker subterminal, 889-969 x 969-1163, while the ventral sucker was 1379-1744 in diameter. No prepharynx, with the pharynx being 376-456 x 353-462. Oesophagus short, ceca wide undulating and almost reaching posterior end of body. Genital pore median, ventral, lying just to posterior of pharynx. "Prostatic sac" large, oval, thin-walled, located between pharynx and ventral sucker, 1060-1322 x 638-798, containing a seminal vesicle 524-821 x 228-239. Ovary pyriform 376-570 x 627-730. Testes tandem, globular to pyriform, just posterior to the ovary: anterior testis 627-684 x 741-912, posterior testis 741-798 x 741-1037. Uterus much-coiled and extending from the anterior of the ovary to the posterior of the ventral sucker.

Vitelline follicles small round to oval bodies, 80-137 (109) diameter, extending from a point 23-30 percent of the total body length from the anterior end to within 12 percent of the posterior end. The eggs measured $70-90 \times 40-60 (80 \pm 4.3 \times 53 \pm 4.9)$. The egg shell (30 measured: 3.0 - 5.3 thick; 4.1 ± 0.5) appeared to be composed of three layers with the inner one $(0.5 - 2.0 \pm 0.4)$ being either brown, or shiny and highly refractile (84 percent, 16 percent respectively). The eggs have an operculum that has a somewhat thinner wall than the rest of the egg $(3.0 - 3.8; 3.4 \pm 0.4)$.

Specimens deposited: U.S. National Parasite Collection, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland, 20705. USNM Helm. Coll. Nos. 79099 — 79100.

Taxonomic comments: Yamaguti (1971) listed six species in the genus Otodistomum Stafford, 1904, including O. veliporum (Creplin, 1837) as the type species. The taxonomy of this genus and particularly that of O. veliporum (in which three subspecies are recognized) and O. cestoides (van Beneden, 1871) is very confused. Brinkmann (1975) recognizes only O. veliporum relegating all other species to synonymy, while Gibson (1976a; b) presents evidence for the existence of O. veliporum and O. cestoides as distinct species. The present work confirms the species characteristics of O. cestoides outlined by Gibson (1976a; b), i.e. egg size, eggshell thickness, and extent of vitelline follicles.

RESUMO

Otodistomum cestoides (van Beneden, 1871) é encontrado pela primeira vez em Psammo-batis scobina e Raja flavirostris. As raias foram apanhadas ao longo da costa do Chile.

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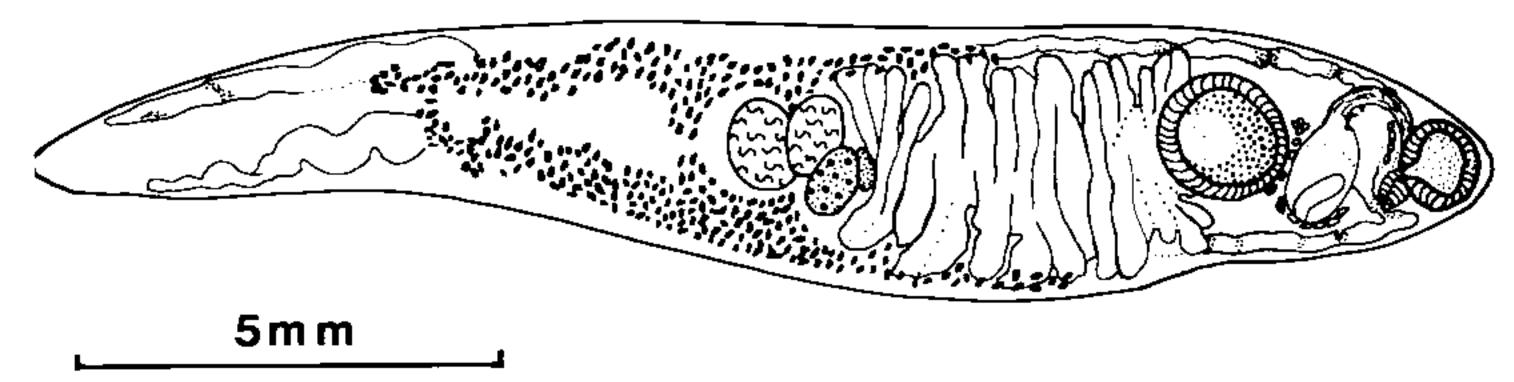


Fig. 1: Otodistomum cestoides (van Beneden, 1871) from Raja flavirostris taken in Chile.

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