

REDESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE-MATERIAL OF *CREPTOTREMA CREPTOTREMA* TRAVASSOS, ARTIGAS & PEREIRA, 1928 (DIGENEA, ALLOCREADIIDAE)

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Creptotrema creptotrema Travassos, Artigas & Pereira, 1928, a digenetic trematode parasite of *Leporinus elongatus*, is redescribed from the type-material with additional morphological data and original figures.

Creptotrema creptotrema was described in 1928 from *Leporinus elongatus* in the family Allocreadiidae. Manter (1962) transferred it to the family Lepocreadiidae, subfamily Homalometrinae, considering the reference in the original description of a spinous tegument and the probable absence of a cirrus sac, which was not well described or figured. Manter also suggested that *Creptotrema funduli* Mueller, 1934 and *C. muelleri* Coil & Kuntz, 1960 did not belong in the genus *Creptotrema*, leaving *C. creptotrema* the only member.

In 1965, Skrjabin & Koval created the subfamily Creptotrematinae in the family Bunoderidae, to the genus *Creptotrema* Travassos, Artigas & Pereira, 1928 and *Creptotrematina* Yamaguti, 1954. Yamaguti (1971) did not agree and placed these genera in Megalagoninae Yamaguti, 1958, Lepocreadiidae, because of the presence of similar head lobes and close resemblance in general anatomy.

In 1976 Brooks described a new species *Creptotrema lynchi* from *Bufo marinus* and retained the genus in the Allocreadiidae, considering that a cirrus sac had been referred in the original description although not well described, and that subsequent reports of *C. creptotrema* have not mentioned tegumental spines.

In the present paper we redescribe the type-material, collected by Travassos and Pereira, in order to elucidate these questions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material was deposited in the Helminthological Collection of the "Instituto Oswaldo Cruz (Rio de Janeiro)" preserved in balsam (no. 6.086 with four specimens, no. 6.087 with two, no. 6.088 with one and 6.089 with thirty-two specimens), and in Railliet and Henry's fluid (no. 5.970 with about fifty specimens). Travassos did not choose the type and considered all the material as cotypes.

Some of the unmounted worms were stained in alcoholic-cloridric carmine, dehydrated in EtOH, cleared in Faya's creosote and mounted in Canada balsam. Means are given in brackets after the measurements range. Figures were drawn with the aid of a drawing tube.

RESULTS

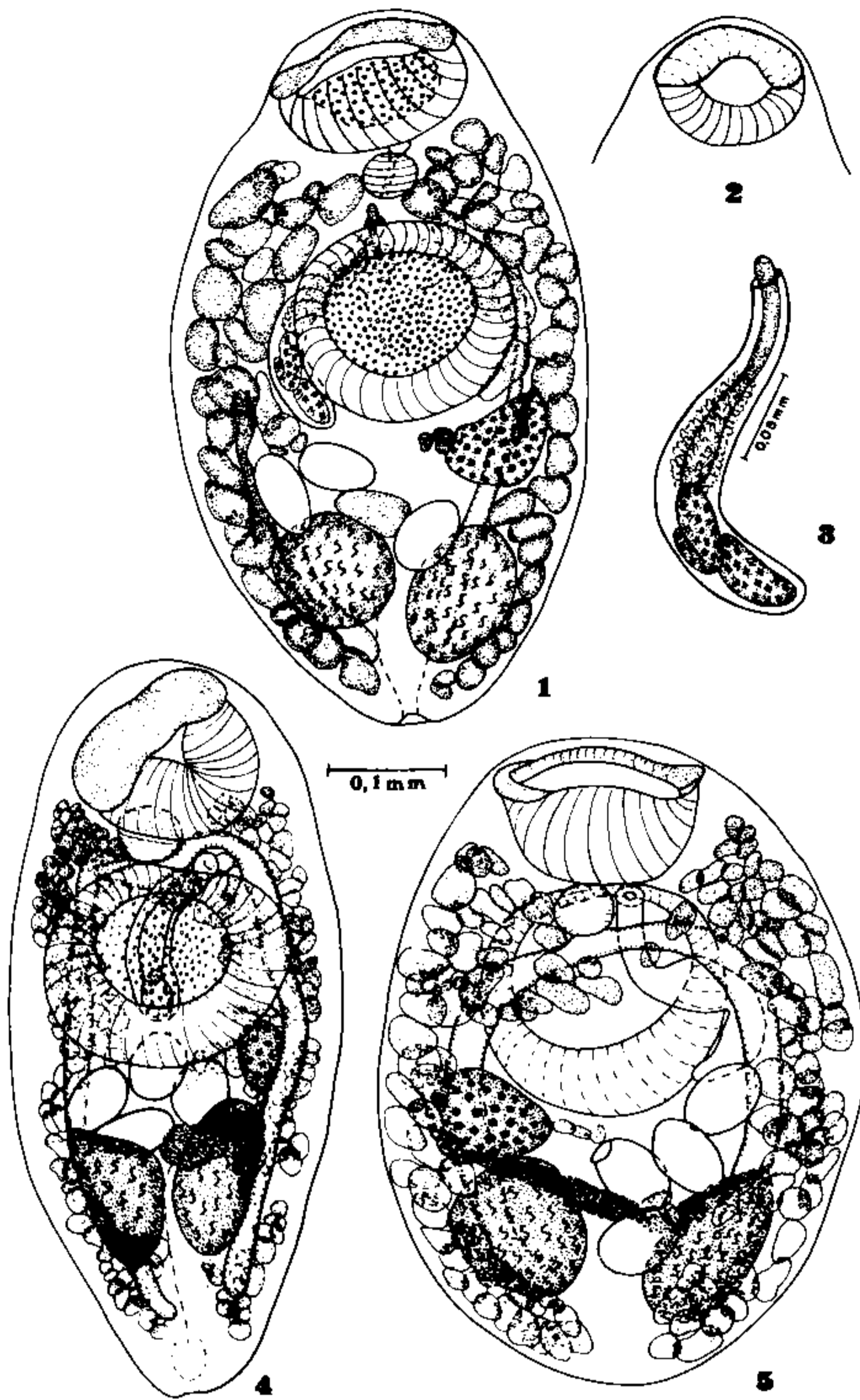
Creptotrema creptotrema Travassos, Artigas & Pereira, 1928 (Figs. 1-5).

Description based on eight specimens: Body small, round to elongate, 0.466 to 0.622 mm (0.562 mm) long by 0.240 to 0.390 mm (0.293 mm) largest wide, at midbody. Tegument without spines. In the depth of the suckers the tegument may present a papillous or rugose aspect (which could be confused by Travassos et al. as spinous). Oral sucker subterminal 0.100 to 0.132 mm (0.119 mm) long by 0.126 to 0.172 mm (0.145 mm) wide, with anterior horseshoe shaped flaps (Fig. 2), which depending on the position adopted by the worm in the moment of fixation, may present different aspects (Figs. 1, 4 and 5). Acetabulum larger than oral sucker, 0.156 to 0.198 mm (0.173 mm) long by 0.156 to 0.210 mm (0.183 mm) wide. Sucker ratio: 1:1.3-1.4. Prepharynx short; pharynx 0.036 to 0.060 mm (0.047 mm) long by 0.038 to 0.072 mm (0.053 mm) wide.

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Figs. 1-5: *Creptotrema creptotrema* Travassos, Artigas & Pereira, 1928. Original figures. 1: total, ventral view, I.O.C. Helm. Coll. no. 32.110 c; 2: oral sucker with horseshoe shaped flap, no. 6.088; 3: cirrus sac, no. 32.110 c; 4: total, ventral view, no. 32.110 a; 5: total, dorsal view, no. 32.110 d.

Ceca extending near posterior end of body. Genital pore median, pre-acetabular, in the pharyngeal or bifurcal zone. Cirrus sac 0.132 to 0.204 mm (0.161 mm) long by 0.036 to 0.042 mm (0.037 mm) wide; bipartite seminal vesicle, pars prostatica and eversible cirrus present (Fig. 3). Testes in posterior third of body, oval to elongate, symmetrical to slightly oblique; left testis 0.072 to 0.120 mm (0.104 mm) long by 0.048 to 0.105 mm (0.070 mm) wide; right testis 0.072 to 0.132 mm (0.096 mm) long by 0.048 to 0.092 mm (0.067 mm) wide. Ovary posterolateral to acetabulum, pretesticular, 0.048 to 0.084 mm (0.073 mm) long by 0.036 to 0.066 mm (0.055 mm) wide. Vitellaria follicular, extracecal, cecal and intercecal, with large follicles extending from level of oral sucker to posterior end of body. Uterus with two to five large eggs. The eggs measure 0.060 to 0.072 mm (0.066 mm) long by 0.038 to 0.050 mm (0.044 mm) wide. Excretory pore terminal, excretory vesicle I shaped, may extend to anterior margin of testes.

Host – *Leporinus elongatus* Cuv. & Val. (Anostomidae), piapara.

Location – intestine.

Locality – Emas, Pirassununga, São Paulo, Brazil.

Material deposited in the Helminthological Collection of the “Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro”, no. 5.970, 6.086-6.089, 32.110.

With the demonstrated presence of a cirrus sac and absence of spinous tegument in *C. creptotrema*, Brooks' opinion (1970) is confirmed and the genus *Creptotrema* should be retained in the family Allocreadiidae.

RESUMO

Creptotrema creptotrema Travassos, Artigas & Pereira, 1928, trematódeo digenético parasito de *Leporinus elongatus*, é redescrito do material tipo com novos dados morfológicos e figuras originais.

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