

## 海马体上的复殖吸虫两新种\*

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斑海马 *Hippocampus trimaculatus* Leach 属海龙科 Syngnathidae, 分布于南海中国近海以及新加坡、东印度群岛等沿岸海区, 其体可入药。关于斑海马的吸虫迄今尚无人报道。1969年曾从解剖的2尾斑海马中, 找到3种吸虫, 经鉴定发现其中有2新种, 第3种髯鲷孔腹吸虫 *Opegaster tamori* Yamaguti, 1938 为中国近海的新记录, 分隶于2科, 兹记述于后。

文中标本测量一律用毫米, 卵子为微米。模式标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。

### 牛首科 Bucephalidae Poche, 1907

海马棘吻吸虫(新种) *Telorchynchus hippocampi* sp. nov. (图1)

宿主 斑海马 *Hippocampus trimaculatus* Leach;

寄生部位 肠;

采集地点 广东省碣石;

感染强度 解剖2尾鱼, 只在1尾鱼体内找到1个虫体。

描述 虫体似棒状, 体外无细刺, 体长为2.788, 体中间宽0.493。前吸器楔形,  $0.204 \times 0.340$ , 上面围有1圈排列不整齐的细刺, 大小为  $0.033-0.036 \times 0.006$ 。

咽肌肉质  $0.102 \times 0.119$ , 位于身体近中央, 食道很短, 不能看清。肠球形, 直径0.255。

睾丸2个, 椭圆形前后重叠排列于体后半部前方。前辜  $0.289 \times 0.204$ ; 后辜  $0.238 \times 0.221$ , 两辜各通出短的输精小管, 汇合为输精管通到生殖囊。生殖囊筒状,  $0.731 \times 0.187$ ; 贮精囊在顶端, 椭圆形,  $0.136 \times 0.102$ , 向前有发达的前列腺部, 长为0.544, 外面包有发达的前列腺细胞。生殖叶为倒梨形,  $0.204 \times 0.153$ 。

卵巢球形, 直径0.170, 位于睾丸前, 有输卵管自下面通出, 汇合输卵管到成卵腔。卵黄腺滤泡呈不规则的泡状, 分

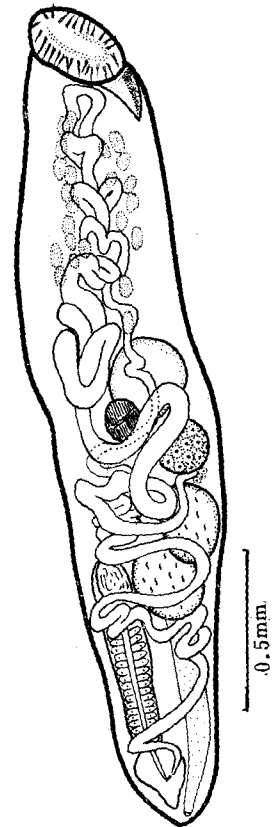


图1 海马棘吻吸虫(新种) *Telorchynchus hippocampi* sp. nov. 腹面图

\* 中国科学院海洋研究所调查研究报告第685号。

业师顾昌栋教授生前对工作给予热情指导; 又蒙刘瑞玉教授审阅全文, 并提出宝贵意见, 特此一并致谢。

本刊编辑部收到稿件日期: 1981年1月28日。

成左右排列的 2 组,左侧 10 枚,右侧 12 枚,每泡大小  $0.043-0.100 \times 0.043-0.071$ 。子宫由成卵腔通出稍下行,即上升盘绕越过肠囊向前,盘曲于卵黄腺间达前吸器后缘,折向下直至后睾形成数个盘曲,成为子宫末段,在生殖囊左侧向下通到生殖孔。卵子豆形,  $18-21 \times 12-15$ 。

排泄囊管状,向前伸为生殖腺与子宫所遮隐,末端排泄孔开口于体后缘。

**讨论** 棘吻吸虫属已记载的有 2 种: *Telorchynchus arripidis* Crowcroft, 1947 与 *T. cociellae* Gu et Shen, 1976, 本新种与后者近似,但区别是本种虫体较大,吻棘排列不整齐,数目较多,两睾前后重叠排列,子宫越过卵黄腺之前达前吸器后缘,卵子较小,且宿主不同。

### 孔肠科 Opecoelidae Ozaki, 1928

#### 海马孔腹吸虫(新种) *Opegaster hippocampi* sp. nov. (图 2)

**宿主** 斑海马 *Hippocampus trimaculatus* Leach;

**寄生部位** 肠;

**采集地点** 广东省碣石;

**感染强度** 在 2 尾鱼体内分别找到 5, 3 个虫。

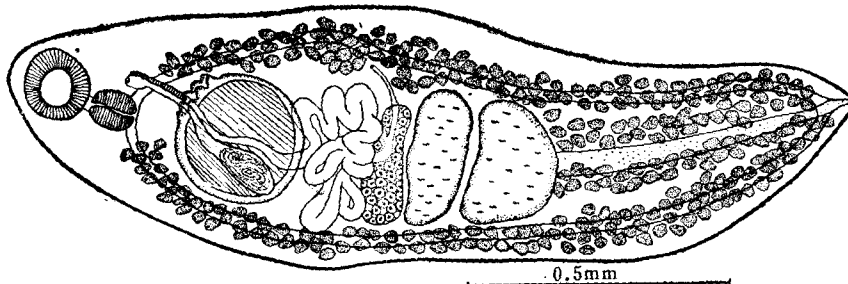


图 2 海马孔腹吸虫(新种) *Opegaster hippocampi* sp. nov.  
腹面图

**描述**(根据 8 个标本) 虫体扁长,前钝后尖,外膜光滑。体长  $0.867-1.598$ ,宽  $0.442-0.578$ 。口吸盘在近顶端,扁圆形,  $0.102-0.136 \times 0.102-0.187$ 。腹吸盘大,靠近体前,近圆形,  $0.136-0.221 \times 0.187-0.238$ ,在其上下缘各有 4 枚齿状突起。

前咽很短,咽发达,  $0.060-0.111 \times 0.060-0.085$ ,食道不明显,几近于无。肠管细,在体后缘两肠管互相连接,并开口通向体外。

睾丸 1 对,为不规则的椭圆形,前后排列,前睾  $0.068-0.119 \times 0.221-0.323$ ;后睾  $0.068-0.187 \times 0.187-0.289$ ,两睾有输精小管通出,再汇合为输精管通到贮精囊。囊为瓶状,  $0.105-0.121 \times 0.045-0.085$ ,位于腹吸盘处,常被腹吸盘所遮。前列腺细,  $0.085 \times 0.034-0.051$  通到梨形的阴茎囊。生殖开口在肠叉前,咽左侧。

卵巢扁长,  $0.051-0.102 \times 0.204-0.289$ ,在睾丸前,不具受精囊,有受精囊子宫部,劳氏管在卵巢左侧稍有弯曲。卵黄腺为泡状,起自咽后水平,沿肠管两侧向后,在后睾后面相汇合占满整个后体。子宫简单,自受精囊子宫部通出后,在卵巢与腹吸盘间形成数个盘

曲,成为子宫末段通向生殖孔。子宫内卵子数目不多约 31—63 枚,卵形,48—57×27—33。

排泄囊管状,后缘达卵巢。

**讨论** 本新种在形态与器官排列上与 *Opegaster bothi* Yamaguti, 1970 及 *O. caulipsettae* Manter, 1954 近似,区别是:(1) 体形小,内部各器官皆小,食道短,近于无;(2) 睾丸和卵巢周缘完整无缺刻;(3) 卵子小;(4) 宿主不同。

**髯鲷孔腹吸虫 *Opegaster tamori* Yamaguti, 1938**

于 2 尾斑海马中 1 尾肠内找到 2 个虫体。本种体形和器官排列与 *Opegaster tamori* Yamaguti, 1938 一致,器官大小也基本相符。*O. tamori* 采于东海,本种采自南海、我国广东省的碣石近海,地区亦接近,作者认为与其为同一种。

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## TWO NEW DIGENETIC TREMATODES FROM THE SEA HORSE — *HIPPOCAMPUS TRIMACULATUS* \*

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### ABSTRACT

This paper deals with three digenetic trematodes found in the intestine of the sea horse—*Hippocampus trimaculatus* from the South China Sea. Of these trematodes two species are considered as new and *Opegaster tamori* Yamaguti, 1938, is a new record for China.

All the measurements are in mm excepting ova in  $\mu$ . the type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

Bucephalidae Poche, 1907

*Telorhynchus hippocampi* sp. nov. (fig. 1)

**Host.** *Hippocampus trimaculatus* Leach;

**Location** intestine;

**Locality** Jieshi, Guangdong Province;

\* Contribution No. 685 from the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

**Infection** 1 specimen from 1 of 2 hosts.

**Description** Body claviform, smooth, size  $2.788 \times 0.493$ . Rhynchus cone-shaped,  $0.204 \times 0.304$ , armed with a single row of irregular spines,  $0.033 - 0.036 \times 0.006$ .

Pharynx  $0.102 \times 0.119$ , situated near center of body. Intestinal sac globe-shaped, 0.255 in diameter.

Testes overlapped, anterior testis  $0.289 \times 0.204$  posterior testis  $0.238 \times 0.221$ . Cirrus pouch  $0.731 \times 0.108$ . Internal seminal vesicle  $0.136 \times 0.102$ .

Ovary globe-shaped, 0.170 in diameter, situated before testes. Vitellaria follicle irregular, divided into two rows. 10 on the left side and 12 on the right side. Uterus looped anteriorly usually near posterior of rhynchus. Egg  $18-21 \times 12-15$ .

Excretory vesicle tubular.

**Discussion** Only 2 species of Telorhynchus have been recorded previously, namely *T. arripidis* Crowcroft, 1947 and *T. cociellae* Gu et Shen, 1976. This new species resembles *T. cociellae*, but differs from it in the body's large size; the spines of crown being numerous and irregularly arranged; the testes being overlapped in anterior and posterior; the uterus extending over vitellaria and near posterior end of phynchus; the eggs being smaller and the host is *Hippocampus trimaculatus* Leach.

#### Opcoelidae Ozaki, 1928

##### *Opegaster hippocampi* sp. nov. (fig. 2)

**Host** *Hippocampus trimaculatus* Leach;

**Location** intestine;

**Locality** Jieshi, Guangdong Province;

**Infection** 3 and 9 specimens from 2 hosts.

**Description** (based on 8 specimens) Body elongated, 0.867—1.598 0.422—0.578 wide. Oral sucker subterminal,  $0.102 - 0.136 \times 0.102 - 0.187$ . Acetabulum nearly rounded,  $0.136 - 0.221 \times 0.189 - 0.238$ , with 4 small papillae on anterior and posterior border respectively.

Prepharynx short, pharynx  $0.060 - 0.111 \times 0.060 - 0.085$ , esophagus indistinct, ceca united posteriorly and opened ventrally.

Testes irregular ellipsoid and tandem. anterior testis  $0.068 - 0.119 \times 0.221 - 0.323$ , posterior testis  $0.068 - 0.187 \times 0.187 - 0.289$ . Seminal vesicle bottle-shaped,  $0.105 - 0.121 \times 0.045 - 0.085$ . Cirrus pouch pyriform. Genital pore opened at left of pharynx or intestinal ceca.

Ovary before testes,  $0.051 - 0.102 \times 0.204 - 0.289$ , no seminal receptacle. Laurer's canal situated at left side of ovary. Vitellaria follicles commencing on each side at level of pharynx, confluent in post-testicular field. Receptaculum seminis uterinum present, uterus coiled between ovary and acetabulum. Egg  $48-57 \times 27-33$ .

Excretory vesicle tubular, reaching to ovary.

**Discussion** This species is similar to *Opegaster bothi* Yamaguti, 1970 and *O. caulipsettiae* Manter, 1954, but differs from the two species in (1) the size of body and internal organs being smaller, the esophagus being indistinct, (2) no cleft on borders of testes and ovary, (3) eggs smaller, (4) host different.