

长江中游鱼类的复殖吸虫 I. 鲟拟动殖吸虫 (动殖科)新属、新种的描述*

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从1981到1983年,作者等曾多次在湖北省宜都县和黄冈县团风镇两地,从事长江中游鱼类寄生吸虫的调查研究。在70多种鱼中,获得了一批吸虫标本,将陆续整理后发表。本文首先报告在中华鲟 *Acipenser sinensis* Gray 中发现的动殖科 Zoogonidae Odhner, 1911一新属、新种吸虫。

动殖科吸虫在我国发现很少,迄今为止,仅顾昌栋、申纪伟(1979, 1983)^[2,3],汪溥钦(1984)^[4]报道了隶属于密皮亚科 Steganodermatinae Yamaguti, 1934 中的小体似燕鳐吸虫 *Cypseluritrematoides minor* Gu et Shen, 1979, 三角似燕鳐吸虫 *C. triangulari* Yamaguti, 1970, 颚针串腺吸虫 *Lecithostaphylus ahaaha* Yamaguti, 1970, 和斜睾颈穴吸虫 *Deretrema plagiorchis* Wang, 1984 等。中华鲟中的标本,按其卵黄腺结实、单个以及肠道分支等特征,应隶属于动殖亚科 Zoogoninae Odhner, 1902。

文中度量单位为毫米。模式标本存放在中国科学院水生生物研究所鱼病学研究室。

拟动殖吸虫属(新属) *Parazoogonus* gen. nov.

小型吸虫,体表披棘。口吸盘亚端位,前咽短,咽小,食道中等长,肠分叉在腹吸盘前,肠支短,囊状,盲端止于腹吸盘之前。腹吸盘大于口吸盘,位于虫体近中部。睾丸两个,前后斜列于虫体中1/3部分的左右两侧。阴茎囊发达,内含两室的贮精囊,发达的前列腺和不具刺的阴茎,生殖孔开口于虫体右侧缘。卵巢在腹吸盘区,紧卧于左睾之前。具受精囊和劳氏管。卵黄腺结实球形,单个,位于腹吸盘之稍后。子宫发达,盘曲于虫体后半部,内充满虫卵,子宫末端与阴茎共同开口于生殖孔。卵小,成熟的卵内含毛蚴。排泄囊管状。寄生于鱼类的肠道内。

模式种 鲟拟动殖吸虫,新种 *Parazoogonus acipenseri* sp. nov.

据 Yamaguti (1971)^[4] 的分类系统,动殖亚科中包含有动殖属 *Zoogonus* Looss, 1901、新动殖属 *Neozoogonus* Arai, 1954 和似动殖属 *Zoogonoides* Odhner, 1901 三个属。中华鲟中的吸虫,盲端终止于腹吸盘前的囊形肠支;睾丸斜列于腹吸盘后方左右两侧;卵巢位于睾丸之前,阴茎囊在腹吸盘之后以及排泄囊长管形等特征,均与上述三属可以区别,故建立拟动殖吸虫新属。

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鲟拟动殖吸虫, 新属、新种 *Parazoogonus acipenser* gen. et sp. nov. (图 1—3)

虫体纺锤形, 最宽处在体之中横线, 前端稍钝圆, 后端较瘦削, 大小为 $1.414-1.928 \times 0.514-0.694$, 全身披小刺, 自腹吸盘后, 刺的密度略稀。口吸盘亚端位, 圆或椭圆形, $0.159-0.195 \times 0.176-0.218$ 。前咽短, $0.010-0.083$ 。咽小, 椭圆形, $0.060-0.089 \times 0.062-0.084$ 。食道中等长, $0.101-0.193$, 肠分叉在腹吸盘之较前。两肠支短, 呈囊状, 肌质发达, 盲端终止于腹吸盘之前, 或达到腹吸盘的前缘。腹吸盘圆或横椭圆形, 大于口吸盘, $0.251-0.318 \times 0.234-0.293$, 位于虫体中部稍前。睾丸二个, 椭圆形或似三角形, 斜列于虫体中 $1/3$ 部分的左右两侧, 左睾在前, $0.134-0.226 \times 0.087-0.201$, 紧靠于腹吸盘的左侧或左后方; 右睾 $0.151-0.184 \times 0.100-0.176$, 紧位于阴茎囊的后面。阴茎囊棒槌形, $0.301-0.461 \times 0.117-0.142$, 略向右侧弯曲, 内含两室的贮精囊, 前室较后室小, 射精管较粗壮, 周围有发达的前列腺, 阴茎肌质较发达, 末端不具刺, 固定标本, 阴茎囊通常位于腹吸盘的右后方; 活体观察, 随着虫体的收缩, 可以突入肠分叉与腹吸盘之间, 呈倒置状。生殖孔开口于虫体右侧缘正中。卵巢椭圆或肾脏形, $0.176-0.251 \times 0.096-0.176$, 位于腹吸盘的左侧或前缘, 左睾之前。受精囊较大, 通常呈圆球形, 与右睾几乎并列。劳氏管开口于背面。卵黄腺结实球形, 单个, $0.067-0.108 \times 0.050-0.100$, 靠近腹吸盘的左后方。子宫发达多盘曲, 内充满虫卵, 几占虫体后半部的大部, 上升支也可伸达腹吸盘区, 子宫末段略膨大, 与阴茎共同开口于生殖孔。虫卵较小, 椭圆形, $0.033-0.043 \times 0.021-0.041$, 成熟的卵内含毛蚴。排泄囊管形, 前缘始于睾丸之间。

寄主 中华鲟; **寄生部位** 肠道后部; **发现地点** 湖北省宜都县和黄冈县团风镇; **感染情况** 检查 6 尾鱼, 均有感染, 感染强度 2—37 个。

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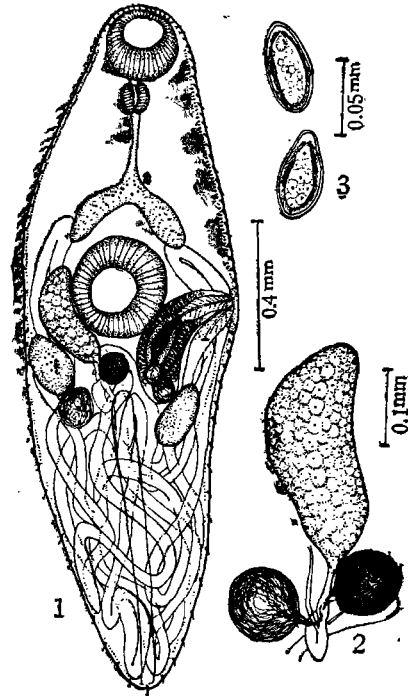


图 1—3 鲟拟动殖吸虫, 新属、新种
1 虫体腹面观; 2 雌性生殖器官; 3 虫卵
Fig. 1—3 *Parazoogonus acipenser*
gen. et sp. nov.
1 ventral view; 2 female reproductive
organs; 3 egg

**DIGENETIC TREMATODES OF FISHES FROM MIDDLE
REACHES OF THE CHANGJIANG (YANGTZE) RIVER,
CHINA: I. DESCRIPTION OF *PARAZOOGONUS*
ACIPENSERI (ZOOGONIDAE) GEN.
AND SP. NOV.**

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Abstract

From 1982 to 1983, digenetic trematodes of fish were collected from middle reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River at Yidu and Tuanfeng of Hubei Province.

This paper reports a new genus and species belonging to family Zoogonidae Odhner, 1911, parasitizing in intestine of *Acipenser sinensis* Gray.

All the measurement are in millimeters. The type specimen is deposited in the Laboratory of Fish Pathology, Institute of Hydrobiology, Academia Sinica, Wuhan, China.

Parazoogonus gen. nov.

Generic diagnosis: Zoogonidae, Zoogoninae. Body small, spinose. Oral sucker sub-terminal, prepharynx short, pharynx small, oesophagus of moderate length, caeca very short and terminating in front of acetabulum. Acetabulum larger than oral sucker, nearer to middle of the body. Testes two, obliquely arranged, one on each side in middle third of the body. Cirrus pouch well-developed, postero-lateral to acetabulum, containing biopartite seminal vesicle, well-developed prostatic complex and unarmed cirrus. Genital pore opening right marginally. Ovary back on to acetabulum, usually lies in front of left testis. Seminal receptacle and Laurer's canal present. Vitellarium compact, single, located in postacetabulum. Uterine coils occupying most of hindbody. Eggs small and numerous, embryonated. Excretory vesicle tubular. Intestinal parasites of fishes.

Type species: *Parazoogonus acipenseri* sp. nov.

The subfamily Zoogoninae includes three genera, which are *Zoogonus* Looss, 1901, *Neozoogonus* Arai, 1954 and *Zoogonides* Odhner, 1901. This new genus differs from the known genera in following respects: The caeca are very short and terminating in front of the acetabulum. The testes are obliquely arranged one on each side in middle third of the body. The ovary lies in front of the testes. The cirrus pouch is situated postero-lateral to acetabulum and the excretory vesicle is tubular.

Parazoogonus acipenseri gen. et sp. nov.

Body fusiform, 1.414—1.928×0.514—0.694, cuticle covered with spines. Oral suc-

ker subterminal, round or elliptic, $0.159-0.195 \times 0.176-0.218$. Prepharynx short, $0.010-0.083$. Pharynx small, $0.060-0.089 \times 0.062-0.084$. Oesophagus moderately long, $0.101-0.193$, bifurcating at some distance before acetabulum. Caeca very short, saccular and terminating in front of the acetabulum. Acetabulum larger than oral sucker, $0.251-0.318 \times 0.234-0.293$, located in pre-equatorial of the body. Testes two, elliptic, obliquely one on each side in middle third of the body, left testis $0.134-0.226 \times 0.087-0.201$, and right testis $0.151-0.184 \times 0.100-0.176$ in size. Cirrus pouch claviform, $0.301-0.461 \times 0.117-0.142$, situated at right side behind the acetabulum. Genital pore opening on middle of right margin of the body. Ovary elliptic or kidney-shaped, $0.176-0.251 \times 0.096-0.176$, usually in front of the left testis. Receptaculum seminis large and round, Laurer's canal present. Vitellarium compact, single, $0.067-0.108 \times 0.050-0.100$, located in postacetabulum. Uterus developed, occupying most of hindbody, sometimes extending into forebody. Egg small and numerous, $0.033-0.043 \times 0.031-0.041$, containing oculate miracidia. Excretory vesicle tubular, extending to portion between two testes.

Key words Digenetic Trematodes of fishes new genus and species, middle reaches of the Changjiang Yangtze River, parasite