

寄生异育银鲫的碘泡虫一新种

(粘孢子纲: 双壳目, 碘泡科)

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关键词 异育银鲫, 粘孢子纲, 双壳目, 碘泡科, 新种

1996年10月份, 从采自本所关桥试验场的异育银鲫肝脏和腹腔中发现一种碘泡虫, 经鉴定, 是碘泡虫属的一新种。模式标本保存在中国科学院水生生物研究所鱼病理学研究室。

关桥碘泡虫, 新种 *Myxobolus guanqiaoensis* sp. nov. (图1)

寄主与寄生部位 异育银鲫 *Allogynogenetic silver crucian carp* (*Carassius auratus gibelio* ♀ × *Cyprinus carpio* ♂) 的肝脏、腹腔等部位

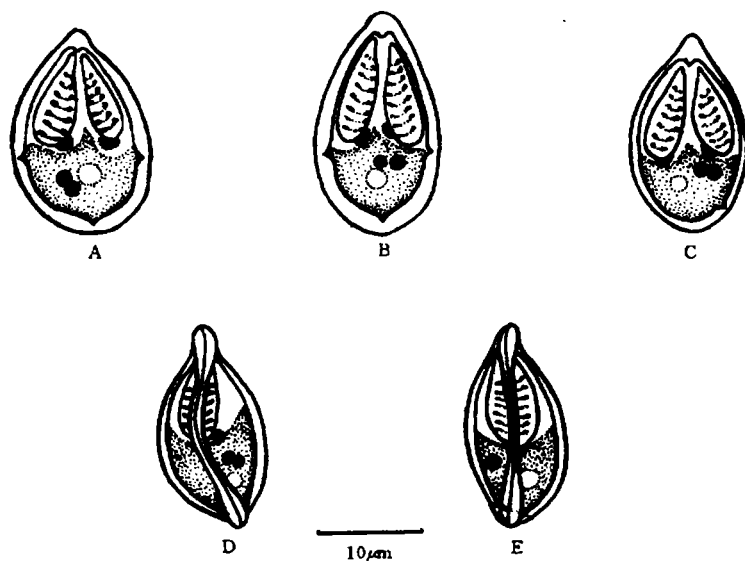


图1 关桥碘泡虫, 新种

Fig.1 *Myxobolus guanqiaoensis* sp. nov.

A,B,C.壳面观(Thecal view) D,E.缝面观(Sutural view)

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发现地点 中国科学院水生生物研究所关桥试验基地

感染率 60% 以上

孢囊 圆形或椭圆形, 白色, 外有一透明的膜包围。大孢囊直径约 2.1—4.0cm。

孢子 孢子壳面观为长卵形, 前方较尖, 后方钝圆, 后方有 1—3 个“V”形褶皱; 缝面观瓜子形, 孢子表面光滑, 缝脊非常明显, 呈“S”形。囊间突明显, 两个极囊茄形, 一大一小, 呈“八”字形分开, 极囊约占孢子长度的 1 / 2; 极丝清晰可见约 7—8 圈, 且粗而扁平。孢子长 19.6(18.2—22.0)μm, 宽 10.8(9.0—13.2)μm, 大极囊长 9.5(8.8—10.1)μm, 宽 3.7(3.0—4.4)μm, 小极囊长 8.4(7.9—9.8)μm, 宽 3.6(3.2—4.0)μm, 孢子厚 8.3(8.0—9.0)μm。具嗜碘泡, 但不明显, 极囊核两个, 位于两极囊内侧。胚核两个, 圆形。

与近似种比较 a) 孢子的形状、大小和宿主, 本种约与 *Myxobolus gigi* (Fujita, 1927) Schulman, 1962^[1]相似, 特别是具大小极囊, 但本种孢子大小偏大, 壳面具“V”形褶起; b) 孢子和极囊的形状又与 *Myxobolus koi* Kudo, 1919^[2-4]和 *Myxobolus aureatus* Ward, 1919^[5]相似, 但根据孢子的量度、极囊的大小、寄主和寄生部位均有较大的差异, 特别是“S”状缝脊明显与上述种不同。故定为新种。三者的主要区别见表 1:

表1 关桥碘泡虫与野鲤碘泡虫和金色碘泡虫的主要区别				
Tab.1 The differences among <i>Myxobolus guanqiaoensis</i> sp. nov., <i>Myxobolus koi</i> , <i>Myxobolus gigi</i> and <i>Myxobolus aureatus</i> (单位:μm)				
	关桥碘泡虫 <i>Myxobolus guanqiaoensis</i> sp. nov.	巨大碘泡虫 <i>Myxobolus gigi</i> (Fujita 1927) Schulmann, 1962	野鲤碘泡虫 <i>Myxobolus koi</i> Kudo, 1919	金色碘泡虫 <i>Myxobolus aureatus</i> Ward, 1919
寄主Host	异育银鲫	鲫	鲤鱼、鲫鱼	黄颡鱼
寄生部位Location	肝脏和腹腔	鳃和胆囊	鳃丝	鳃和肾
孢子长Length of spore	19.6(18.2—22.0)	14.5(13.2—114.8)	13.2(12.6—14.4)	12.9(12.0—14.4)
孢子宽Width of spore	10.8(9.0—13.2)	7.2(6.8—7.4)	7.1(6.8—7.8)	5.6(5.4—6.0)
孢子厚Thickness of spore	8.3(8.0—9.0)	5.0—5.4	6.0	5.4—6.0
极囊的长度 Length of polar capsule	大极囊长9.5(8.8—10.1) 小极囊长8.4(7.9—9.8)	大极囊长6.1(6.0—6.6) 小极囊长5.0(4.8—5.2)	两极囊长几乎相等 约 7.2(6.0—8.4)	两极囊长相等, 约 5.8(5.4—6.0)
极囊占孢子的比例	1/2	1/2	2/3	小于1/2
The rate between polar capsules and spore				
缝脊Sutural line	“S”形	比较直	比较直	直

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**A NEW SPECIES OF MYXOSPORIDIAN FROM
ALLOGYNOGENETIC SILVER CRUSSIAN CARP
(MYXOSPOREA: BIVALVULIDA, MYXOBOLIDAE)**

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Abstract

A new species *Myxobolus guanqiaoensis* was found in the liver and abdominal cavity of Allogynogenetic silver prassian carp at Guanqiao, in Oct, 1996. The type specimens were preserved in the Laboratory of Fish Diseases, Institute of Hydrobiology, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan, China.

Myxobolus guanqiaoensis sp. nov.

Host and site: Allogynogenetic silver crucian carp (*Carassius auratus gibelio* ♀ × *Cyprinus carpio* ♂), Liver and abdominal cavity.

Locality: Guanqiao, Wuhan, China.

Infection rate: above 60%.

Cyst: Oval or elliptic in form, white in color; 2.1—4.0cm in diameter, embraced by a transparent membrane.

Spores: Spores elongated-oval in thecal view. Pointed at anterior end and bluntly round in posterior end; 1—3 V-shaped folds at posterior end; elongated elliptic in sutural view; sutural line S-shaped and distinct; shell valves smooth; intercapsular appendix distinct. Two polar capsules eggplant, unequal in size, polar capsule located at 1 / 2 position of spore length; 7—8μm flat coiled filament.

Dimensions of 20 fresh spores: Length 19.6(18.2—22.0)μm. width 10.8(9.0—13.2)μm. thickness 8.3(8.0—9.0)μm, large polar capsules 9.5(8.8—10.1) by 3.7(3.0—4.4)μm, small polar capsules 8.4(7.9—9.8) by 3.6(3.2—4.0)μm. Polar capsule nuclei situated at the inner of two polar capsules. An indistinct iodophilous vacuole and two round germinal nuclei.

The shape of this new species is similar to *Myxobolus gigi*, *Myxobolus koi* and *Myxobolus aureatus*, but differs from them in dimensions of spore, the size of polar capsule, suture line and host.

Key words Allogynogenetic silver crucian carp. Myxosporea, Bivalvulida, Myxobolidae, New species