قســـــــــم : الطفيليات والميكروبيولوجيا - كلية الطب - جامعة أسيوط.
رئيس القســـم : أ.د / عماد كامل نافع

سركاريويد س فاتنبرجى نوع جد يد (تريماتودا : سركاريويد يدى) من طائر الخضير المصرى ميروبس اوريينتالس كليوباتـــــرا

عاطف سكلا

وجد الباحث د ودة واحدة من الد يدان الورقية فى الأمعاء الد قيقة لطائر الخضير المصـــرى وقد وصف الباحث الد ودة وصفا د قيقا . ووجد أنها تتبع جنس سركاريويد س. وبمقارنة الســـد ودة الحالية بالد ودة الوحيد ة التى سبق وصفها من هدا الجنس وجد أنها تختلف عنها اختلافـــــا كبيرا وقد اقترح الباحث اسم سركالا يويد س فاتنبرجى للد ودة الحالية نسبة الى اسم عالم الطفيليات الكبير فاتنبرج الذى اسس هذا الجنس.

Dept. of Microbiology & Parasitology,
Faculty of Med., Assiut University,
Head of Dept., Prof. Dr. E.K. Nafai.

CERCARIOIDES WITENBERGI N.SP. (TREMATODA: CERCARIOIDINAE) FROM LITTLE GREEN BEE-EATER, MEROPS ORIENTALIS CLEOPATRA FROM ASSIUT PROVINCE

(With One Table and One Figure)

By

A.A. SAKLA

(Received at 13/12/1981)

SUMMARY

A new species of trematode parasite was found in the small intestine of the little green Egyptian bee-eater, Merops orientalis cleopatra. It is superficially resembles Cercarioides aharoni WITENBERG, 1929. After comparing the two trematodes, the encountered parasite was found to belong to a hitherto unknown species to which the name Cercarioides witenbergi is suggested.

INTRODUCTION

WITENBERG (1929) created the subfamily cercariodinae and the genus Cercarioides with Cercarioides aharoni as the type species. His description was based on one spécimen found in Puffinus kuhli near Seuz, Lower Egypt PRICE (1932) reduced Cercarioides to synonymy with Galactosomum LOOSS, 1899. DAWES (1946) and YAMAGUTI (1958) agreed about the synonymy of the two genera. However, YAMAGUTI (1971) regarded Cercarioides (Allo-cercarioides) as a valid subgenus.

The present author during his survey on the parasitofauna of the aquatic birds of Upper Egypt, have found one specimen of a trematode which superficially resembled Cercarioides aharoni WINTENBERG, (1929) The present worm is described and illustrated.

MATERIAL and METHODS

A single living worm was encountered in the small intestine of Merops orientalis cleopatra (little green bee-eater) caught from Assiut city, Upper Egypt. Only one out of 100 birds was found infected. The worm was fixed in 5% formalin. A slight pressure was exerted on the worm by means of a cover slide to flatten the rather thick worm. It was stained in acetic acid alum carmine and mounted in Canada balsam. Measurements and camera lucida drawing were done form the mounted specimen.

RESULTS

The living adult worm is pinkish in colour and appears to be divided into three parts; forebody, middle part and hindbody (Fig. 1). Its movement is sluggish and is more apparent in the region of the forebody which is in continuous slow relaxation and contraction.

The worm is rather small, measuring 1.68 mm. in total length and 0.42 mm. in maximum breadth. The forebody contains the oral sucker and pharynx, the rest of alimentary tract could not be traced. The oral sucker is relatively big and measures 0.48 by 0.33 mm. (about 1/5 the body length). The middle part includes the relatively big ventral sucker, terminal part of uterus, cirrus pouch, genital pore, lateral group of vitelline follicles and the rounded ovary in the posterior most part. The ventral sucker is strongly muscular and measures 0.492 mm. in its transverse diameter and 0.240 mm. in its vertical axis. The male genital pore lies anterior to the female pore and the genital atrium is located on a papillary process nearer to the ventral sucker than the oral one (Fig. 1). The ovary is rounded shape, slightly bigger than the testes and measures 0.138 mm. in diameter. The hindbody is spatulate and contains two testes, loops of the uterus and vitelline follicles. The testes are situated near the begining of the hindbody. They are lobate, obliquely situated, one infront of the other. They are nearly equal in size. Uterine loops fill most of hindbody and contain huge number of eggs. The eggs are operculated, dark brown in colour and each has a thickened tuberele on the opposite pole, measuring 19-21x10-11 u.

DISCUSSION

So far, the genus Cercarioides WITENBERG, (1929) contains only the type species, Cercarioides aharoni WITENBERG, 1929. The worm encountered by the present author is, however different in many respects from the type species (Table 1). The differences are in the total length, relative size of suckers, the presence of a cirrus pouch, a separate ventral sucker not included in a ventrogenital complex, relative size of the gonads, different distribution of vitelline follicles and different size of eggs as well as different host and locality. All these differencess assure that the trematode parasite under discussion is previously unknown species, to which the name Cercarioides witenbergi is suggested.

REFERENCES

Dawes, B. (1964): The trematoda with special reference to British and other European forms. Cambridge University Press, 644 pp.

Price, E.W. (1932): The trematode parasites of marine mammals. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 81. 1-68.

Witenberg, G. (1929): Studies on the trematodes family heterophyidae. Ann. Trop. Med. and Parasitol., 23, 131-239.

Yamaguti, S. (1958): Systema Helminthum. Vol. 1. The digenetic trematodes of vertebrate. New York, Interscience Publ. 979 pp.

----- ----- (1971): Synopsis of digenetic trematodes of vertebrates Vol. I. and II. Tokyo., Japan, Keigaku Publishing Co., 1074 pp.

Table (1)

Comparison between Cerearioides aharoni and the present material

	Cercarioides aharoni Witenberg (1929)	Present material
Total length	3.40 mm.	1.68 mm.
Forebody	Heart shaped.	Cylindrical.
Constriction between fore and hindbody	Present.	Absent.
Oral sucker	Subterminal, 0.38 mm. (1/9 body length).	Terminal 0.48x0.33 mm. (1/5 body length).
Ventral sucker	Included in a small ventrogenital sac, it measures 0.05 mm. in diameter.	No ventrogenital sac, it measures 0.49x0.24 mm.
Testes	Slightly lobed in middle 1/3.	Slightly lobed in posterior 1/3.
Ovary	Globular 0.180 mm. and smaller than testes.	Spherical 0.138 mm. and bigger than testes.
Vitellaria	Scattered throughout the whole posterior part of body behind the ovary.	Arranged in lateral field of posterior part and lateral wall of middle part infront the ovary.
Genital pore	Note well seen.	Infront of ventral sucker in the middle part of body.
Eggs	37 x 22 U.	19-21 x 10-11 U.
Host	Puffinus kuhli.	Merops orientalis cleopatra.
Locality	Suez, Lower Egypt.	Assiut, Upper Egypt.

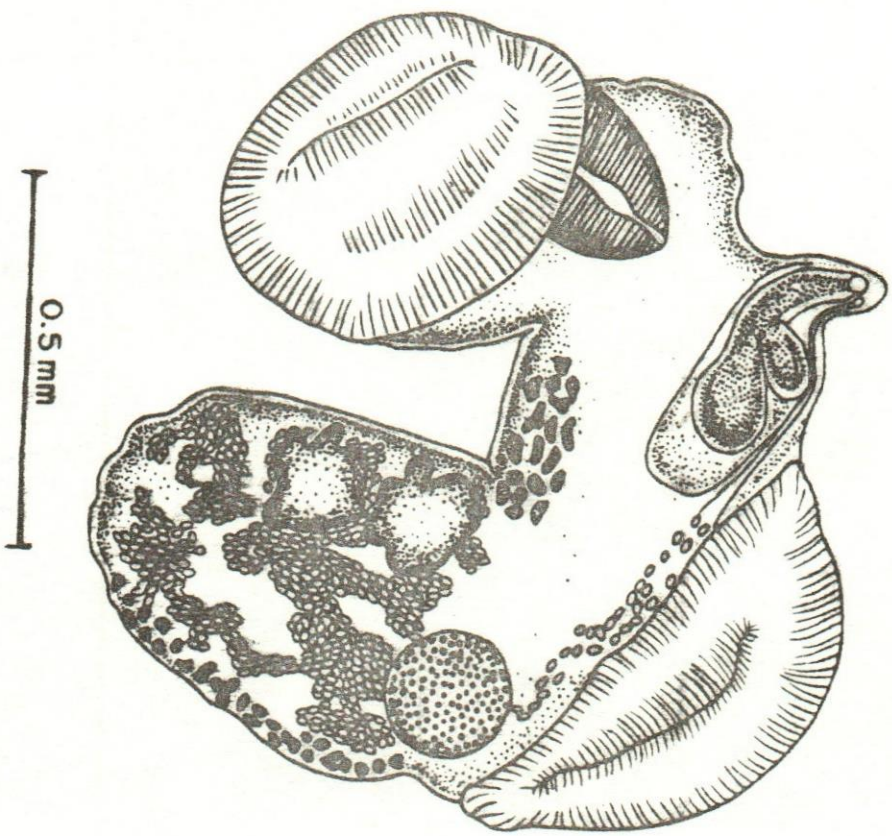

Fig. 1