

نوع جديد من الديدان الشريطية باليمام المصرى

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قام الباحثون بتجميع عينات من الديدان الشريطية من عدد كبير من اليمام المصرى من مناطق مختلفة من الجمهورية .

بفحص هذه الديدان بالطرق المعروفة أمكن العثور على نوع جديد لم يعرف بعد من الديدان الشريطية يقع تحت جنس معروف باسم هوتينيسا وأنفق على تسميته هوتينيسا ستريتوبللى نسبة الى الاسم العلمى لليمام المصرى .

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HOUTTUYNIA STREPTOPELLI A NEW CESTODE FROM EGYPTIAN DOVES "STREPTOPELIA SENEGALENSIS"

By

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(with one figure and two tables)

SUMMARY

A new cestode recorded from doves in Egypt was identified and the name *Houttuynia Streptopelii* is Proposed.

INTRODUCTION

Little is known about the cestode parasites of doves in Egypt. References concerning this subject are lacking except for the investigation made by FUHRMANN (1908), which revealed the existence of *Cotugnia polyacantha* in the Egyptian doves. Concerning other efforts made by MEGGITT (1929) on the cestode parasites collected from different animals and birds from Egypt, it did not refer to any of the cestode parasites of doves.

The fact that doves are free living birds and closely related to pigeons, it is quite possible that they may share with these birds and others in harbouring the same species or may act as disseminator for their parasites. Regarding this possibility the present workers believed to carry some studies on the parasites of doves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One hundred and fifty doves trapped at shot from various provinces of the Nile Delta, particularly Sharkyia province, were examined for cestode infestation.

The collected worms were fixed in 10% formalin and pressed between two glass plates for few hours and then washed in running water. They were stained with acetic acid allum carmine and dehydrated in ascending grades of alcohol, then finally cleared in clove oil and mounted in canada balsam.

RESULTS

Examination of 45 Worms collected from 30 infested doves suggested the Presence of a new species belonging to genus *Houttuynia*, to which the name *Houttuynia Streptopelii* is suggested. Measurements of 20 Worms collected are given in table I.

TABLE 1. *Houttuynia Streptopelii* nov. Sp. Measurements in mm.

Aspect	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1. Total body length	63	120	90
2. Maximum body width	2.10	2.52	2.52
3. Scolex diameter	0.15	0.33	0.22
(a) Number of hooks	89	95	92
(b) Size of hook	0.010	0.012	0.012
4. Number of Immature segments . .	93	135	95
5. Mature segment :			
(a) Number	42	51	44
(b) Size	0.45 × 2.03	0.48 × 2.18	0.45 × 2.13
(c) Testes number	46	87	83
(d) Testes diameter.	0.051	0.051	0.051
(e) Cirrus sac	0.200 × 0.060	0.230 × 0.060	0.200 × 0.060
6. Gravid segments :			
(a) Number	53	86	76
(b) Size	0.66 × 2.10	0.85 × 2.52	0.66 × 2.52
7. Diameter of ova	20 u	25 u	22 u

The scolex was occupied with four unarmed muscular suckers and a rostellum carrying two rows of hooks (Fig. 1).

The segments are broader than long in the whole strobila and the genital pores were irregularly alternating. The ovary is bilobed together with the ootype and shell gland and it is located in the median plane, slightly shifted towards the poral side separating two groups of testes. The testes are bordered by the lateral excretory canals. The aporal group always exceeds the other one in number. The cirrus pouch is cylindrical lying anterior to the Vagina and opens at the middle of the lateral border of the segment, or slightly above the middle (Fig. 2.)

The anterior gravid segments (Fig. 3) show each a transversely extending uterus which given rise to several unequal and variously shaped pouches filled with ova, while in the posterior segments, the pouches separate forming egg capsules which contain numerous ova.

DISCUSSION

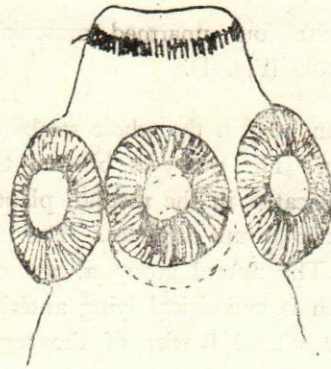
Thorough inspection of the available literatures concerned with cestode parasites, namely those of Neveu-LEMAIRE (1912), WARDLE AND MCLEOD (1952) and YAMAGUTI (1959); revealed the existence of only three species of the genus *Houttuynia*, FUHRMANN, 1920. These species are *Houttuynia struthionis* (HOUTTUYN, 1773), FUHRMANN, 1920; *Houttuynia varneogaeae*, BAER, 1928, and *Houttuynia torquata*, MEGGITT, 1924.

The present investigation revealed the presence of a cestode species in doves which, according to its morphological characteristics, could be classified under the genus *Houttuynia Fuhrmann*, 1920.

A comparison between the characteristic features of the parasite under investigation and those of the known species of the genus *Houttuynia* showed obvious differences :

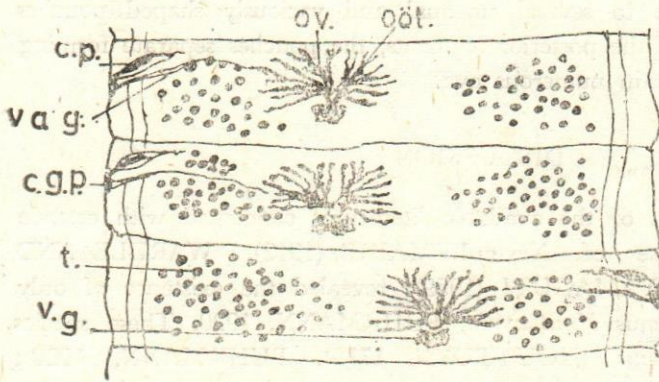
1 — Differences in dimensions as shown in table II, where it is quite the shortest of the known species, beside the other measurement variations.

2 — The number of testes as shown in the table is also different, as it is fewer than in case of *Houttuynia Struthions* but greater than in *Houttuynia torquata*.



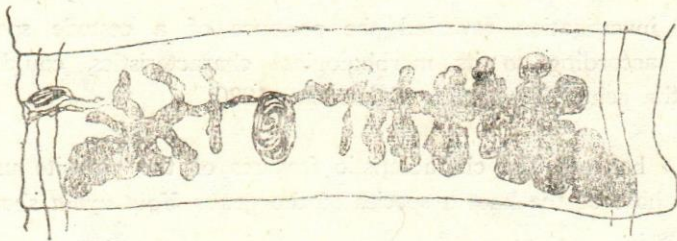
I 0.05 mm.

1

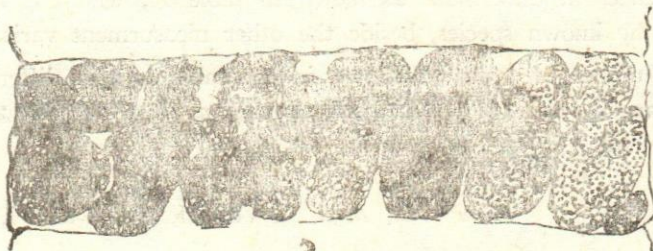


I 0.1 mm

2



I 0.1 mm.



3

TABLE 2. Comparison between the Known Species of genus *Houttuynia* and the parasite under investigation.

Aspect	<i>H. struthionis</i> (Houttuyn, 1773) Fuhrmann, 1920	<i>H. struthionis</i> Var <i>neogaeae</i> (Baer, 1928)	<i>H. torquata</i> Meggitt, 1924	Parasite under investigation
1. Total length	1 meter	—	230 mm.	80 mm.
2. Maximum width . .	6 mm.	—	2.5 mm.	2.52 mm.
3. Scolex diameter . .	1 mm.	—	0.09 mm.	0.22 m.
4. Rostellar hooks :				
Number	—	—	150	92
Size	77 u	—	7 u	12 u
5. Testes number . . .	150 — 200	250	8 — 10	83
6. Cirrus sac	300 — 380 u	—	—	200 × 60 u
7. Genital pores . . .	Unilateral	unilateral	unilateral	irregularly alternating
8. Gravid segments . .	broader than long	broader than long	longer than board	broader than long
9. Hosts	African ostrich	American Rhea	Rangoon Pigeon India	Doves in Esgypt

3 — The arrangement of genital pores are irregularly alternative, whereas in all the known species are unilateral.

4 — The suckers are unarmed as in case of *Houttuynia Struthionis*; thus differing from *Houttuynia torquata*, whose suckers are armed

5 — The segments are always broader than long as in *Houttuynia struthionis*, where they may be longer than broad in *Houttuynia torquata*,

6 — The Peculiar shape of the gravid uterus which differs from both *Houttuynia struthionis* and *Houttuynia torquata*.

Accordingly, the parasite under investigation differs from all other species previously described of the genus *Houttuynia* FUHRMANN, 1920. The present writers believe that the present specimens belong to a new species and the name *Houttuynia Streptopelii* is proposed.

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