Although monostomes have been widely studied only a single specimen has been reported from Asia viz., that described by Stossich (1902) as *Haematotrephus phaneropsolus*, from Totanus sp. taken at Yedo, Japan. Previous to that the eastern limits of the group were represented by *Cyclocoelum nigropunctatum* (von Linstow 1883) in Turkestan and *Cyclocoelum tringae* (Brandes 1892) from *Tringa variabilis* taken on the peninsula of Sinai. Within the last decade Skriabin (1913) described *Cyclocoelum orientale* from Totanus glareolus, and *Tracheophilus sisowi* from *Anas boschas*, taken in Russian Turkestan and *Catatropis charadii* from *Helodromus ochropus* taken along the Ural mountains.

Nicoll (1914) and S. J. Johnston (1916) reported a number of species taken from birds in Australia. Nicoll called attention to the fact that except for *Allopyge antigones* the forms found were not particularly Australian in character, while Johnston demonstrated a direct relationship between *Cyclocoelum taczorchi* and a Brazilian species.

The material which forms the basis of this paper is composed of two species, one from a magpie, probably *Cyanopolius cyanus*, taken at Nanking, China, by R. T. Shields in 1915; the other from the fantail snipe *Gallinago gallinago* (L) taken at Chiengmai, Siam, by M. E. Barnes, in January, 1918. For the loan of this material the writer is deeply indebted to Professor Henry B. Ward, to whom the above collections were sent, and wishes to take this opportunity to express to Professor Ward his sincere thanks for many valuable suggestions during the progress of this work as well as for the loan of the material.

*Cyclocoelum elongatum* nov. spec. [Fig. 1]

Narrow elongate monostomes 12 to 16.5 mm. in length by 1.5 to 3 mm. in greatest width which is found a little posterior to the middle of the body. From this point the body tapers toward both ends which are bluntly rounded and approximately equal in size. The subterminal mouth opening is surrounded by a well developed spherical sucker, measuring 430 to 520 μ in diameter, which is closely followed by a much smaller ovoid pharynx, 215 to 280 μ wide by 265 by 330 μ long. The esophagus is of moderate length. The genital pore is situated ventral to the posterior end of the pharynx. The cirrus pouch stretches from this point to the posterior wall of the intestinal bifurcation. The vitelline glands extend from the region of the pharynx to the excretory bladder at which place they frequently overlap; in lateral extent they rarely reach over the outer intestinal wall. The excretory bladder is bicornuate and in this respect *Cyclocoelum elongatum* differs from all other species of this genus.

* Contribution from the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Illinois, under the direction of Henry B. Ward, No. 183.
The genital glands are intracecal in position, the posterior testis filling entirely the space of the posterior intestinal arch. It is usually flattened laterally and measures 415 to 975μ in length by 415 to 570μ in width. The anterior testis which is situated a short distance from the posterior and lateral is only a little smaller; it shows a length of 640 to 820μ and a width of 480 to 545μ. The spherical ovary which lies about equally distant from the two testes is approximately two-thirds the size of the anterior testis and measures 330 to 375μ in diameter. The spherical shell gland lies dorsal and posterior to the ovary and is approximately equal in size to the latter organ. The receptaculum seminis, which lies median and dorsal to the ovary is a little less than one-half its size, measuring 165μ in diameter. In general the uterus does not pass posterior to the shell gland and anterior to that organ fills out the entire space between the intestinal crura. The eggs are thick shelled, oval, 112 to 117μ in length by 51 to 66μ in width.

Habitat: Cynopolius cyanus (?), Nanking, China. Organ not designated.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. 1.—Cyclocoelum elongatum. × 8.
Fig. 2.—Cyclocoelum obliquum. × 13.
**Cyclocoelum elongatum** differs from all other known species of this genus in that it has a strong well developed oral sucker and a bicorneudate excretory bladder. It is more slender than *Cyclocoelum problematicum* Stossich which species it simulates in lateral extent of the uterus.

*Cyclocoelum obliquum* nov. spec. [Fig. 2]

Medium sized worms, 10 mm. long by 2.5 mm. wide, in maximum which is found in the middle of the body; from this point the body tapers anteriorly to the relatively small rounded anterior end. Posterior to the point of greatest width the margins of the body are nearly parallel; the posterior end being broadly rounded. An oral sucker is present but weakly developed, 410μ in diameter; and is twice the size of the pharynx which is spherical and measures 230μ in diameter. The relatively short esophagus is approximately twice the length of the pharynx. The genital pore is situated ventral to the posterior end of the pharynx from which the cirrus pouch extends posteriorly to the middle region of the intestinal bifurcation. The uterus is loosely folded, filling out the space between the crura and passing laterad to the outer wall of the latter organ. The vitellaria extends from the posterior wall of the intestinal bifurcation almost to the excretory bladder in the posterior end of the body where the right and left halves are separated by a distinct interval. One half of the vitellaria usually extends further cephalad than the other. In a lateral direction the vitellaria rarely extend over the outer wall of the crura. The testes are unequal in size; the anterior, smaller and spherical, measures 612μ in diameter, while the posterior one is larger, slightly flattened antero-posteriorly and fills out the posterior cecal arch. It measures 660μ in length by 800μ in width. The testes are usually separated by a number of uterine loops. The spherical ovary, which is much smaller than the testes, being only 285μ in diameter, is separated from the anterior testes by a number of uterine loops and from the posterior one only by the receptaculum seminis uterinum. The shell gland, which is approximately equal in size to the ovary, is situated dorsal and posterior to that organ and measures 295μ in diameter. The small spherical receptaculum seminis, 115μ in diameter, is dorsal and median in position to the ovary. The eggs are oval, of medium size, thick shelled, and measure 122 to 127μ in length by 61 to 66μ in width.

Habitat: Liver, *Gallinago gallinago* (L), Chiengmai, Siam.

The forms described above show so little that is distinctly different from species previously described for the genus Cyclocoelum that the writer feels justified in placing them in it. *Cyclocoelum elongatum* differs from all other known species of the genus in that it has a strong, well developed oral sucker and a double excretory bladder. With respect to the lateral extent of the uterine loops and in the position of the genital glands it closely resembles *Cyclocoelum problematicum*. However, in the distribution of the vitellaria it simulates *Cyclocoelum brazilianum* Stossich. In distribution of the vitellaria and uterine loops *Cyclocoelum obliquum* is quite similar to *Cyclocoelum vicarium* (Arnsd.) while the position of the genital glands simulate that of *Cyclocoelum mutabile* (Zed.); in that the testes are unequal and the posterior also flattened, they are more like *Cyclocoelum brazilianum* than *Cyclocoelum mutabile.*
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SUMMARY

1. The occurrence of the genus Cyclocoelum is established in Asia, in addition to its presence in a new host, probably *Cyanopolius cyanus*.
2. Two new species, *Cyclocoelum elongatum* and *Cyclocoelum obliquum* are described.
3. The two new species show closer relations to the European than to the Australian species of *Cyclocoelum*.

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