

ON A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *EUPARADISTOMUM*
TUBANGUI (TREMATODA) FROM A BAT, *CERIVOULA PICTA*
(PALLAS) FROM BURMA.

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The following species of Trematode was recovered from the intestine of *Cerivoula picta* (Pallas 1767). The host was brought down to Rangoon from Tantabin, Insein district.

***Euparadistomum cerivoulae*, sp. nov.**

Host.—*Cerivoula picta* (Pallas 1767).

Location.—Intestine.

Locality.—Tantabin, Insein district (Burma).

Description.—Body broad, flat, more pointed posteriorly than anteriorly, 2.79×1.68^1 , maximum breadth in region of ovary posterior to ventral sucker. Cuticle smooth. Oral sucker subterminal, 0.401×0.556 , with moderately developed musculature. Ventral sucker 0.509×0.587 , with three-fourth of its length posteqatorial, with weak musculature, without cavity. Mouth subterminal; prepharynx absent; Oesophagus 0.163 long, thin walled, bifurcating at anterior third length of cirrus sac. Intestinal caeca much dilated, almost reaching posterior end of body.

Testes small, oval, with smooth margins, slightly oblique, partly overcaecal, directly preacetabular: right testis 0.163×0.134 , left 0.167×0.145 . Cirrus sac of moderate size, elongated, 0.265×0.076 , in median line; inclosing slightly coiled vesicula seminalis; genital opening ventral to oesophagus, midway between pharynx and caecal bifurcation.

Ovary oval, with slightly lobated margin, longer than testes, 0.247×0.130 , with long axis oblique to body axis, submedian in position and with about one-third of its breadth covered by ventral sucker; shell gland distinct, median, near posteromesial margin of the ovary, 0.142×0.172 ; receptaculum seminis small. Laurer's canal present. Uterine coils profusely distributed throughout the body from posterior end of the body to pharynx, not clearly arranged into ascending and descending loops. Vitellaria composed of small follicles distributed laterally, extracaecal, in two patches on either side: posterior patch very distinct, not covered by uterine coils, ending posteriorly about ends of caeca; anterior patch a little detached from the posterior one of the same side, partially covered all its length by uterine coils, and commencing at level of the testes.

Eggs yellow, operculated, with small circular constriction below the operculum, $0.0363-0.0581 \times 0.014-0.0272$. Excretory bladder Y-shaped; excretory pore at the posterior tip of the body.

The type slide, No. W3422/1, is preserved in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India (Ind. Mus.) Calcutta.

¹ All measurements in millimetres.

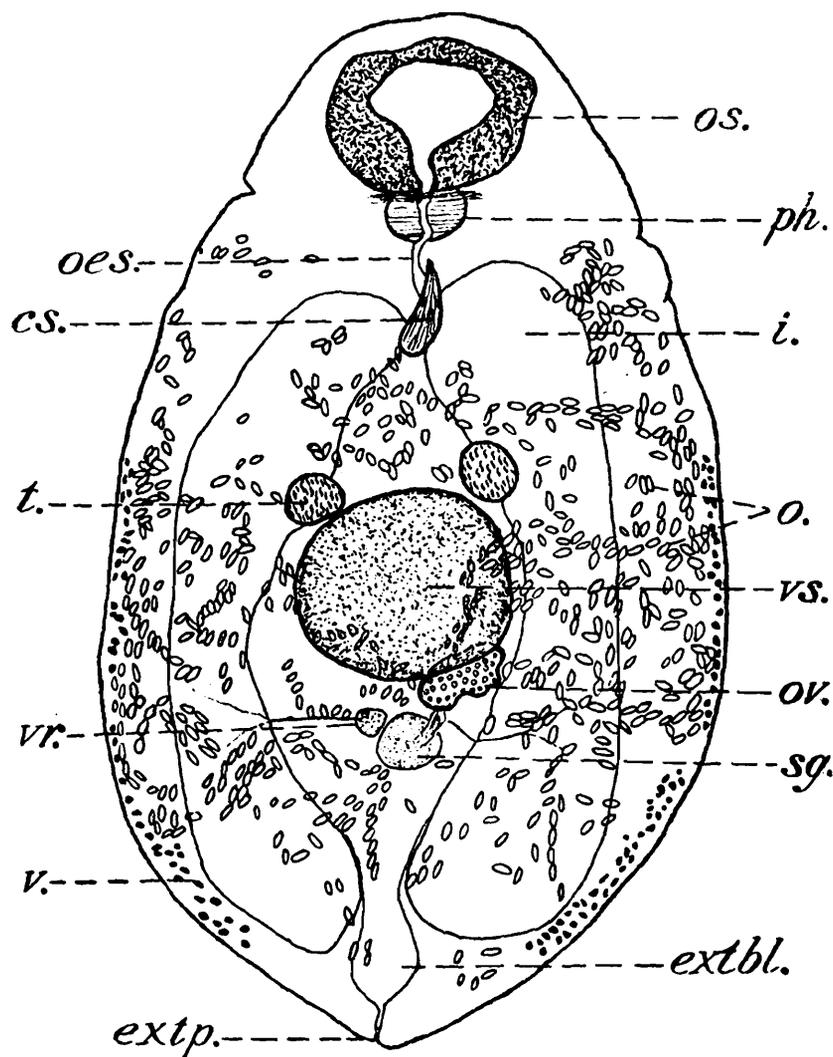
Tubangui (1931) established the genus *Euparadistomum* for the reception of a species *E. varani* from a lizard, (*Varanus salvator* Linn.), characterised, according to him, by the following points:—

- (a) The preacetabular position of the testes,
- (b) The profuse distribution of the uterine coils throughout whole body,
- (c) The equatorial position of the ventral sucker, and
- (d) The considerable distance separating cirrus sac and pharynx.

Of these the first is common both to *Euparadistomum* and to *Platynotrema* Nicoll 1914—a genus not considered by Tubangui.

The present form agrees with *E. varani* Tubangui 1931 in many respects but differs in:—

- (a) The possession of a ventral sucker bigger than the oral, without any cavity, and with a position about three-fourth post-equatorial.



1 mm.

Euparadistomum cerivoulae, sp. nov.

cs. cirrus sac; extbl. excretory bladder; extp. excretory pore; i. intestine; o. ova; oes. oesophagus; os. oral sucker; ov. ovary; ph. pharynx; sg. shell gland; t. testis; v. vitellaria; vr. vitelline reservoir; vs. ventral sucker.

- (b) A genital pore anterior to caecal bifurcation, midway between the bifurcation and the pharynx.

- (c) A crenated margin to the ovary, the oblique position of its long axis to the axis of the body and its partial overlapping by the ventral sucker.
- (d) The splitting of the vitellaria into two lateral patches of fine follicles, and their commencement in the region of the testes instead of that of the cirrus sac.
- (e) The intestinal situation, and
- (f) The mammalian host.

The diagnosis of *Euparadistomum* Tubangui 1931 must, therefore, be emended as follows to include the above points.

Dicrocoeliinae.—Body relatively broad and flat, attenuated at both ends, cuticle smooth. Acetabulum equatorial or largely post-equatorial in position, with weaker musculature than of the oral, bigger or smaller than the oral, and with or without a cavity. Genital pore median, in front of acetabulum, anterior to or behind the caecal bifurcation. Cirrus sac small, midway between two suckers or closer to the oral. Ovary close to the median line, smooth or crenated, with its long axis parallel or oblique to that of the body; shell gland conspicuous median and postovarian; receptaculum seminis small. Uterine coils profusely distributed throughout most part of the body substance, not clearly arranged in ascending and descending loops. Vitellaria submoderate to moderate, formed of fine or medium sized follicles, lateral extracaecal, in one continuous patch on either side or split into two patches one behind the other, extending in the last third of the body. Excretory bladder Y-shaped, excretory pore terminal.

Type species.—*E. varani* Tubangui 1931.

REFERENCES.

- Nicoll, W., 1914.—The Trematode Parasites of North Queens Land II Parasites of Birds. *Parasitology* VII, pp. 105-126.
- Tubangui, M. A., 1931.—Trematode Parasites of Philippine Vertebrates, III: Flukes from Fish and Reptiles. *Philipp. Journ. Sci.*, XLIV, pp. 417-424.