SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS GYRODACTYLYS (MONOGENEA) FROM THE FINS OF LEUCISCUS CEPHALUS (L.)

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Abstract. Gyrodactylus kearni sp. n. and G. lamberti sp. n. (Monogenea: Gyrodactylidae) are described from the fins of the freshwater fish, Leuciscus cephalus (L.) (Cyprinidae), from the Rokytná River and Štěpánovický Brook (basin of the River Danube), Czechoslovakia. G. kearni sp. n. is most closely related to G. leucicus Žitňan, 1964 in the shape and size of marginal hooks, but can be separated from it in the shape of anchors and ventral bar. G. lamberti sp. n. is most closely related to G. gobii Rudman, 1953 and G. truttae Glaser, 1974 in the shape of the complex of anchors, but differs markedly from them in the shape of the hook proper of marginal hooks.

Parasitological examination of Leuciscus cephalus (L.) from the River Rokytná and Štěpánovický Brook (basin of the River Danube), Czechoslovakia during the years 1986 to 1988 revealed the presence of two previously undescribed species of the genus Gyrodactylus Nordmann, 1832. Their descriptions and illustrations are presented in this paper.

The methods used for examination of fishes and fixation, preservation, measuring and drawing of parasites were described previously (Ergens and Lom 1970). All measurements are in millimetres (the measurements of the holotypes are given in parentheses).

Gyrodactylus kearni sp. n.

Figs. 1 and 2a, b

Locality: Štěpánovický Brook near Jaroměřice n. Rokytou (type locality) and Rokytná River near Moravský Krumlov.

Specimens studied: Twelve.

Fig. 1. Hard parts of opisthaptor and cirrus of Gyrodactylus kearni sp. n. a — holotype, b — paratype. Scales (each part 0.01 mm): A — for anchors, B — for marginal hook and cirrus, C — for hooks proper of marginal hooks.
**Gyroactylus lamberti** sp. n.

**Localities:** Rokytná River near Moravský Krumlov (type locality) and Štěpánovický Brook near Jarošovice n. Rokytnou.

**Type specimens:** Holotype (represented by a specimen collected on the host caught on March 18, 1988) and paratypes are deposited in the collections of the Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, České Budějovice (No. Coll. M-249).

**Description:** Total length of anchors ranges from 0.062 to 0.068 (0.066), their shaft measuring 0.045—0.049 (0.048), point 0.031—0.034 (0.033) and root 0.018—0.022 (0.022). Ventral bar with well developed lateral processes and with 0.012—0.014 (0.013) long shield is 0.005—0.008 (0.005) long and 0.029—0.033 (0.030) wide. Measurements of the dorsal bar are 0.002—0.003 × 0.020—0.024 (0.002 × 0.020). Total length of marginal hooks 0.031—0.033, their hook proper 0.0065—0.0072 (0.007) long. Cirrus about 0.018 in diameter, with small spines in one arched row. Pharynx with long processes.

*G. lamberti* sp. n., named in honour of Dr. A. Lambert, Laboratory of Comparative Parasitology, University of Languedoc, in recognition of his important studies on Monogenea, is most closely related to *G. gobii* Shulman, 1933 and *G. truttae* Gläser, 1974 in the shape of the complex of anchors. It differs markedly from them, however, in the shape of the hook proper of marginal hooks (Fig. 4).

**Fig. 2.** Comparison of the shape of anchors and ventral bar of *G. kearnii* sp. n. (a, b) and *G. leucisci Zitnan*, 1964 from fins of *Leuciscus cephalus* (L.) (c, d) — Štěpánovický Brook (18. 3. 1988) b — Rokytná River (18. 3. 1988), c — Štěpánovický Brook (14. 6. 1962).

**Fig. 4.** Comparison of the shape of hooks proper of marginal hooks. a — *G. lamberti* sp. n., b — *G. gobii* Shulman, 1933, c — *G. truttae* Gläser, 1974.

**REFERENCES**


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