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Received 15 June 1977.

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FOLIA PARASITOLOGICA (PRAHA) 25: 177–178, 1978.

A NEW CESTODE ENIOCHOBOTHRIUM TRYGONIS SP.N. FROM TRYGON SEPHEN

Four specimens of a new cestode belonging to the genus *Eniochobothrium* Shipley et Hornell, 1906 were recovered from the spiral valve of *Trygon sephen* at Ratnagiri, India. It is identified as *Eniochobothrium trygonis* sp.n.

Eniochobothrium trygonis sp.n.

Host: *Trygon sephen*. Location: Spiral valve.

Locality: Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, India.

Type specimens: Collected on 16th April 1973, deposited in Cestodology Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Marathwada University, Aurangabad. All measurements are given in millimeters unless otherwise mentioned.

Description: (based on 4 specimens). Worms very small, not visible with naked eye, measuring 1.56 in length, divisible in four parts: scolex, anterior segments, middle segments and posterior segments. Total number of segments in the described specimen is 29. External segmentation quite distinct.

Scolex elongated, oval with four very movable, rounded suckers, each 0.09 in diameter and a rostellum slightly conical at apex, 0.06 in diameter, without any crown or circle of hooks. A short but wide neck is present.

Second part of 12 segments, gradually increasing in breadth with length almost constant. Posterior margin of each segment projects to form an acute cone in the middle.

Nine segments constitute third part with

constant width and slight increase in length. Segments measure 0.03 in length and 0.27 in width. Last two to three segments slightly small. Segments of imbricate types with posterior concave borders. Imbrication less in posterior segments.

Posterior fourth part with remaining eight segments. Length of segments increasing rapidly. Last segment measures 0.28 in length and 0.13 in width.

Eight testes 0.02 in diameter, arranged in circle in the centre of the segment. The two circular bodies which are situated behind testes represent ovary. No isthmus observed. These are smaller in size compared to testes measuring 0.009×0.008 and 0.01×0.008 . Other parts are not seen.

The vitelline follicles are small, rounded bodies, externally bounded by lateral margins of segments and internally by excretory ducts. Clear two excretory ducts present running longitudinally.

Eniochobothrium trygonis sp.n. differs from *E. gracile* (Shipley et Hornell, 1906) in total length, and in number of segments of second, third and fourth regions (1.56 against 5.12) (12, 9 and 8 against 18, 18 and 8). The third part of *E. gracile* is very narrow, differing in width from *E. trygonis*. Suckers of *E. trygonis* are very large in size compared to *E. gracile*. The last