

RECORD OF *GYRODACTYLUS SPATHULATUS* MUELLER, 1936 (MONOGENEA: GYRODACTYLIDAE) FROM *CATOSTOMUS* *CATOSTOMUS* IN EAST SIBERIA

In order to obtain some information about the possibility of acclimatization of *Catostomus catostomus* (Forster) in nature in the European part of the U.S.S.R., some sexually mature specimens of this fish caught from the river Kolyma in eastern Siberia were examined in the Central Experimental Station of the State

G. spathulatus in the Palaearctic Region, descriptions and figures of the hard parts of opisthaptor are given.

The material was fixed in 4 % formalin and embedded in glycerin jelly. The observations were made with a phase-contrast microscope and illustrations were prepared with the aid of a camera lucida. All measurements are in millimeters.

Gyrodactylus spathulatus Mueller, 1936 Fig. 1

Location on host: skin. Specimens studied: seven (they are deposited in the collections of the Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague and in the collections of the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad).

Description. Total length of massive anchors is 0.11—0.13, their shaft is 0.079—0.088, point 0.042—0.044, arched root 0.037—0.046 long. The ventral bar (0.011—0.012 × 0.045—0.050) bears a characteristic protuberance situated in its middle part and well developed, 0.027—0.031 long lateral processes. An oblong, 0.057—0.072 long shield is attached to the posterior margin of this bar. Its anterior third is markedly narrowed, with conspicuous ribs. The dorsal bar measures 0.005 × 0.023—0.029. The total length of marginal hooks is 0.044—0.045, their hook proper measures 0.007.

According to the present demands of the taxonomy and systematics of members of the family Gyrodactylidae, the original description of *G. spathulatus* is incomplete, since metrical data on most of the hard parts of opisthaptor and morphological data on marginal hooks are lacking. The results of our systematical evaluation of the specimens from *C. catostomus* can be therefore applied for its completion.

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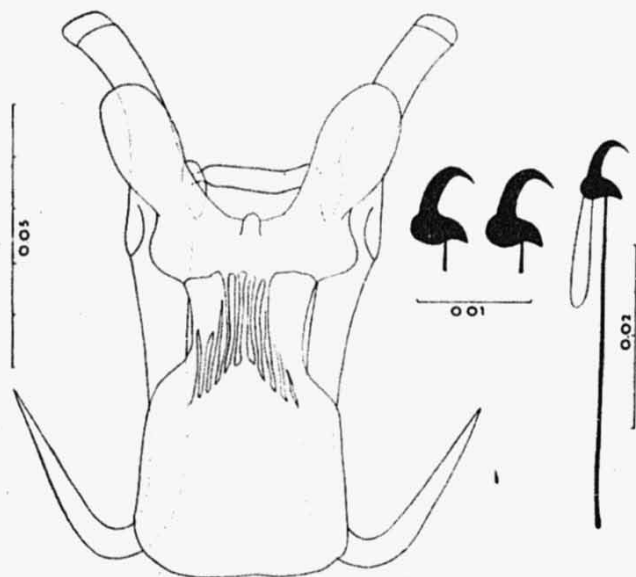


Fig. 1. Hard parts of the opisthaptor of *Gyrodactylus spathulatus* Mueller, 1936.

Research Institute of Lake and River Management in Leningrad in 1978. A rather high infection with *Gyrodactylus spathulatus* Mueller, 1936 was found. This parasite was originally described from the fins and skin of *C. commersonii* (Lacépède) on the territory of the U.S.A. (Mueller J. F., Trans. Amer. Microsc. Soc. 55: 55—72, 1936). Since this is the first record of