therefore possible that the finding of *G. aksuensis* sp. n. on *Diptychus dybowskii* was occasional and that its common host is in fact some of the species of the genus *Noemacheilus* living in the same environment as *D. dybowskii*.

ДВА НОВЫХ ВИДА РОДА *GYRODACTYLUS* (MONOGENEA) ОТ *DIPTYCHUS DYBOWSKII* (CYPRINIFORMES) ИЗ КИРГИЗИИ

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Резюме. Описаны два новых вида рода *Gyrodactylus*, *G. tokobaevi* sp. n. и *G. aksuensis* sp. n. с кожи *Diptychus dybowskii* из реки Аксу (Киргизская Советская Социалистическая Республика).

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GYRODACTYLUS INCOGNITUS SP. N. (MONOGENEA) FROM NOEMACHEILUS STRAUCHI FROM MIDDLE ASIA

A new species of the genus *Gyrodactylus* Nordmann, 1832—*G. incognitus* sp. n. was found on the gills of *Noemacheilus strauchi* (Kessler) (Cobitidae: Cypriniformes) in addition to *G. parvus* Bychowsky, 1936 and *G. paranemachili* Ergens et Bykhovsky, 1967. The host specimen originating from Tardzhi (Middle Asia, legit. Alpheraki 1881) was fixed in ethylalcohol and deposited in ichthyological collection of the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad (No. Coll. 7,840). Description and illustrations of *G. incognitus* sp. n. are given in the present paper.

The parasites were separated from gill filaments by means of fine preparation needles, transferred to distilled water for 24 hours and then mounted in glycerin-gelatine. The observations were made with a phace-contrast microscope and illustrations were prepared with the aid of a camera lucida. All measurements are in millimeters. The holotype (measurements in parentheses) is deposited together with the paratypes in the parasitological collections of the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

Gyrodactylus incognitus sp. n. Figs. 1a, b

Description. Massive anchors have a bent root, the length of their shaft is 0.053—0.057 (0.057) and of point 0.034—0.037 (0.036). The ventral bar with well developed lateral processes measures 0.008—0.011 × 0.035—0.041 (0.011 × 0.041). A tongue-shaped, 0.035 long shield is attached to posterior margin of this bar. The dorsal bar is 0.002—0.003 (0.003) long and about 0.033 wide. The total length of marginal hooks is

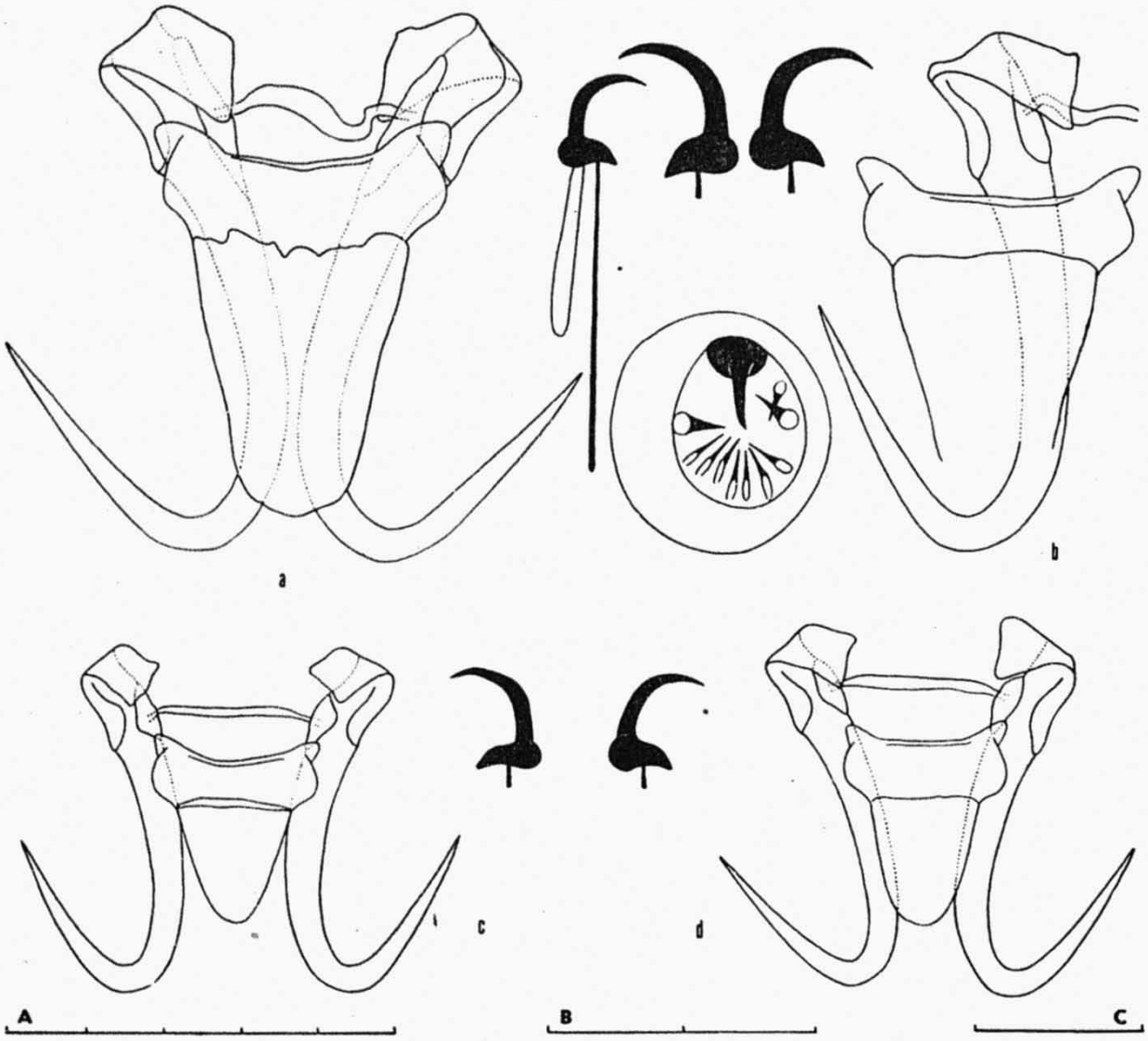

Fig. 1. Hard parts of the opisthaptor and cirrus. a, b — holotype and paratype of *G. incognitus* sp. n.; c — *G. jiroveci* Ergens et Bykhovsky, 1967; d — *G. pseudonemachili* Ergens et Bykhovsky, 1967

0.031—0.032, their hook proper measures 0.007—0.008.

Gyrodactylus incognitus sp. n. is most similar to *G. jiroveci* Ergens et Bykhovsky, 1967 and *G. pseudonemachili* Ergens et Bykhovsky, 1967. It differs from the former (Fig. 1c) in double size of individual parts of the complex of anchors and in morphological details of the hook proper of marginal hooks, from the latter (Fig. 1d) not only in larger size of anchors and both bars, but also in the general shape of the hook proper of marginal hooks.

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