

Podosomal and opisthosomal plates, their chaetotaxy and chaetotaxy of the body as in female. Holoventral plate 249 (223) μ long, with a pair of posterior setae, each associated with a pore. Three pairs of sternal setae situated off the plate. Genital opening before the first pair of sternal setae. Claws on tarsus I smaller than in remaining tarsi.

Having material only from one bird, I consider provisionally these specimens as a subspecies of *Tyranninyssus tyrannus* Brooks and Str., known from the fly-catchers *Nuttallornis borealis* and *Contopus sordidulus*. They differ from the nominate form in having only 6 pairs of dorsal and 4 pairs of ventral opisthosomal setae. The anterior 2 pairs of sternal setae lack the pores and the chelicerae taper more considerably.

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THREE INTERESTING NEMATODES FROM *AONYX CINEREA* (CARNIVORA) FROM MALAYA

In 1966 we were asked by the Prague Zoological Garden to examine helminthologically the cadaver of *Aonyx (Amblonyx) cinerea* Illinger, 1815, because the animal had died a fortnight after its import from Malaya. In autopsy we recovered 3 nematode species which are new to this host and most interesting findings from the medical and zoological point of view:

1. *Dracunculus medinensis* (L., 1758)

We discovered four gravid females in the subcutaneous connective tissue measuring 180 to 450 mm in length, maximum width 2.0 mm and containing mobile larvae in their uteri. Length of larvae 0.466—0.531 mm, maximum width 0.017—0.020 mm. The morphology of the

nematodes in our material corresponds full to morphological data in the literature (MOORTHY V. N., J. Parasit. 23: 220—224, 1937). The definitive hosts of these worms are man, cattle, horse and various beasts of prey. Wild beasts of prey are reservoirs and distributors of dracunculosis in a natural focus.

2. *Gnathostoma hispidum* Fedtsch., 1872

Only a fragment of the posterior portion of a male worm was found in the stomach. This was covered with sharp cuticular spines of 0.007 mm in length. Seven pairs of caudal papillae present. Spicules unequally long; length of right spicule 0.425 mm, proximal width 0.030 mm, of left spicule 0.836 mm, proximal

width 0.049 mm. Cloaca at 0.163 mm from posterior end of body. Definitive hosts are swine, cattle and several species of beasts of prey.

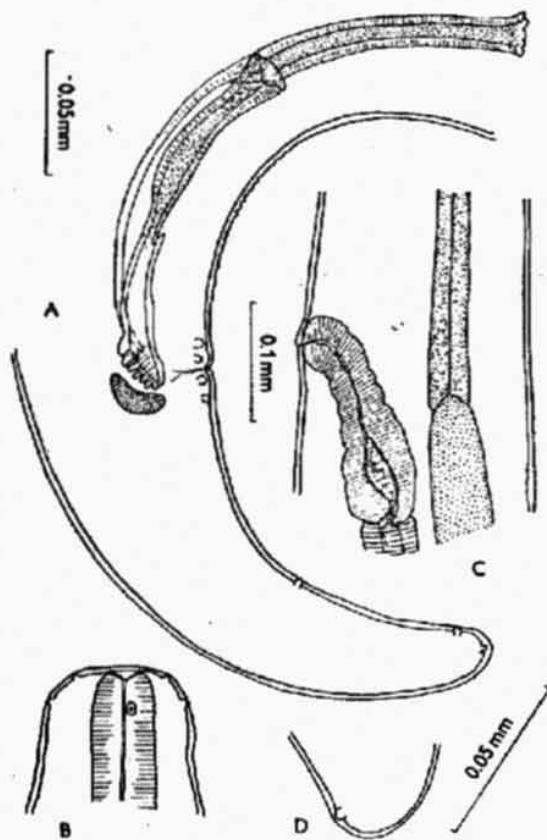


Fig. 1. *Brugia buckleyi* Dissanaike et Paramanathan, 1961 A — anterior portion of body (in detail); B — posterior portion of male body (lateral view); C — vulva region (lateral view); D — posterior portion of female body (lateral view).

3. *Brugia buckleyi* Dissanaike et Paramanathan, 1961

Fig. 1A—D

We extracted 3 complete specimens (1 male and 2 female worms), the fragment of the posterior portion of a male and 5 damaged females from the heart and the blood vessels.

Until the present this species has been recovered only from hares (*Lepus nigricollis singhala* Wroughton, 1915) from Ceylon. By contrast, the nematodes described originally by DISSANAIKE A. S., PARAMANANTHAN D. C. (J. Helminthol. 35: 209—220, 1961) are longer than our nematodes from a host of the order Carnivora.

Description: Relatively long and slender nematodes of yellowish colour. Cuticle with fine transverse striation. Mouth terminal, surrounded by 10 small papillae. Head bulb indistinct. Oesophagus divided into anterior muscular and posterior glandular portion.

Male: Overall length 37.40 mm, maximum width 0.21 mm. Anterior end of body 0.050 mm wide. Oesophagus 0.94 mm long. Nerve ring at 0.21 mm from anterior end of body. Posterior end of body coiled in three windings with a rounded peak. Right spicule 0.240—0.319 mm long, left 0.131—0.182 mm. Ratio of spicules 1.7 to 1.8 : 1. Cloaca at 0.16—0.17 mm from end of tail. Gubernaculum 0.024—0.027 mm long. There are 7 pairs of caudal papillae and an additional odd papilla on the anterior lip of the cloaca.

Female: Overall length 58.02—60.40 mm, maximum width 0.36—0.38 mm. Width of anterior portion of body 0.043—0.045 mm. Length of oesophagus 0.95—1.03 mm. Nerve ring at 0.24—0.25 mm from anterior end of body, vulva at 0.84—0.89 mm. Anus at 0.16—0.18 mm from posterior end of body. One pair of small papillae placed close to the rounded end of the tail in subventral position.

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