

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *GYRODACTYLUS* (MONOGENEA) FROM KIRGHIZIAN *DIPTYCHUS DYBOWSKII* (CYPRINIFORMES)

R. ERGENS and D. U. KARABEKOVA

Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague,
and Institute of Biology, Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz. S.S.R., Frunze

Abstract. *Gyrodactylus tokobaevi* sp. n. and *G. aksuensis* sp. n. are described from the skin of *Diptychus dybowski* from the River Aksu (Kirghiz. S.S.R.).

Two new species of the genus *Gyrodactylus* Nordmann, 1832 were found on the skin of *Diptychus dybowski* Kessler caught from the River Aksu west of Frunze (Kirghiz. S.S.R.). Their descriptions and illustrations are given in this paper.

The parasites were fixed in 4 % formalin and mounted as permanent preparations in glycerin-gelatine. The methods used for the observation, measuring and illustrating of the species were described previously (Ergens and Lom 1970). All measurements are in millimeters. The measurements of the holotypes are given in parentheses.

Gyrodactylus tokobaevi sp. n.

Fig. 1

The holotype is represented by a specimen collected on the host caught on May 27, 1968. It is deposited, together with two paratypes, in the collection of the Institute of Zoology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

Description. Total length of anchors 0.062—0.065 (0.065), length of shaft 0.042—0.044 (0.044), point 0.028—0.029 (0.029), root 0.019—0.021 (0.021). The ventral bar measures

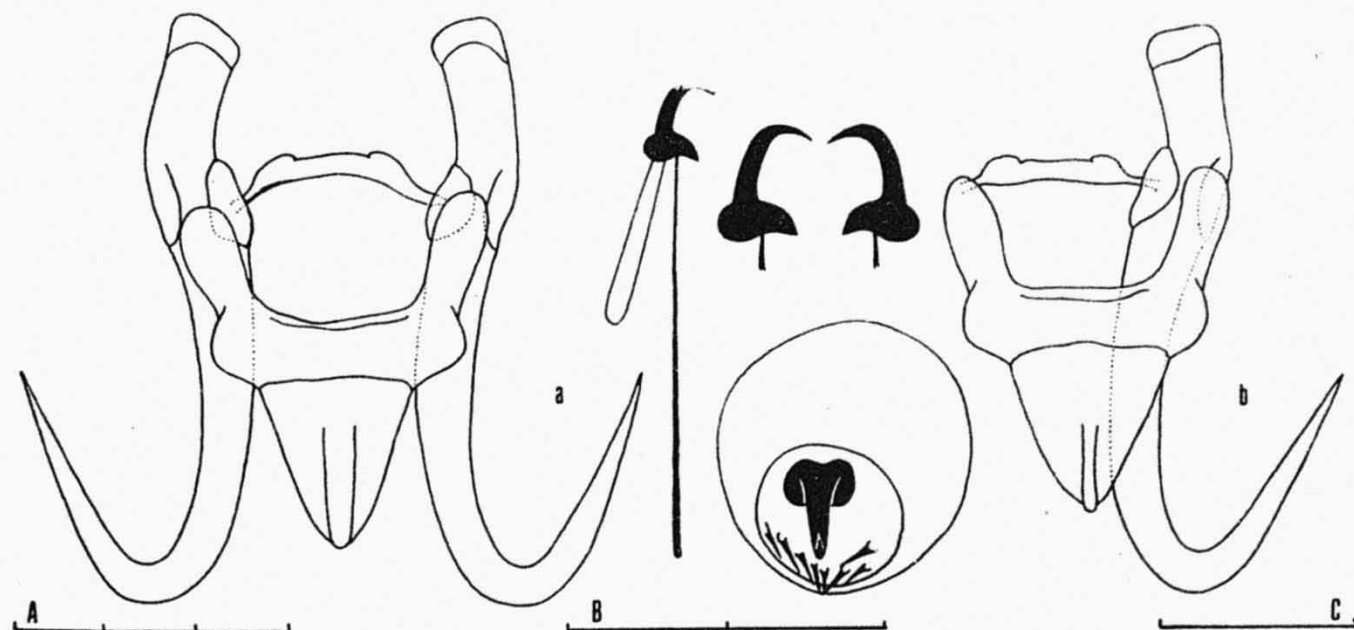


Fig. 1. Hard parts of the opisthaptor and cirrus of *Gyrodactylus tokobaevi* sp. n. a — holotype; b — paratype. Scales (each part 0.01 mm): A — for anchors, B — for marginal hook and cirrus, C — for hook proper.

0.006—0.007 \times 0.027—0.030 (0.007 \times 0.029) and it bears characteristic well developed lateral processes measuring 0.012—0.013 in length. A tongue-shaped, 0.017—0.020 (0.018) long shield is attached to posterior margin of this bar. The dorsal bar measures 0.003—0.004 \times 0.020—0.022 (0.003 \times 0.022). Total length of marginal hooks ranges from 0.029 to 0.031, the hook proper measures 0.006—0.007.

G. tokobaevi sp. n. was named in honour of Dr. M. M. Tokobaev, Kirkghizian helminthologist. It is very similar to *G. katherineri* Malmberg, 1964 in the shape of the complex of anchors, but it differs markedly from this species in the shape of the hook proper of marginal hooks.

Gyrodactylus aksuensis sp. n.

Fig. 2

The holotype is represented by a specimen collected on the host caught on May 27, 1968. It is deposited in the collection of the Institute of Zoology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad. One paratype is deposited in the collection of the Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

Description. The anchors have a characteristic bent root. The length of shaft is 0.022 to 0.023 (0.022), point 0.013—0.014 (0.013). The ventral bar measures 0.003—0.004 \times 0.015—0.016 (0.003 \times 0.015) and possesses distinctly developed lateral processes and

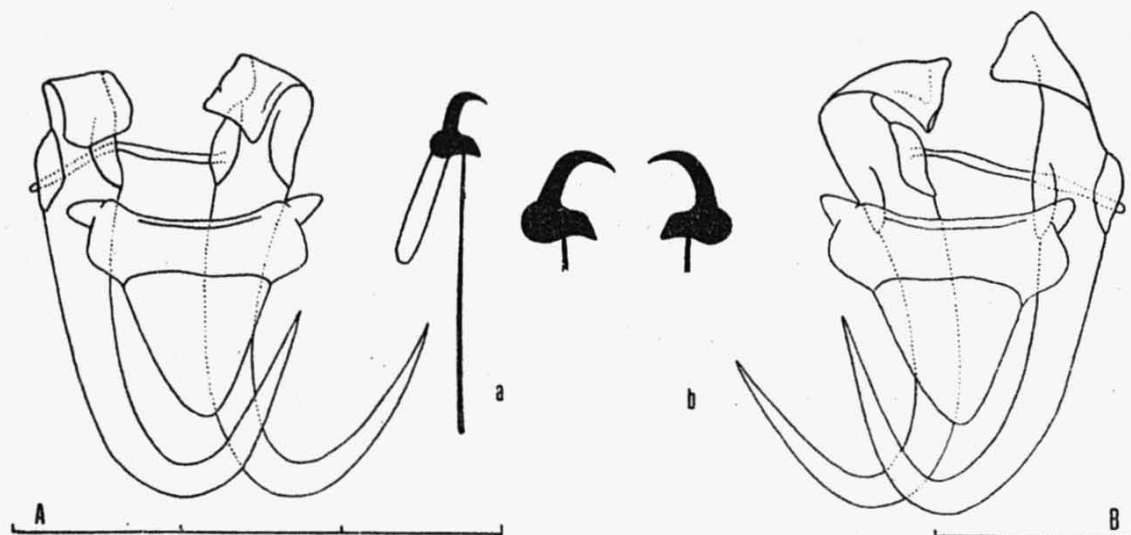


Fig. 2. Hard parts of the opisthaptor of *Gyrodactylus aksuensis* sp. n. a — holotype; b — paratype. Scales (each part 0.01 mm): A — for anchors and marginal hook, B — for hook proper.

0.008—0.009 (0.008) long shield. The dorsal bar is very fine and measures 0.001 \times 0.012—0.013. Total length of marginal hooks is 0.021—0.022, the relatively massive hook proper measures 0.005—0.0055.

G. aksuensis sp. n. was named after its locus typicus — the River Aksu. It is most similar to *G. lefus* Gussev, 1955 in the shape and measurements of the complex of anchors, but it markedly differs from this species in the shape of the hook proper of marginal hooks.

Except *G. mongolicus* Ergens et Dulmaa, 1970, occurring on members of the genus *Oreoleuciscus* (Cyprinidae), all species of *Gyrodactylus* having a similar shape of the complex of anchors as *G. aksuensis* sp. n. (morphological groups of the species *G. nemachili* Bychowsky, 1936 and *G. jiroveci* Ergens et Bykhovsky, 1967) are specific parasites of fishes of the genera *Noemacheilus* Hasselt and *Lefua* Herzenstein (Cobitidae). It is

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

Р. Эргенс и Д. У. Карабекова

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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R. E., Parasitologický ústav ČSAV,
Flemingovo n. 2, 166 32 Praha 6,
ČSSR

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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. parane-machili* Ergens et Bykhovskiy, 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 phase-contrast micro-

scope 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