

FIRST FINDING OF THE NEMATODE *SPICULOPTEROIDES DAGESTANICA* (ALTAEV, 1953) JANSEN, 1958 IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In a total of 65 offals of *Capreolus capreolus* from different localities in the Pardubice district, examined by incomplete helminthologic dissection during 1965, one male specimen of the nematode *Spiculopterooides dagestanica* was found in one case in the abomasum apart from further nematodes of the subfamily Ostertaginae (*Spiculopteragia boehmi*, *Ostertagia leptospicularis*, *Skrjabinagia kolchida*, *Rinadia mathevossiani*) evidenced at a high frequency in the examined material.

Description: Body length up to 9.5 mm, width at head end 0.025 mm, excretory pore level 0.085 mm and in pre-bursal region 0.145 mm. Distance from excretory pore to anterior end of body 0.317 mm. Cervical papillae indistinct on contrary to pre-bursal papillae. Two-lobed bursa (dorsal lobe only outlined) extends to length of 0.279 mm and width of 0.432 mm. Common trunk of ventral and lateral rays markedly separated from base of dorsal rays. Relatively strong, parallel running ventral rays do not reach margin of bursa. Anterolateral ray in its course gradually withdrawn from posteroventral and mediolateral ray. Medio — and posterolateral rays thinner than anterolateral ray and, on contrary to last mentioned, reach margin of bursal membrane. Externodorsal ray, narrowing consid-

rably in direction to distal end, comes up near margin of bursa. In its last quarter dorsal ray of 0.066 mm length divides into two branches which again separate after a short course. While lateral projection coils up S-like, medial runs almost straight and before termination splits into two short protuberances. On distal edge of telamon two slender rays are conspicuous. Accessory bursal membrane supported by pair of parallel running rays, twisting outwards at their distal ends. Spicules of yellow-brown colour extend to 0.205 mm (left) and 0.207 mm (right) respectively. Maximum width of spicules 0.028 mm. Medial border of spicules in whole course fringed with cuticle. In 0.152 mm distance off proximal end bifurcation of main trunk of spicules occurs. Shorter, medial projection runs straight and broadens bobbin-shaped at the end. Longer, outer projection turns medial in direction of terminal broadening of neighbouring one, where it fleets to distal end. In whole course it is fringed with cuticular membrane. Gubernaculum absent.

Occurrence of the mentioned species was so far reported only in the Soviet Union and Poland, it was found in the abomasum and small intestine of *Alces alces*, *Capreolus capreolus* and *Ovis aries* (Skryabin K. I., Shikhobalova

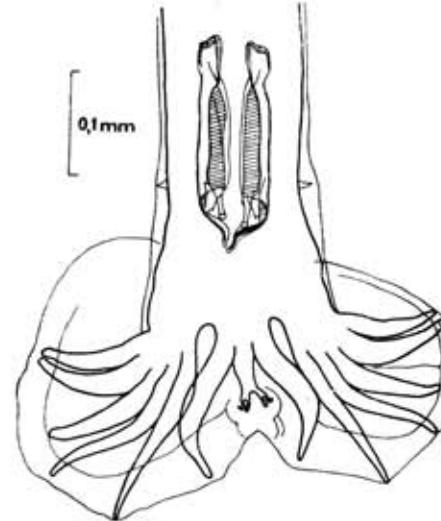


Fig. 1. Caudal portion of body of the male *S. dagestanica*.

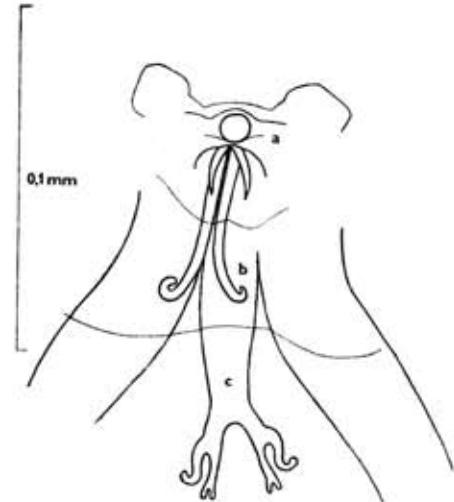


Fig. 2. Genital cone of the male *S. dagestanica*, telamon (a), accessory bursal membrane (b), dorsal ray (c).

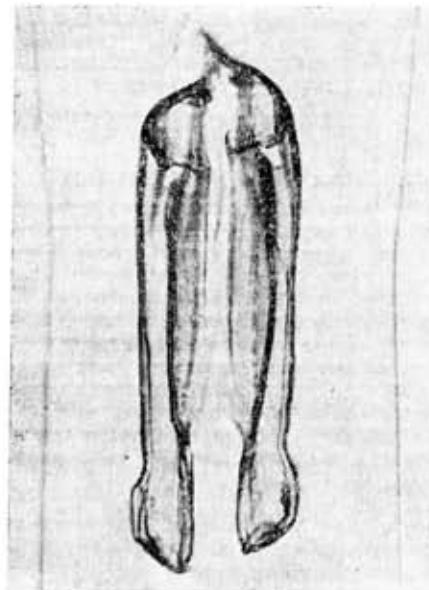


Fig. 3. Spicules.

N. P., Shulz R. S., 1954: Osnovy nematodologii 3. Trichostrongyliidae of animals and man. USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow. 683 pp. (In Russian.) Drózdz J., 1967: Acta Parasit. Polon. 14: 287–300). According to Drózdz (1967), transmission of *S. dagestanica* to roe deer takes place in biotopes inhabited by *Alces alces* where the author found a 100 % infection with this nematode. The finding of *S. dagestanica* in Czechoslovakia is probably connected with the gradual stabilization of elk populations in this country in recent years. We cannot even eliminate the possibility of roe deer importing *S. dagestanica* directly to our territory from areas where it occurs continuously.

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