

RESEARCH ARTICLE

On a new trematode, *pyncoporus santoshiae* sp. nov. from the intestine of bat

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ABSTRACT : In present paper have given the account of the morphology of new species of the genus *Pyncoporus* looss, 1899 recorded from bats in India. *Pyncoporus nyctonemae* sp. nov. is characterized by having body smooth, acetabulum much smaller than oral sucker, pseudocirrus sac comparatively very large, ovary pre-acetabular between testes and pseudocirrus sac overlapped by vitellaria, vitellaria pre-testicular, lateral to testes and ovary.

Key words : *Pyncoporus*, Microchiropterian, Vitellaria, *Nyctinomus plicatus*, Pseudocirrus sac

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INTRODUCTION

Dujardin, (1845) described *Distomum heteroporum* from *Vespertilio pipistrellus* and included it in the subgenus *Brachycoelium*. Looss (1899) established the genus *Pyncoporus* to incorporate this and designating this as type *P.heteroporum*. In the communication he also described a new species of his genus, designating it *P.acetabulatus*. Earlier Von Linstaw (1894) had described a fluke from *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* under the name *Distomum macrolaimus*. Braun (1900) assigned this species to the genus *Pyncoporus* Looss, 1899. Again Looss in 1907 added another species *P.inversus*. Ozaki (1929) added the species. *P.transversus* and also gave a key to the species of the genus. Pande (1935) described two more new species *P.indicus* and *P.Loossii* while he also amended the generic diagnosis given by Looss *et al.* (1931). In the same year (1935) Mehra created the genus *Lecithoporus*, with *Pyncoporus inverses* Looss (1907), as its type. He also transferred to his new genus *P.macrolaimus* (Von Linstow, 1894) and *P.indicus* (Pande, 1935).

Three more species of *Pyncoporus* are on record viz., *P.megacotyle* (Ogata, 1939) Dubois, 1960; *P.skarbilovich* (Shaldybin, 1948); *P.rhinolipi* (Ogata, 1939); Mehra (1935) has included three species *P.travessovski* listed by (Macy, 1938) and *P.treljudoei* (Shaldybin, 1948); listed by Yamaguti are considered as

type *inversus* under the subgenus *lecithoporus* under genus *Pyncoporus*.

Santosh and Gupta (1981) have discussed the morphology of *Pyncoporus* species and have the key for their identification which stands base for the discussion of present form.

Three major morphological categories of genus *Pyncoporus* are considered:

- Pseudo cirrus sac overlying acetabulum-Under this *P. osmaniae* (Salem, 1971) is included.
- B. Pseudo cirrus sac lateral to acetabulum- Under this are *P. indicus* (Pande, 1935) *P.rhinolipii* (Ogata, 1939) are included.
- C. Pseudocirrus sac anterior to acetabulum- under this are *P.macrolaimus* (Von Linstow, 1894); *P. buckleyi* (Mehata and Gupta, 1981); *P. spathulatus* (Salem, 1971); *P. trasversus* (Ozaki, 1921); *P.skarjablovich* (Shaldybin, 1948), *P.heteroporus*, (Dujardin, 1845), *P. megacotyle* (Ogata, 1939); *P.acetabulatus* (Looss, 1899); *P. loosii* (Pande, 1935) are included.

RESEARCH METHODS

The specimens of trematode parasites were collected from the intestine of Microchiropterian Bat *Nyctinomus plicatus* at Udgir. Dist. Latur (M.S.) India. These parasites were flattened, preserved in 4 per cent formalin