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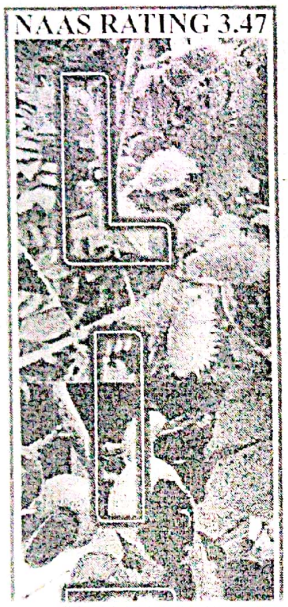

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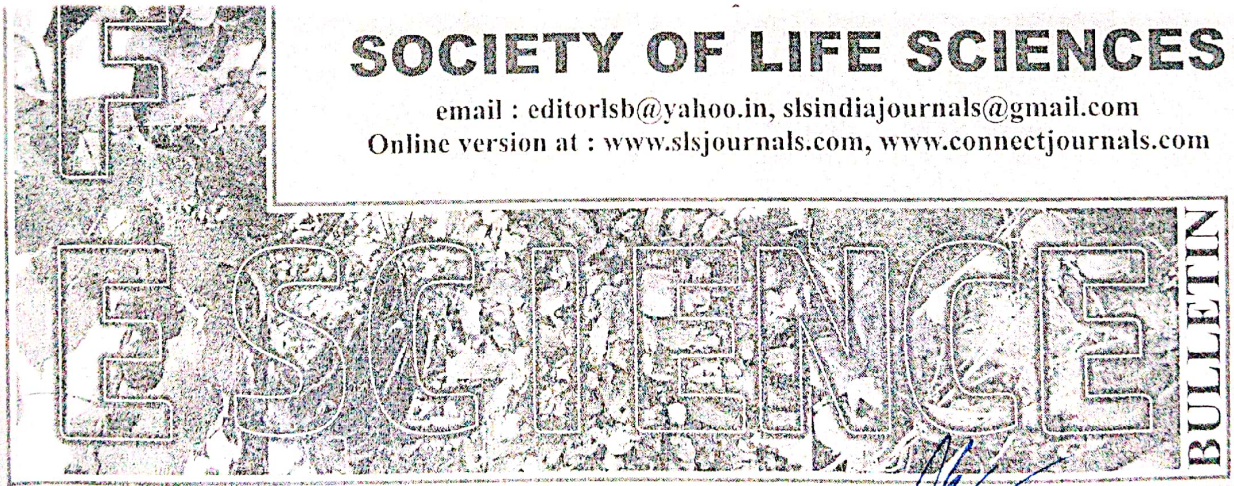

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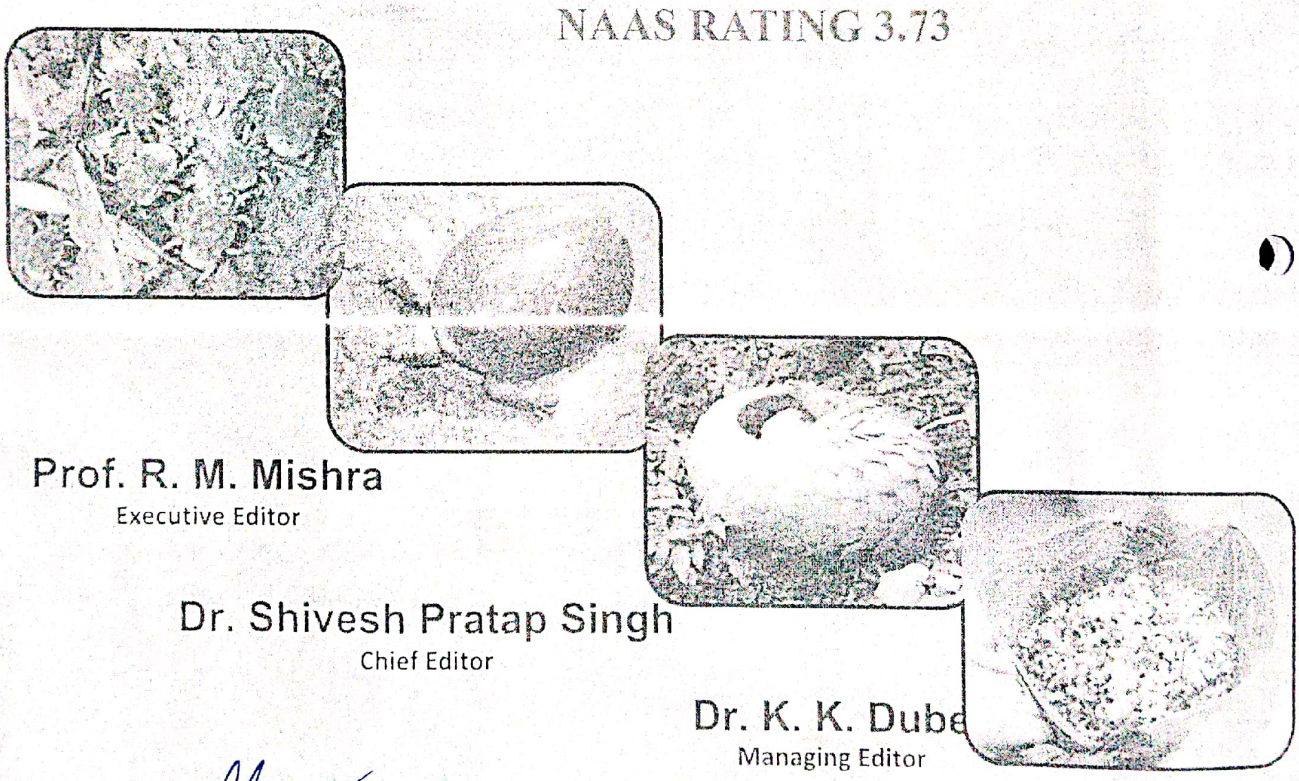

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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *RHABDOCONA* RAILIET,1916 (NEMATODA : *RHABDOCHONIDAE*) FROM INTESTINE OF *LABEO ROHITA*

R. M. KHADAP

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ABSTRACT : The present communication deals with a new species of the genus *Rhabdocona* (Railliet,1916) from intestine of fresh water fish *Labeo rohita* at Sailu dist. Parbhani (M.S.). It differs from the known species having two lines, prostome funnel shaped with four pairs of teeth, Mesotome (vestibule) long and narrow, Oesophagus consists of two portions muscular and glandular, in male caudal papillae 17 pairs, and spicules are unequal in length. In female Vulva is postequatorial, tar is straight and eggs are rounded to oval without polar filament.

Key words : *Labeo rohita, Nematode parasites, Rhabdocona parbhaniensis n.sp.*

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Rhabdochona* was created by Railliet in 1916 for Dusardin's worm *Dispharagus denudata* with from the type of the genus later on few species are added to this genus. *R.kashmirensis* (Thapar,1950) have been described from first time in India *R.glyptothoracis* (Karve and Naik,1951). *R.singi* (Ali,1956), *R.mazeedi* (Prasad and Sahay,1965). *R.labconis* and *R.ali* (Kalyankar,1972). The present communication deals with the description of a new species as *Rhabdocona parbhaniensis* n.sp.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The nematodes were collected from intestine of *Labeo rohita*. They were fixed in hot 70% alcohol and preserved in fresh 70% alcohol containing 10% glycerine. The worms were cleared in lactophenol and mounted in glycerine. Drawings were made with help of the camera lucida and measurements are expressed in millimeters.

Description : The worms are small, elongated, cylindrical yellowish white in colour. The males are slender and much smaller than the females. Mouth is provided with two lips. Prostome funnel shaped supported by longitudinal thickening projecting four pairs anteriorly as teeth, Mesostome long and narrow. Constant diameter, oesophagus is very long, divided into slender small anterior muscular part and long posterior part is glandular (Fig.1).

Male : The male is slender and nearly half in length of the female. It is long 7.18-9.25 mm long and 0.16-0.19 mm wide. Head 0.03-0.05 mm in diameter. Two small cervical papliae, quite anterior to nerve ring at 0.02-0.013 mm from anterior extremely. Vestibule thick, chitinous walled 0.14-0.15 mm long and 0.030-0.035 mm long and 0.03-0.04 mm wide and posterior glandular oesophagus 1.77-1.87 mm long and 0.04-0.05 mm wide.

The entire oesophagus is from 2.05-2.15 mm long Tai is conical at the tip 0.071-0.81 mm long; curved ventrally. Caudal alaez narrow extending up to the tip of tail. There are 17 pair of caudal papliae of which 11 pairs and preanal and 6 pairs are postanal. The spicules are dissimilar in shape and unequal in length. The right spicules is short 0.18 mm and left spicule 0.54 mm length respectively. The two spicule thus have a length ratio 3:1 Gubernaculum absent.

Female : The female is longer than the male, if measures 13.97 body is 0.22 mm. The herd diameter 0.03 mm. The value is located at 9.40 mm from the anterior end/eggs are rounded to oval in shape without polar filaments. They measures 0.032 x 0.031 mm in length and 0.015 x 0.016 min width. The distance from the tip to the anus is 0.19 mm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present species from all the known forms of *Rhabdocana* (Rallict,1916) which is mouth projecting four pairs of teeth, spicules are unequal in length pointed tip, caudal papillae 16 pairs (11 pairs are preanal and 6 pairs and post anal). Eggs are rounded to oval without polar filaments. Gubernaculum absent.

It is differs from following species :

1. It is differs from *R.kashmirensis* (Thapar,1950) which is having the spicule are forked at their tip number of caudal papillae 15 pair's (10 pairs are preanal and 5 pairs are postanal), Eggs are polar filaments.
2. It is differs from *R.glyptothoracis* (Karve and Naik,1951) which is having 17 pair's caudal papillae. (10 pairs are pre and 7 pairs are post anal) Eggs are polar filaments.
3. It is differs from *R.singi* (Ali,1956), which is having 12 pair (7 pairs are preanal and 5 pairs are post anal)
4. It is also differs from *R.mazeedi* (Prasad and Sahay,1965). Which is having 17 pairs caudal paillae (12 pairs are preand and 5 pairs are post anal). Eggs in the female without by polar filament or cuticular projections.
5. It is differs from *R.labeonis* (Kalyankar,1972) which is having 17 pairs caudal papillae (9 pairs are pre-cloacal and

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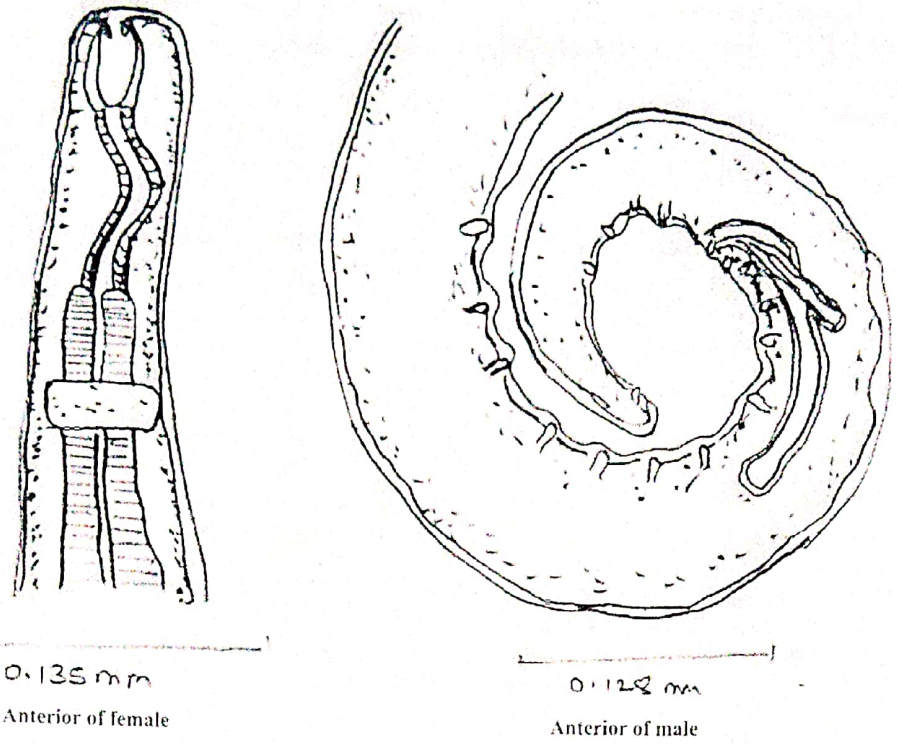

Fig. 1 *Rhabdocona parbhaniensis* n.sp.

8 pairs are post-cloacal) all are sessile. Eggs embryonated thick shelled and without polar filaments.

6) It is also differs from *R.alii* (Kalyankar,1972) which is having 15 pairs of caudal papillae (7 Pairs are precloacal and 8 pairs are post cloacal), cuticular projections are present on the eggs.

7) It is also differs from *R.sailuensis*. which is having 13 pairs of caudal papillae (08 Pairs precloacal and 05 pairs are caudal papillae) and without polar filaments

Therefore it is regarded as new species and named *Rhabdocona parbhaniensis* n.sp.. after the locality.

Type species : *Rhabdocona parbhaniensis* n.sp.
Host : *Labeo rohita*
Habit : Intestine
Locality : Saliu. Tq. Saliu. dist. Parbhani (M.S.) India

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