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Two new species of *Quasithelazia* Maplestone, 1932 (Nematoda: Acuariidae) from Malaysia, with an amended diagnosis and review of the genus

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Abstract *Quazithelazia rostrata* n. sp. from *Ceyx erithaca* (L.) (type-host) and *Alcedo euryzona* Temminck (Coraciiformes, Alcedinidae) and *Q. alata* n. sp. from *Enicurus ruficapillus* Temminck (Passeriformes, Muscicapidae) are described from vicinities of Gombak Biological Station, Selangor, Malaysia; both species are parasitic under the koilin lining of the gizzard. Paratypes of *Schistogendra pelargopsis* Nandi, De & Majumdar, 1985, a parasite of *Pelargopsis capensis* (L.) (Alcedinidae) from India, are redescribed and the species is recognised as a junior synonym of the type-species of *Quasithelazia*, *Q. tenuis* Maplestone, 1932 (new synonymy), a species originally described from *Halcyon smyrnensis* (L.) (Alcedinidae) in India. An amended diagnosis of the genus *Quasithelazia* Maplestone, 1932 is proposed. Currently, this genus includes eight species occurring in the Old World, six of them parasitic in kingfishers (Alcedinidae) and two species parasitic in flycatchers

(Muscicapidae). These include, *inter alia*, *Q. halcyoni* n. comb. for *Viktorocara halcyoni* Ryzhikov & Khokhlova, 1964 from *Halcyon smyrnensis* and *H. pileata* (Boddaert) in Vietnam and the Russian Far East, *Q. microcordonis* n. comb. for *Rusguniella microcordonis* Schmidt & Kuntz, 1971 from *Halcyon coromanda major* (Temminck & Schlegel) in Taiwan and *Q. multipapillata* n. comb. for *Schistogendra multipapillata* Zhang, 1993 from *Tarsiger cyanurus* (Pallas) (Muscicapidae) in China. Comparative morphological data for *Quasithelazia* spp. are presented. *Schistogendra oligopapillata* Zhang & An, 2002 from domestic ducks in China is considered a *species incertae sedis*.

Introduction

The classification of the family Acuariidae Railliet, Henry & Sisoff, 1912 is mainly based on the morphology of anterior cuticular ornamentations (cordons, collarete or ptilina) that is used to distribute the genera among the three recognised subfamilies, i.e. Acuariinae Railliet, Henry & Sisoff, 1912, Seuratiinae Chitwood & Wehr, 1932 and Schistorophinae Travassos, 1918 (see Chitwood & Wehr, 1934; Chabaud, 1975; Bain et al., 2014). Although such structures are lacking in the genera *Paracuaria* Rao, 1951 (Acuariinae) and *Quasithelazia* Maplestone, 1932 (Schistorophinae) as well as in one of the members of the genus *Streptocara* Railliet, Henry & Sisoff, 1912

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(Seuratiinae), the systematic position of these taxa is inferred on the basis of the morphology of their deirids, buccal cavity and tail (Gibson, 1968; Chabaud, 1975; Bain et al., 2014).

Quasithelazia was erected within the subfamily Schistorophinae as a monotypic genus for *Q. tenuis* Maplestone, 1932, a species described on the basis of a single male nematode collected from the kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* (L.) in India (Maplestone, 1932). Subsequently, this genus was considered a synonym of *Schistorophus* Railliet, 1916 (see Singh, 1949) or, in contradiction with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, of the more recently erected genus *Viktorocara* Guschanskaya, 1950 (see Skrjabin et al., 1965). Wong & Lankester (1984) justified the validity of *Quasithelazia* and recognised it as a senior synonym of *Schistogendra* Chabaud & Russelot, 1956, a genus containing at that time two species parasitic in kingfishers, i.e. *S. incisa* Chabaud & Rousselot, 1956 and *S. caproni* Bain & Chabaud, 1965. Despite the well-grounded position of *Schistogendra* as a junior synonym of *Quasithelazia* (see Wong & Lankester, 1984), subsequent authors described three further species as members of *Schistogendra*, i.e. *S. pelargopsis* Nandi, De & Majumdar, 1985, *S. multipapillata* Zhang, 1993 and *S. oligopapillata* Zhang & An, 2002 (Nandi et al., 1985; Zhang, 1993; Zhang & An, 2002).

Recent studies of helminth parasites of birds from the continental part of Malaysia have revealed unknown species of the genus *Quasithelazia*. The aim of the present paper is to describe two new species of *Quasithelazia* parasitic in kingfishers (Alcedinidae) and flycatchers (Muscicapidae). We also revise the taxonomic position of several related taxa and propose an amended generic diagnosis of the genus *Quasithelazia*.

Materials and methods

During a field trip by two of the present authors (JM and BBG) in Selangor, Malaysia (30 July–11 August 2010), six *Ceyx erithaca* (L.) (Coraciiformes, Alcedinidae), three *Alcedo euryzona* Temminck (Coraciiformes, Alcedinidae) and eight *Enicurus ruficapillus* Temminck (Passeriformes, Muscicapidae) were captured by mist nets and dissected immediately after their death. Nematodes collected under the koilin lining of the gizzard were fixed and stored in 70%

ethanol. In addition, type-specimens of *Schistogendra pelargopsis* Nandi, De & Majumdar, 1985 from the collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN) were studied.

For light-microscopy observations, specimens were cleared and examined as temporary mounts in lactic phenol. Specimens (one male and one female from *C. erithaca*) used for SEM observations were dehydrated in an ethanol series, immersed in hexamethyldisilazane for 20 min, air-dried, coated with gold in Cressington 108-Auto coater and examined using a Zeiss DSM 940A microscope at 15 kV.

All measurements are in micrometres unless otherwise indicated. Metrical data are given as the range, with the mean and the number of measurements taken (n) in parentheses. The following indices were used: $I_{mOE/gOE}$, length of muscular oesophagus/length of glandular oesophagus; $I_{OE/BL}$, length of oesophagus/body length; $I_{LSP/RSP}$, length of left spicule/length of right spicule; $I_{LSB/LSH}$, length of left spicule blade/length of left spicule handle; $I_{V/BL}$, distance from anterior end to vulva/body length.

Quasithelazia rostrata n. sp.

Type-host: *Ceyx erithaca* (L.) (Coraciiformes: Alcedinidae).

Other hosts: *Alcedo euryzona* Temminck (Coraciiformes, Alcedinidae).

Type-locality: Gombak Field Station of the University of Malaya, Selangor, Malaysia (3°19'12"N, 101°45'0"E).

Site in host: Under the koilin lining of the gizzard.

Prevalence: In *C. erithaca*, 67% (4/6); in *A. euryzona*, 67% (2/3).

Intensity of infection: In *C. erithaca*, 3–12 (mean 7) individuals; in *A. euryzona*, 2 individuals.

Type-specimens: Holotype: MHNG-INVE-85992 (male); Paratypes (from *C. erithaca* only): MHNG-INVE-85994 (3 males and 1 female), MHNG-INVE-85995 (3 males and 2 females), MHNG-INVE-85996 (1 female), MHNG-INVE-86088 (1 female, SEM stub), MHNG-INVE-86089 (1 male, SEM stub), MHNG-INVE-86090 (1 female), MHNG-INVE-86091 (1 male), MHNG-INVE-86092 (anterior and posterior extremities of a single female used for DNA), IBER 001.117 (3 males and 2 females), IBER 001.118 (2 females), USNPC 107982.00 (2 males and 3 females).

Other specimens: Ex *A. euryzona*, MHNG-INVE-86093 (1 male and 1 female), MHNG-INVE-86094 (2 males).

Etymology: *Rostrata* = “beaked”; the name of the new species refers to the peculiar anterior extremity of its pseudolabia.

Description (Figs. 1, 2)

General [Based on specimens from *C. erithaca*.] Small-sized acuariid nematodes with thin body. Anterior end with 2 pseudolabia; each pseudolabium with prominent *c.*3 long rostrum-like anterior apex with abrupt tip and bearing single amphid and pair of inconspicuous papillae; pair of plate-like teeth present, situated on lobes of internal side of each pseudolabium (Figs. 1A, B, 2A–C). Cuticular ornamentation in form of cordons, collarete or ptilina absent; 1 subventral and 1 subdorsal lobe on each pseudolabium formed by short transverse incision (Fig. 2A, B). Sublabia not differentiated. Body cuticle with fine transverse striations. Deirids minute, *c.*1–2 long (Fig. 2D), situated near level of junction of buccal cavity and muscular oesophagus. Buccal cavity long, with conspicuous cross-striations. Muscular and glandular portion of oesophagus distinct. Intestine adjacent to oesophago-intestinal junction, with thick walls (Fig. 1C). Nerve-ring surrounds anterior portion of muscular oesophagus. Excretory pore posterior to nerve-ring. Phasmids subterminal (Figs. 1D, J, 2H).

Male [Based on 10 specimens.] Body length 5.6–6.7 (6.2) mm. Maximum body width at level of oesophago-intestinal junction, 54–66 (58); body width at level of cloaca 32–38 (35). Tail 56–70 (64) long. Cuticle 4–5 thick, with transverse striations, *c.*3 apart. Deirids and excretory pore at 106–136 (121) and 162–180 (169), respectively, from anterior extremity. Buccal cavity 106–122 (113) long, 4 wide. Muscular oesophagus 607–735 (679) long, 54–57 (56) wide at mid-length. Glandular oesophagus 1,390–1,620 (1,492) long, with maximum width in posterior portion 34–47 (41). Nerve-ring at 128–141 (133) from anterior extremity. Testis reflection 3.0–3.6 (3.3) mm from anterior extremity. Caudal alae wide, membranous, 291–327 (307) long, forming rounded posterior end of tail in dorsoventral view (Fig. 1D). Precloacal papillae represented by 10 pairs of subventral pedunculate papillae arranged equidistantly and single ventral precloacal papilla (Fig. 1D,

E). Postcloacal papillae 6 pairs: 5 subventral pairs and 1 small pair, situated between bases of last pair of subventral papillae. Left spicule 278–399 (370) long, composed of handle 131–165 (150) long and blade 147–255 (219) long, with thin velum at distal tip (Fig. 1D–F). Right spicule robust, 74–85 (80) long, with blunt tip, armed with 2 subapical cusps; in addition, 2 proximal cusps present (Figs. 1G, 2E). $I_{mOE/gOE} = 0.41–0.51$ (0.46); $I_{OE/BL} = 0.33–0.38$ (0.35); $I_{LSP/RSP} = 3.77–5.01$ (4.56); $I_{LSB/LSH} = 1.13–1.78$ (1.46).

Female [Based on 10 specimens.] Body 9.9–16.2 (12.9) mm long, with maximum body width at mid-body, 73–105 (88); body width at level of vulva 66–99 (78); body width at level of anus, 32–46 (38). Deirids and excretory pore at 112–141 (123) and 156–187 (172), respectively, from anterior extremity. Buccal cavity 114–132 (121) long, 4–5 wide. Muscular oesophagus 702–845 (772) long, 11–17 (13) wide at mid-length. Glandular oesophagus 1,600–1,979 (1,755) long, with maximum width in posterior portion 45–60 (50). Rectum, very wide, with thin walls (Fig. 1J). Cuticle 5–7 thick, with transverse striations, 4–5 apart. Vulva at 6.2–9.5 (7.8) mm from anterior extremity (Fig. 2F). Reproductive system didelphic–amphidelphic, not extending beyond level of oesophago-intestinal junction (Fig. 1I). Vagina directed posteriorly, consisting of *vagina vera* 97–127 (115) long (measured following its lumen), separated from *vagina uterina* by sphincter; *vagina uterina* 81–143 (115) long, with thick muscular walls (Figs. 1H, 2G). Tail conical, 68–104 (89) long, curved dorsally, with rounded tip (Figs. 1J, 2H). Eggs oval, 34–37 × 21–23 (36 × 22), containing developed first-stage larva (Fig. 1K). $I_{mOE/gOE} = 0.43–0.47$ (0.44); $I_{OE/BL} = 0.16–0.23$ (0.20); $I_{V/BL} = 0.55–0.68$ (0.61).

For metrical data of the specimens from *Alcedo euryzona* see Table 1.

Remarks

The samples from *C. erithaca* and *A. euryzona*, described here, resemble one another in their morphological characters (Table 1). They obviously belong to the same new species and are characterised by a morphology corresponding to the generic diagnosis of *Quasithelazia*. Therefore, we name it *Quasithelazia rostrata* n. sp. The new species differs from all its congeners by its (i) unique pseudolabia characterised by

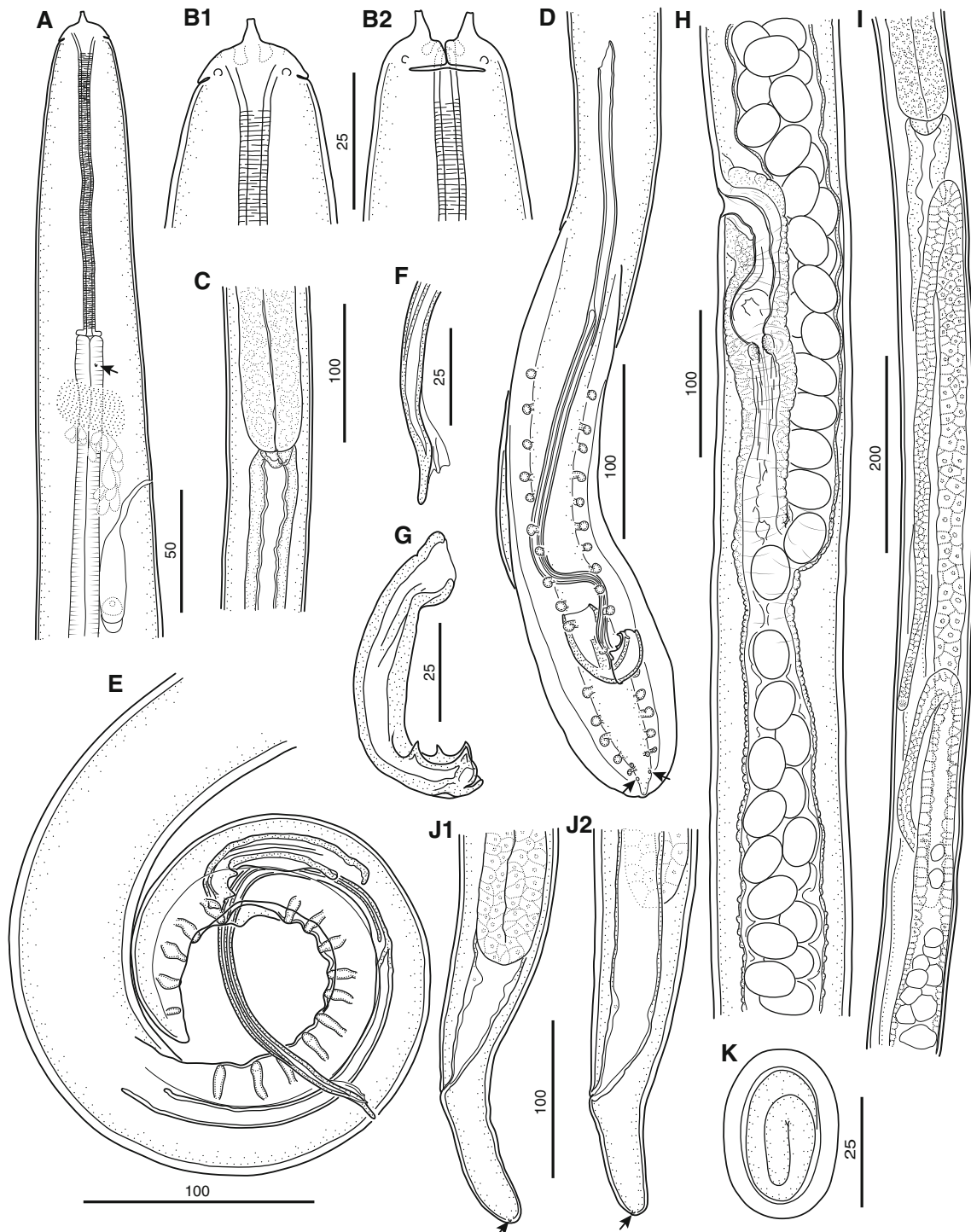


Fig. 1 *Quasithelazia rostrata* n. sp. A, Anterior end, female, lateral view, note deirid (arrow); B, Cephalic region, female, lateral (B1) and dorsoventral (B2) view; C, Region of oesophago-intestinal junction, male, lateral view; D, Posterior end, male, ventral view, note phasmids (arrows); E, Posterior end, male, dextral view; F, Distal end of left spicule, dextral view; G, Right spicule, dextral view; H, Vagina; I, Region of anterior ovary; J, Female posterior ends, lateral view, note phasmids (arrows); K, Egg. Scale-bars are in micrometres

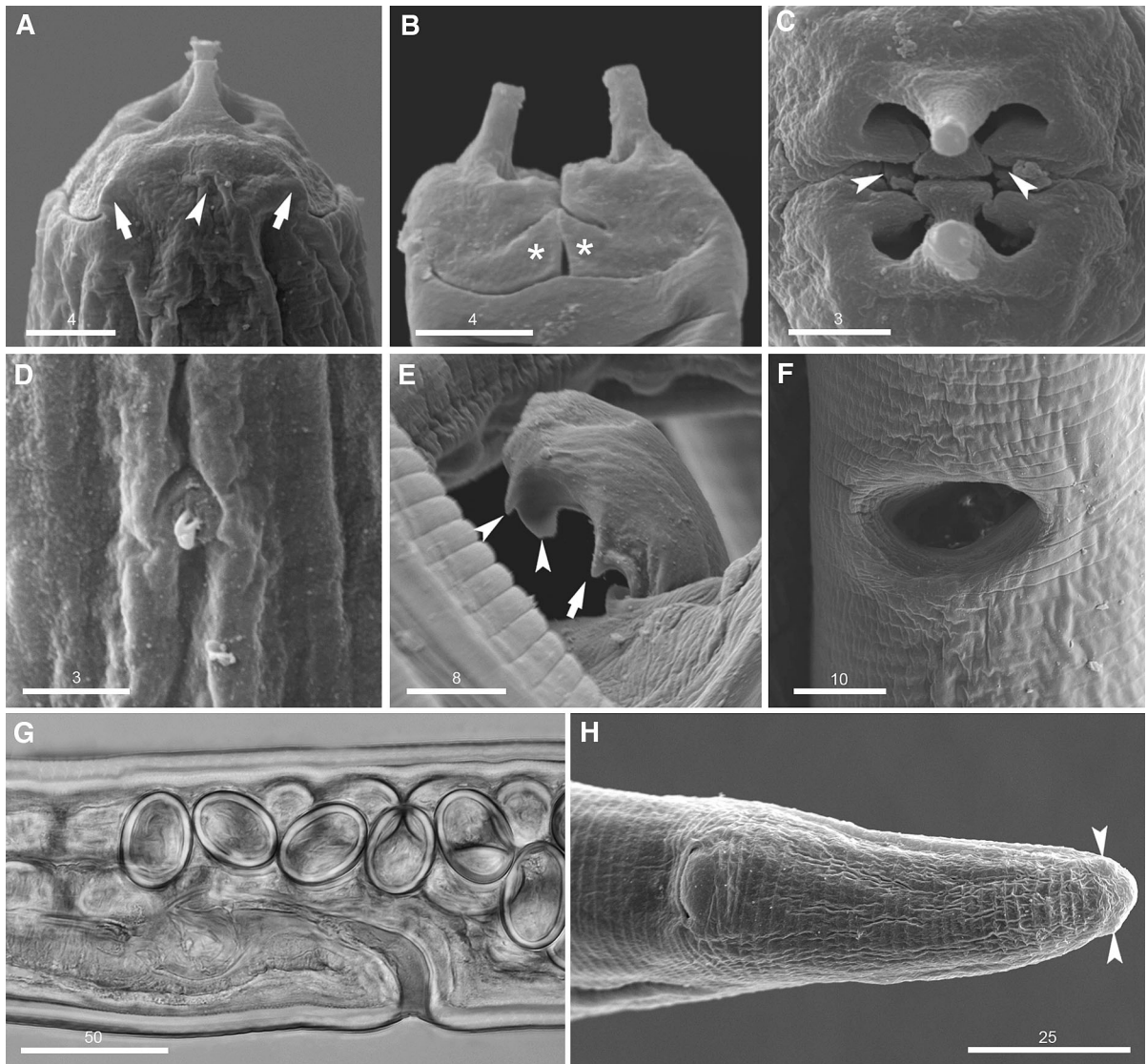


Fig. 2 *Quasithelazia rostrata* n. sp. A, Cephalic region, female, lateral view, note amphid (arrowhead) and cephalic papillae (arrows), SEM; B, Cephalic region, male, dorsoventral view, note lobes of pseudolabia (asterisks), SEM; C, Anterior end, female, apical view, SEM; D, Deirid, SEM; E, Distal part of right spicule, dextral view, note two subapical cusps (arrowheads) and one of two posterior cusps (arrow), SEM; F, Vulva, SEM; G, Region of *vagina vera*, DIC light-micrograph; H, Female tail, ventral view, note position of phasmids (arrowheads), SEM. Scale-bars are in micrometres

prominent, rostrum-like anterior apices with abrupt tips; (ii) longer glandular oesophagus (Table 1); (3) ten pairs of precloacal papillae vs 11–16 pairs in other *Quasithelazia* spp. (Table 1). In addition, the muscular oesophagus in *Q. rostrata* n. sp. is shorter than that of *Q. alata* n. sp., but markedly longer than that of the remaining species in this genus; the ratio of the total length of oesophagus to the length of body is comparable only to that of *Q. alata*. *Q. rostrata* possesses spicules, which

resemble in size only those of *Q. incisa*; however, these two species can be distinguished on the basis of morphological characters discussed above as well as by the shape of the female tail (Table 1).

Quasithelazia alata n. sp.

Type-host: *Enicurus ruficapillus* Temminck (Passeriformes, Muscicapidae).

Table 1 Metrical and meristic data of *Quasithelazia* spp. from various hosts and localities

Species	<i>Q. alata</i> n. sp.	<i>Q. caproni</i>	<i>Q. halcyoni</i>	<i>Q. incisa</i>	<i>Q. microcordonis</i>
Source	Present study	Bain & Chabaud (1965)	Ryzhikov & Khoekhlova (1964)	Chabaud & Rousselot (1956)	Schmidt & Kuntz (1971)
Host	<i>Enicurus ruficapillus</i> Temminck Malaysia	<i>Corythornis madagascariensis</i> (L.) Madagascar	<i>H. smyrnensis</i> (L.); <i>Halcyon pileata</i> (Boddaert) Vietnam	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i> (L.) Congo	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i> (Latham) Taiwan
Country					
<i>Male</i>	(n = 2)	–	–	(n = 1)	(n = 10)
Body length (mm)	7.2–11.8	–	–	7.0–7.5	7.0–8.5
Maximum body width	102–114	–	–	100–200	90–108
Tail length	113–149	–	–	88	70–95
Buccal cavity length	220–233	–	–	100	90–106
Excretory pore, distance from anterior end	92–96	–	–	–	72–86
Muscular oesophagus length	709–806	–	–	360	400–465
Glandular oesophagus length	1,281–1,334	–	–	800	890–960
Left spicule length	450–473	–	–	360	370–440
Right spicule length	98–109	–	–	80	85–100
Pairs of precloacal papillae	16	–	–	14	13 or 14
<i>Female</i>	(n = 2)	(n = 1)	–	(n = 1)	(n = 10)
Body length (mm)	11.3–11.8	25.0	7.5–9.7	12.0	10.5–12.5
Maximum body width	141–142	110	76–120	145	130–150
Tail length	136–147	85	96–190	105	80–110
Tail tip	Pointed	Rounded	Rounded	Sharply pointed	Bluntly pointed
Buccal cavity length	218–230	230	83–116	145	95–110
Excretory pore, distance from anterior end	97–102	180	–	200	70–90
Muscular oesophagus length	854–904	600	224–480	540	400–500
Glandular oesophagus length	1,555–1,564	1,200	640–1,200	800	800–960
Vulva, distance from anterior end (mm)	7.0–7.2	12.5	3.2–3.5 ^b	6.8	5.5–6.1
Relative position of vulva	Post-equatorial	Equatorial	Post-equatorial	Slightly post-equatorial	Equatorial
Egg-size	31–34 × 22–25 ^a	–	43–48 × 26–30	33 × 23 ^a	34–38 × 22–24 ^a

Table 1 continued

Species	<i>Q. multipapillata</i>		<i>Q. rostrata</i> n. sp.		<i>Q. tenuis</i>		
	Zhang (1993)	Present study	<i>Ceyx erithaca</i> (L.) Temminck Malaysia	<i>Alecco euryzona</i> Temminck Malaysia	Maplestone (1932)	Singh (1949)	Nandi et al. (1985)
Source	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i> (Pallas) China	Malaysia			India	India	India
Host					<i>H. smyrnensis</i> (L.)	<i>H. smyrnensis</i> (L.)	<i>H. smyrnensis</i> (L.); <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i> (L.)
Country	China	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	India	India	India
<i>Male</i>	(n = 1)	(n = 10)	(n = 2)	(n = 108)	(n = 1)	–	–
Body length (mm)	7.1	5.6–6.7	5.6–5.9	104–108	8.4	7.5–8.5	4.7–9.5
Maximum body width	155	54–66	62–65	672 ^c	120	110	100–150
Tail length	161	56–70	53–56	1,430–1,500	100	90	70–120
Excretory pore, distance from anterior end	271	162–180	160 ^c	374–376	160	–	80–120
Buccal cavity length	165	106–122	104–108	82–92	–	–	70–120
Muscular oesophagus length	374	607–735	672 ^c	10	396	390	260–440
Glandular oesophagus length	841	1,390–1,620	1,430–1,500	(n = 1)	931	810	720–1,380
Left spicule length	410	278–399	374–376	10.4	540	424–478	580 ^d
Right spicule length	134	74–85	82–92	85	110	89–95	90–120
Pairs of precloacal papillae	16	10	10	76	12	11–14	10–14
<i>Female</i>	(n = 1)	(n = 10)	(n = 1)	Rounded	–	–	–
Body length (mm)	17.9	9.9–16.2	10.4	184	–	18.6–20.5	9.2–15.8
Maximum body width	246	73–105	85	124	–	128	130–180
Tail length	239	68–104	76	680	–	109–120	85–130
Tail tip	Rounded	Rounded	Rounded	1,693	–	Pointed	Bluntly pointed
Excretory pore, distance from anterior end	224	156–187	184	6.3	–	–	70–120
Buccal cavity length	167	114–132	124	35–38 × 23–24 ^a	–	–	70–120
Muscular oesophagus length	462	702–845	680	Post-equatorial	–	407	320–500
Glandular oesophagus length	1,077	1,600–1,979	1,693	34–37 × 21–23 ^a	–	820	1,010–1,710
Vulva, distance from anterior end (mm)	10.9	6.2–9.5	6.3	35–38 × 23–24 ^a	–	10.7	4.5–7.8 ^b
Relative position of vulva	Post-equatorial	Post-equatorial	Post-equatorial	Equatorial	–	Equatorial	Equatorial
Egg-size	41–46 × 18–21	34–37 × 21–23 ^a	35–38 × 23–24 ^a	37 × 23	–	30 × 22	37 × 23

^a n = 10; ^b distance from posterior end; ^c n = 1; ^d measured from illustrations

Type-locality: Gombak Field Station of the University of Malaya, Selangor, Malaysia (3°19'12"N, 101°45'0"E).

Site in host: Under the koilin lining of the gizzard.

Prevalence: 38% (3/8).

Intensity of infection: 1–2 (mean 1.7) individuals.

Type-specimens: Holotype: MHNG-INVE-85997 (male); Paratypes: MHNG-INVE-85998 (1 female), MHNG-INVE-86095 (1 female), MHNG-INVE-86096 (posterior extremity of a single female), MHNG-INVE-86097 (1 male).

Etymology: *Alata* = “winged”; the name of the new species refers to its well-developed lateral alae.

Description (Figs. 3, 4)

General Small-sized acuariid nematodes. Anterior end with 2 rounded pseudolabia, each bearing single amphid and pair of inconspicuous papillae (Fig. 3A–C). Sublabia not differentiated (Fig. 3B). Anterior cuticular ornamentation in form of cordons, collarette or ptilina absent. Body cuticle with fine transverse striations. Lateral alae prominent, up to 17 wide (in region of muscular oesophagus), extend from region posterior to pseudolabia along body, interrupted in region of deirids (Figs. 3B2, C, 4A). Deirids small, spine-like, *c.*2–3 long, situated anteriorly to muscular oesophagus. Buccal cavity long, with conspicuous cross-striations. Muscular and glandular portions of oesophagus distinct. Glandular oesophagus and intestine with similar width at their junction (Fig. 3D). Nerve-ring surrounds anterior part of muscular oesophagus. Excretory pore posterior to nerve-ring (Fig. 3A, C). Tail extremity pointed (Fig. 3E, J). Phasmids subterminal (Fig. 3J, G).

Male [Based on 2 specimens.] Body length 7.2–11.8 mm. Maximum body width 102–149, posterior to oesophago-intestinal junction. Body width at level of cloaca 59–60. Tail 113–149 long. Cuticle 5 thick, with transverse striations, *c.*2–3 apart. Lateral alae extending in posterior direction to caudal alae. Deirids and excretory pore at 66–78 and 220–233, respectively, from anterior extremity. Buccal cavity 92–96 long, 8 wide. Muscular oesophagus 702–806 long, 19 wide at mid-length. Glandular oesophagus 1,281–1,334 long, with maximum width at posterior portion 42–57. Nerve-ring at 154–157 from anterior body end. Testis reflection at 3.7–4.1 mm from anterior extremity. Caudal alae 439–462 long, with

irregular dotted ornamentation beneath their ventral cuticular surface (Figs. 3E, 4B). Preloacal papillae represented by single ventral preloacal papilla and 16 pairs of subventral pedunculate papillae arranged equidistantly (Fig. 3E, F). Postloacal papillae subventral; anterior 4 pairs pedunculate, papillae of fourth pair slightly smaller than those of first three pairs (Fig. 3E); fifth pair of papillae smaller, sessile; sixth pair slightly bigger (Fig. 3G). Left spicule 450–473 long, composed by handle 162–166 long and blade 289–307 long. Right spicule 98–109 long, robust (Fig. 3H). $I_{mOE/gOE} = 0.55–0.60$; $I_{OE/BL} = 0.18–0.27$; $I_{LSP/RSP} = 4.14–4.8$; $I_{LSB/LSH} = 0.54–0.56$.

Female [Based on 2 specimens, except where otherwise indicated.] Body 11.3–11.8 mm long, with maximum body width in region of vulva 141–142; body width at level of anus 58–65. Tail conical, 68–104 long (Fig. 3J). Cuticle 5–6 thick, with transverse striations, *c.*3 apart. Lateral alae extending in posterior direction to mid-region of tail (Fig. 3J). Deirids and excretory pore at 60–71 and 218–230, respectively, from anterior extremity. Buccal cavity 97–102 long. Muscular oesophagus 854–904 long, 23–24 wide at mid-length. Glandular oesophagus 1,555–1,564 long, with maximum width in posterior portion 54–55. Vulva at level of body cuticle, 7.0–7.2 mm from anterior extremity. Vagina directed posteriorly, consists of *vagina vera* 133 (n = 1) long (measured following its lumen), separated from *vagina uterina* by sphincter; *vagina uterina* 116 (n = 1) long, with thick muscular walls (Fig. 3I). Reproductive system didelphic-amphidelphic, not exceeding in anterior direction level of oesophago-intestinal junction (Fig. 3D). Eggs oval, 31–34 × 22–25 (33 × 24, n = 10), containing developed first-stage larva (Fig. 3K). $I_{mOE/gOE} = 0.55–0.58$; $I_{OE/BL} = 0.20–0.22$; $I_{V/BL} = 0.61–0.62$.

Remarks

Quasithelazia alata n. sp. belongs to *Quasithelazia* because of the lack of any particular cuticular ornamentation of the head region and the presence of numerous pairs of preloacal papillae. However, this species differs from its congeners by having well-developed lateral alae and a longer muscular oesophagus (Table 1).

In having 16 pairs of preloacal papillae, *Q. alata* resembles *Q. multipapillata* (Zhang, 1933) n. comb.

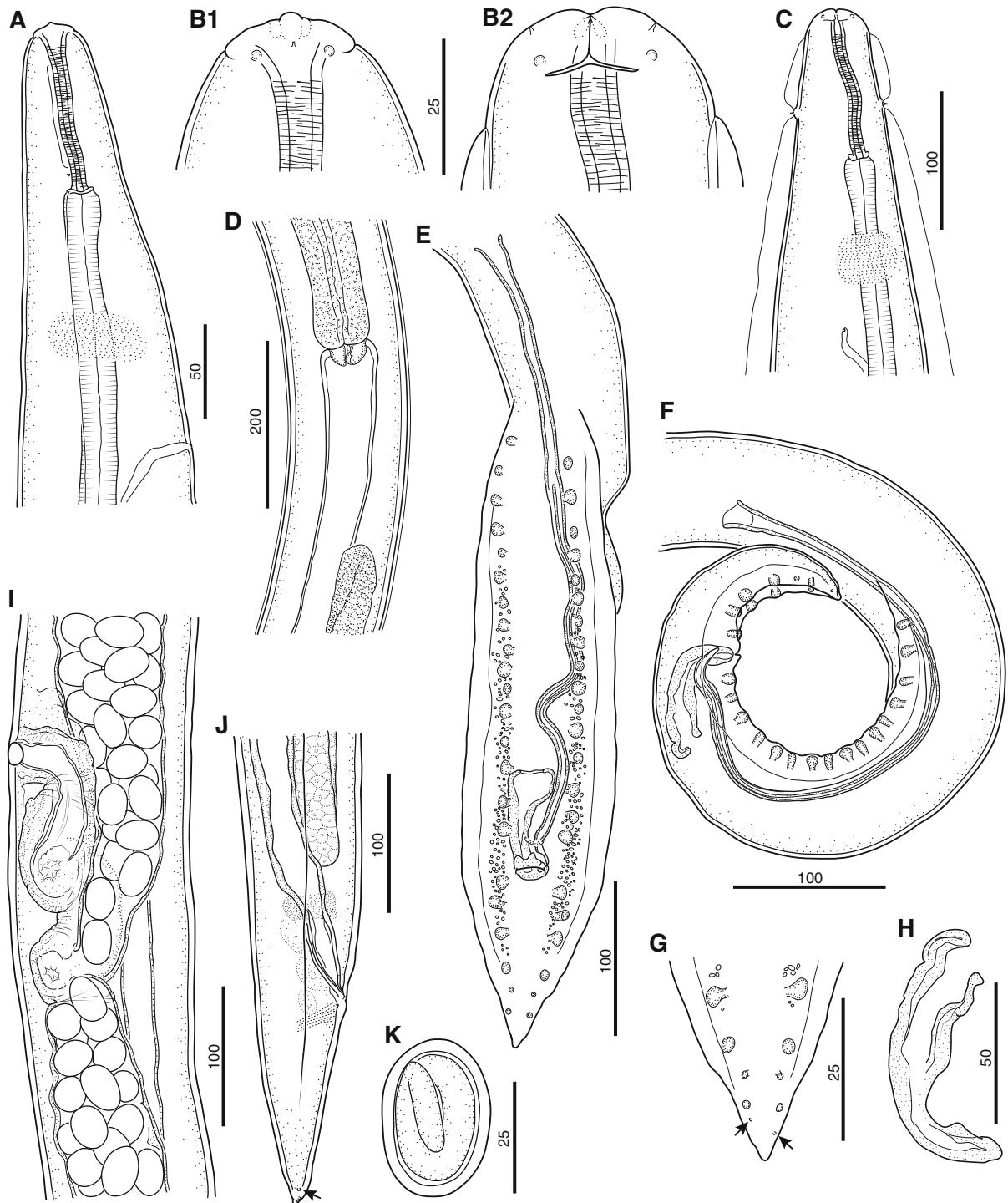


Fig. 3 *Quasithelazia alata* n. sp. A, Anterior end, male, lateral view; B, Cephalic region, female, lateral (B1) and dorsoventral (B2) view; C, Anterior end, ventral view, female; D, Region of oesophago-intestinal junction, dorsoventral view; E, Posterior end, male, ventral view; F, Posterior end, male, sinistral view; G, Tail extremity, male, ventral view, note phasmids (arrows); H, Right spicule, dextral view; I, Region of vagina, lateral view; J, Female, posterior end, lateral view, note phasmid (arrow); K, Egg. Scale-bars are in micrometres

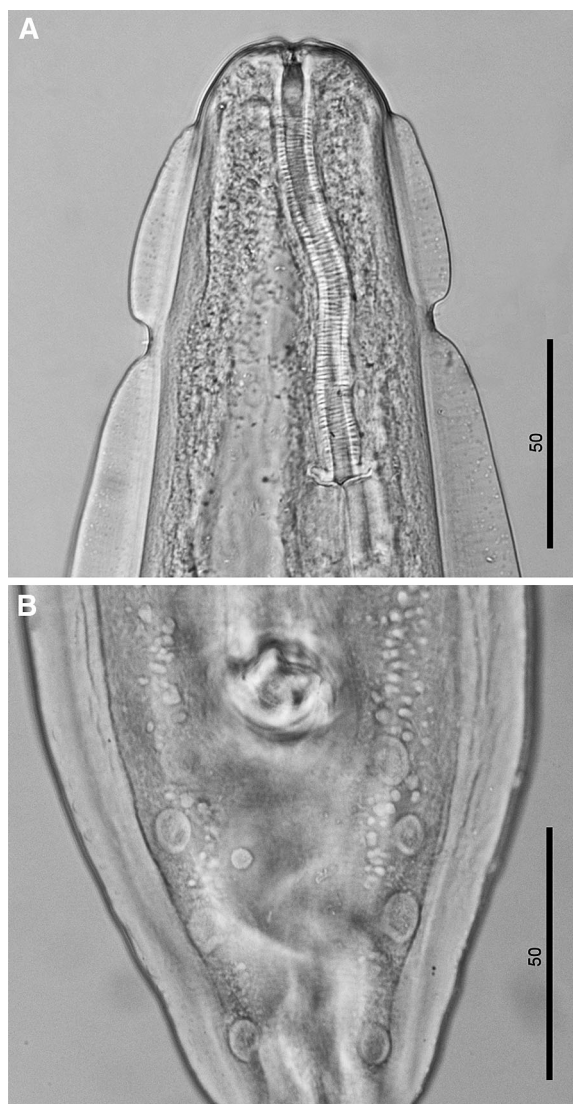


Fig. 4 *Quasithelazia alata* n. sp., light-micrographs. A, Anterior end of female, ventral view; B, Posterior end of male, ventral view. Scale-bars are in micrometres

The new species can be distinguished from the latter by its rounded pseudolabia, the presence of lateral alae, the markedly longer muscular and glandular oesophagus, the shorter distance of excretory pore from anterior extremity, the shorter right spicule and the pointed tail in females (Table 1). These two species, in contrast to their congener parasitic in kingfishers, are found in flycatchers (Passeriformes: Muscicapidae).

The presence of lateral alae in *Q. alata* is unique among the Schistorophinae. However, similar alae are

known in several genera of the Acuariinae, e.g. *Cosmocephalus* Molin, 2010, *Aviculariella* Wehr, 1931, *Pelecanema* Mutafchiev & Georgiev, 2010 and *Skrjabonocerca* Shikhobalova, 1930 (see Shikhobalova, 1930; Diaz et al., 2005; Mutafchiev et al., 2009, 2010; Mutafchiev & Georgiev, 2010) as well as in *Ingliseria* Gibson, 1968 of the subfamily Seuratiinae (see Diaz et al., 2009).

Redescription of type-specimens of *Schistogendra pelargopsis* Nandi, De & Majumdar, 1985 (a junior synonym of *Quasithelazia tenuis* Maplestone, 1932, new synonymy)

Type-specimens: MNHN 1 male; 1 female (paratypes) from *Pelargopsis capensis* (L.) (Coraciiformes, Alcedinidae).

Site in host: Under the koilin lining of the gizzard.

Locality: Golapbag, Bardhaman, India.

Description (Fig. 5)

General. Small-sized acuariid nematodes. Anterior end with 2 triangular pseudolabia with prominent triangular apex, each bearing single amphid and pair of papillae (Fig. 5A). Anterior cuticular ornamentation in form of cordons, collarette or ptilina absent; one subdorsal and one subventral lobe on each pseudolabium well-developed, formed by transverse incision. Pseudolabia not differentiated. Body cuticle with fine transverse striations. Deirids small, with rounded tip, *c.*2–3 long, situated at level anterior to muscular oesophagus. Buccal cavity long, with conspicuous cross-striations. Muscular and glandular portion of oesophagus distinct. Nerve-ring surrounds anterior part of muscular oesophagus. Excretory pore anterior to nerve-ring (Fig. 5A).

Male. Body length 5.5 mm. Maximum body width posterior to oesophago-intestinal junction 95. Body width at level of cloaca 65. Tail 90 long. Cuticle 6 thick, with transverse striations, *c.*5 apart. Deirids and excretory pore at 63 and 67, respectively, from anterior extremity. Buccal cavity 112 long (convoluted, measured along curve), 7 wide. Muscular oesophagus 285 long, 13 wide at mid-length. Glandular oesophagus 637 long, 27 wide at mid-length. Nerve-ring at 5 from anterior end of muscular oesophagus. Caudal alae 406 long (Fig. 5B).

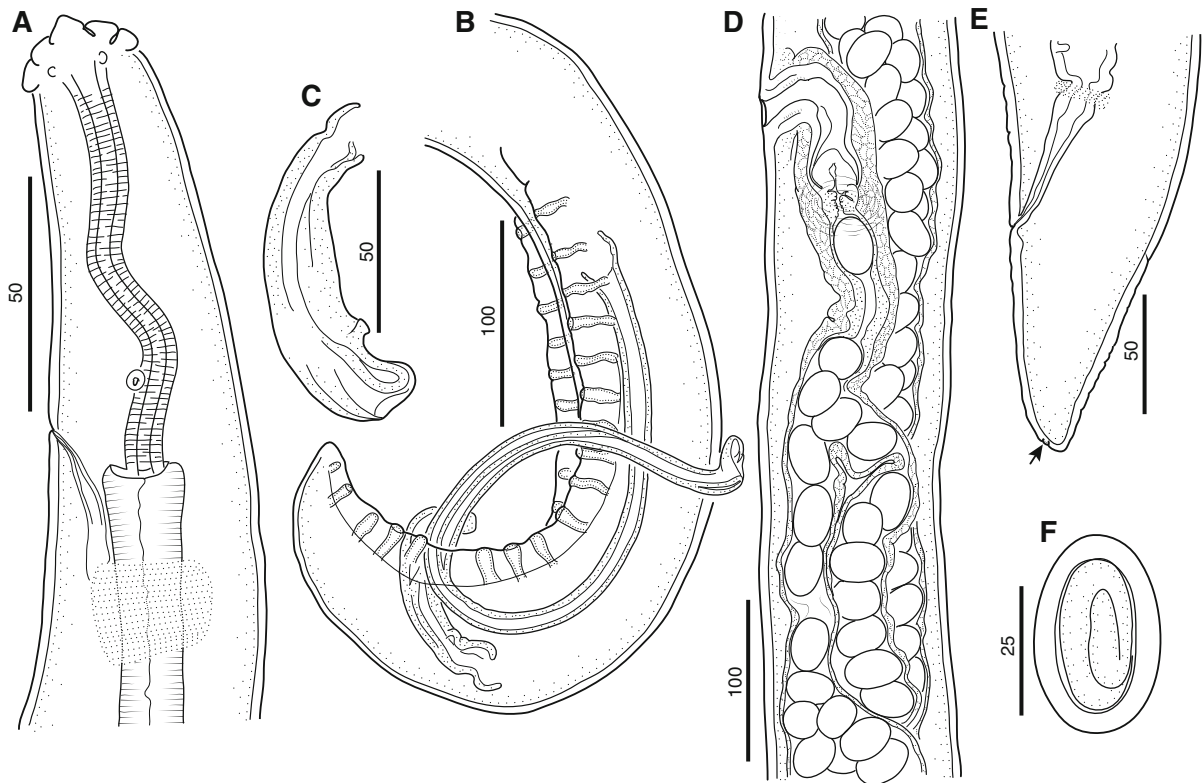


Fig. 5 Type-specimens of *Schistogendra pelargopsis* Nandi, De & Majumdar, 1985, a junior synonym of *Quasithelazia tenuis* Maplestone, 1932. A, Anterior end of female, lateral view; B, Posterior end of male, sinistral view; C, Right spicule, dextral view; D, Region of vagina, lateral view; E, Female, posterior end, lateral view; F, Egg. Scale-bars are in micrometres

Precloacal papillae represented by 13 pairs of sub-ventral pedunculate papillae, arranged equidistantly. Postcloacal pedunculate papillae 5 pairs, papillae of fifth pair smaller than anterior 4 pairs (the specimen was not studied in ventral view for the presence of sessile papillae). Left spicule 473 long, consisting of handle 273 long and blade 200 long. Right spicule 118 long, robust, with blunt tip and one posterior process (Fig. 5C).

Female. Body 13.1 mm long, with maximum width in region of vulva 123; body width at level of anus 59. Tail conical, bluntly pointed, 86 long (Fig. 5E). Cuticle 6 thick, with transverse striations, 7–8 apart. Deirids and excretory pore at 77 and 92, respectively, from anterior extremity. Left postdeirid at 9.5 mm from anterior extremity. Buccal cavity 104 long, 7 wide. Muscular oesophagus 450 long, 20 wide at mid-length. Glandular oesophagus 1,126 long, with maximum width at mid-length 41. Vulva at level of body

cuticle, 7.2 mm from anterior extremity. Vagina directed posteriorly, composed of *vagina vera* 113 long (measured following its lumen), separated by valves and circular musculature from *vagina uterina*; *vagina uterina* 161 long, with muscular walls (Fig. 5D). Reproductive system didelphic–amphidelphic, not extending anterior to level of oesophago-intestinal junction. Eggs oval, with developed first-stage larva, 36–37 × 22–23 (n = 10) (Fig. 5F).

Remarks

Nandi et al. (1985) described *Schistogendra pelargopsis* from *Pelargopsis capensis* (L.) (type-host) and *Halcyon smyrnensis* (L.) in India. The morphology of this species coincides with that of *Q. tenuis* described from the same host in India by Maplestone (1932) (see Table 1). Therefore, we consider these two species synonymous and *S. pelargopsis* becomes a junior synonym of *Q. tenuis*.

Singh (1949) recorded *Q. tenuis* from *Halcyon smyrnensis* in India and provided a description of specimens from this host. However, he described the vagina as directed anteriorly, whereas the material collected by Nandi et al. (1985) is characterised by a vagina directed posteriorly. Further studies may reveal whether the material described by Singh (1949) belongs to another species.

Discussion

Wong & Lankester (1984) recognised three species within the genus *Quasithelazia*: *Q. tenuis* Maplestone, 1932, *Q. incisa* (Chabaud & Rousselot, 1956) and *Q. caproni* (Bain & Chabaud, 1965), all of them parasitic under the koilin lining of the gizzard of kingfishers (Alcedinidae). We follow their concept for the validity and systematic position of this genus. In addition, we consider that the systematic position of several other species of the subfamily Schistorophinae needs to be revised.

Ryzhikov & Khokhlova (1964) described *Viktorocara halcyoni* Ryzhikov & Khokhlova, 1964 based on a few females collected from *Halcyon smyrnensis fusca* (Boddaert) and *Halcyon pileata* (Boddaert) in Vietnam. Later on, this species was considered synonymous with *Q. tenuis* [= *Viktorocara tenuis* (Maplestone, 1932)] by Baruš et al. (1978). However, females of *V. halcyoni*, as described by Ryzhikov & Khokhlova (1964), are characterised by a tail with a rounded tip, whereas those of *Q. tenuis* have a bluntly pointed tail. In our opinion, *V. halcyoni* should be considered a valid species and we transfer it to the genus *Quasithelazia* as *Q. halcyoni* (Ryzhikov & Khokhlova, 1964) n. comb.

Schmidt & Kuntz (1971) described *Rusguniella microcordonis* Schmidt & Kuntz, 1971 from the gizzard of *Halcyon coromanda major* (Temminck & Schlegel) in Taiwan. They distinguished the new species from the other members of *Rusguniella* based on its small, delicate cordons and the large number of precloacal papillae. Indeed, *R. microcordonis* can be distinguished from *Rusguniella* spp., which possess four pairs of precloacal papillae and a collarette-like structure formed by the posterior part of each pseudolabium, with a smooth edge delimiting a groove. These characters are specific for the members of subfamily Seuratiinae (Chabaud, 1975;

Bain et al., 2014). The correspondence between the morphology of *R. microcordonis* and that of “*Viktorocara tenuis* (Maplestone, 1932) Skrjabin, Sobolev & Ivashkin, 1965” was emphasised by Schmidt & Kuntz (1971), who considered that further re-examination may reveal their conspecificity. On the basis of current knowledge of the morphology of *Quasithelazia* spp., we place this species in *Quasithelazia* as *Q. microcordonis* (Schmidt & Kuntz, 1971) n. comb.

The morphological characters of *Schistogendra multipapillata* Zhang, 1993, described as a parasite of *Tarsiger cyanurus* (Pallas) (Passeriformes: Muscicapidae) in China (Zhang, 1993), correspond to the diagnosis of *Quasithelazia*. Therefore, we consider it as a member of the latter genus and propose *Quasithelazia multipapillata* (Zhang, 1993) n. comb.

Despite the priority of *Quasithelazia* over its junior synonym *Schistogendra* revealed by Wong & Lankester (1984), Zhang & An (2002) described *Schistogendra oligopapillata* Zhang & An, 2002 from *Anas platyrhynchos* f. *domesticus* L. (Anatidae) from Nanjing, China. This species differs from the other members of genus *Schistogendra* by its well-developed deirids with three or more cusps, short buccal cavity (29 µm long), four pairs of precloacal papillae, females possessing a short rounded tail and the pre-equatorial position of the vulva. The morphology of *Schistogendra oligopapillata* corresponds to that of *Streptocara formosensis* Sugimoto, 1930 (syn. *Streptocara somateriae* Ryzhikov, 1960) described from *A. platyrhynchos* (= *Anas boschas* L.) in Japan and subsequently recorded from various Anatidae in Siberia (Russia) and Canada (Sugimoto, 1930; Skrjabin et al., 1965; Gibson, 1968). The only morphological difference between these two species is the position of the vulva, which is located about the level of the anterior and the middle third of the body length in *S. oligopapillata* whereas, in *S. formosensis*, the vulva opens at the level of the middle and the posterior third of the body length. The position of the vulva of *S. oligopapillata* does not correspond to that of any other known acuariid species, which are characterised by the vulva being situated at the mid-body level or posteriorly to it. We consider this species as a *species incertae sedis*.

On the basis of the review of the known species, we propose the following amended diagnosis of the genus.

Quasithelazia Maplestone, 1932

Diagnosis

Small to medium-sized acuariid nematodes. Anterior end with 2 pseudolabia, each bearing single amphid and pair of papillae. One subventral and one subdorsal lobe on each pseudolabium present, formed by transverse incision. Anterior cuticular ornamentation in form of cordons, collarete or ptilina absent. Pseudolabia absent. Deirids small and simple, situated anterior to nerve-ring. Excretory pore anterior or posterior to nerve-ring. Lateral alae present or absent. Buccal cavity long, with conspicuous cross-striations. Muscular and glandular oesophagus clearly distinct. Tail conical, with pointed or rounded tip. Phasmids subterminal. *Male*: with caudal alae; precloacal pairs of papillae numerous (known range from 10 to 16), arranged equidistantly; single median sessile papilla present; postcloacal papillae consisting of five pairs of pedunculate papillae and one pair of sessile papillae situated at base of last pedunculate pair of papillae or between last two pedunculate pairs; *area rugosa* absent, left spicule long, consisting of handle and blade, right spicule short and robust. *Female*: vulva from equatorial to postequatorial; *vagina vera* short, separated from short, muscular *vagina uterine* by well-developed circular musculature, valves may be present; uteri didelphic-amphidelphic. Under koilin lining of the muscular stomach of Alcedinidae and passerine birds (Muscicapidae). *Type-species*: *Q. tenuis* Maplestone, 1932.

At present, the following species correspond to the generic diagnosis of *Quasithelazia*:

- *Q. tenuis* Maplestone, 1932 (type-species) (= *Schistogendra pelargopsis* Nandi, De & Majumdar, 1985, new synonymy) from *Halcyon smyrnensis* (L.) (type-host) and *Pelargopsis capensis* (L.) (Alcedinidae) in India (Maplestone, 1932; Singh, 1949; Nandi et al., 1985);
- *Q. incisa* (Chabaud & Rousselot, 1956) Wong & Lankester, 1984 from *Halcyon senegalensis* (L.) in Congo (Chabaud & Rousselot, 1956);
- *Q. caproni* (Bain & Chabaud, 1965) Wong & Lankester, 1984 from *Corythornis madagascariensis* (L.) (Alcedinidae) in Madagascar (Bain & Chabaud, 1965);
- *Q. halcyoni* (Ryzhikov & Khokhlova, 1964) n. comb. from *H. smyrnensis* (L.) and *Halcyon pileata* (Boddaert) in Vietnam (Ryzhikov & Khokhlova, 1964; Parukhin, 1964) and from *H. pileata* in Rimsky-Korsakov Archipelago (Russian Far East) (Alekseev & Smetanina, 1968);
- *Q. microcordonis* (Schmidt & Kuntz, 1971) n. comb. from *Halcyon coromanda major* (Temminck & Schlegel) in Taiwan (Schmidt & Kuntz, 1971);
- *Q. multipapillata* (Zhang, 1993) n. comb. from *Tarsiger cyanurus* (Pallas) (Muscicapidae) in China (Zhang, 1993);
- *Q. rostrata* n. sp. from *Ceyx erithaca* (L.) (type-host) and *Alcedo euryzona* Temminck, 1830 (Alcedinidae) in Malaysia (present study);
- *Q. alata* n. sp. from *Enicurus ruficapillus* Temminck (Muscicapidae) in Malaysia (present study).

Our SEM study of *S. rostrata* revealed that two pairs of plate-like teeth are situated on the internal side of the pseudolabia but there are no distinct sublabia. A similar organisation of the cephalic region is known for the members of *Ancyracanthopsis* Diesing, 1861 of the subfamily Schistorophinae (see Wong & Lankester, 1985a; Wong & Anderson, 1990). All other genera of the subfamily Schistorophinae are characterised by the presence of two ventral and two dorsal sublabia armed with teeth, i.e. *Viktorocara* (see Wong & Lankester, 1984), *Molinacuaria* Wong & Lankester, 1985 (see Adams & Gibson, 1969; Wong & Lankester, 1985a), *Sciadiocara* Skrjabin, 1916 (see Wong & Lankester, 1985b), *Sobolevicephalus* Parukhin, 1964 (see Wong & Lankester, 1985c) and *Schistorophus* Railliet, 1916 (see Petter, 1966). Although the teeth of *Schistogendra* and *Ancyracanthopsis* are not situated on the sublabia, they are probably homologous to those of the other genera within the Schistorophinae. Amongst the other two subfamilies of the Acuariidae, similar teeth have been documented for *Ingliseria* (Seuratiinae) only (Diaz et al., 2009).

The genera of the subfamily Schistorophinae are parasitic mainly in birds of the families Charadriidae, Scolopacidae (Charadriiformes), Alcedinidae (Coraciiformes) and Rallidae (Gruiformes) inhabiting freshwater or saline wetlands, and only few members of *Molinacuaria*, *Quasithelazia* and *Viktorocara* are parasitic of terrestrial birds of Passeriformes or Galliformes (Wong & Lankester, 1984, 1985a, b, c; Wong & Anderson, 1990; Mutafchiev et al., 2009; present study). This suggests that Schistorophinae has

a primarily aquatic life-cycle. Both *Q. multipapillata* and *Q. alata* differ from the other six members of *Quasithelazia* with their hosts belonging to the family Muscicapidae as well as by having 16 pairs of precloacal papillae instead of 10–14 pairs. The latter character is probably a synapomorphy for the parasites of flycatchers.

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