

内蒙古科尔沁草原绵羊不同虫龄土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫及虫卵孵化的实验观察*

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内 容 提 要

作者在内蒙古科尔沁草原实验观察了绵羊体内62日龄及三年龄的土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫雌雄虫。三年龄虫体变小,大多数雄虫的睾丸内质呈不同程度空泡状,部分雄虫的卵巢和卵黄腺萎缩或消失,体形变异。实验羊粪便的虫卵孵化率逐年下降,粪便散入水中后连续4—5天有毛蚴孵出,毛蚴数最多的是在次日上午,随后每天上午有一递减的小高峰,下午极少、夜间消失。

人畜共患的土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫 (*Orientobilharzia turkestanica*) 在我国有相当大的分布区,在内蒙古科尔沁草原此种牛羊血吸虫病原存在十分普遍。肥壮的羊群夏天游牧途经有此病原存在的水泡饮水,秋后这些羊群的羊即有掉膘、贫血及腹泻等症状出现。在一些沼泽地打草的牧民常诉患血吸虫性皮炎之苦。这些水域中的萝卜螺 (*Radix* spp.) 此吸虫感染率达3.9%—4.47%左右。有关此吸虫的生物学、流行病学及亚显微结构方面的问题均有所研究(唐崇惕等1983a, 1983b; 刘忠等, 1976), 但它在绵羊等正常终宿主主体中生活期延长后其生殖腺结构是否保持不变, 宿主粪便中所含可孵出毛蚴的虫卵数有无变化, 以及粪便散入水中后虫卵孵化毛蚴的情况等, 均尚无资料可查。为了了解这些情况以便对流行病学问题有深入理解, 作者等于1985—1988年在科尔沁草原进行了本项实验观察。1985年8月, 将3只阴性绵羊羔各用10粒上述吸虫阳性的萝卜螺 *Radix auricularia* 及 *R. ovata* 含成熟尾蚴的内脏涂抹皮肤进行感染。这些萝卜螺采自科尔沁草原义乐力特草场的水泡。实验羊感染后饲养在内蒙古呼伦贝尔盟畜牧兽医研究所动物房中。作者观察了实验羊感染后2—3个月内粪便中含可孵化出毛蚴的虫卵数、粪便散入水中后毛蚴孵化规律以及其中一羊在感染后2—3年中粪便内含可孵出毛蚴的虫卵数的变化情况。本实验尚比较观察了62日龄与3年龄雌雄虫的体形、大小以及体内生殖腺的变化情况。现将观察结果简要介绍于下。本文附图均用描绘器绘制, 测量数字以毫米计算。实验所获标本保存在二合作单位。

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本项工作在唐仲璋教授指导下进行; 进行过程得到内蒙古兴安盟乌兰浩特农牧学校校长顾嘉寿高级兽医师等同志的帮助, 谨致衷心的感谢。

观察结果

一、土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫在正常终宿主绵羊体内分布及对宿主的影响

三只健康的绵羊羔(羊₁体重 35、羊₂体重 35.5、羊₃体重 64.5 市斤)于 1985 年 8 月 20 日按上述方法进行了感染。感染后月余三只羊均逐渐出现精神不振、厌食及部分软便等现象,羊₁和羊₂病态尤其显著。感染后第 46 天,从三实验羊粪便中均查到此吸虫虫卵。羊₁和羊₂分别于感染后 62 天和三个月因此病死亡。羊₁于死亡后立即剖检,羊₂因故无法检查。羊₃一直活到 1988 年 8 月底,体重 85 市斤,给予剖检。

检查由羊₁和羊₂胸部及腹部各静脉管抽出的血液,仅从肝门静脉和肠系膜静脉检获此虫雌雄虫。99.17% 和 93.75% 的虫体是在肠系膜静脉(表 1)。由于肝门静脉中虫数很少,所以肝脏中亦不见有虫卵堆积的病斑。有土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫病的牛羊主要病状为腹泻,这与虫体主要寄生于肠系膜静脉中,大量虫卵穿过肠壁到肠腔中的情况有关。

表 1 土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫实验羊的肝门静脉和肠系膜静脉含虫数比较
(Comparison of number of *Orientobilharzia turkestanica* recovered from mesenteric veins and portal vein of the experimental sheep)

羊号 (No. of exp. sheep)	检获虫数(条) (Number of worms recovered)	虫龄 (age of worms)	肝门静脉 (Portal vein)		肠系膜静脉 (Mesenteric veins)		虫体形态 (Morphology of worms)
			虫数(条)占总 数比率(%) (Number of worms (%)	雌雄虫数(条) (Number of female & male)	虫数(条)占总 数比率(%) (Number of worms (%)	雌雄虫数(条) (Number of female & male)	
羊 ₁ (Sheep No. 1)	1324	62 天 (Days)	11 (0.83%)	童虫 1 (Juvenile) ♀ 5 ♂ 5	1313 (99.17%)	♀ 651 ♂ 662	形态正常 (Normal)
羊 ₃ (Sheep No. 3)	1825	3 年 (Years)	114 (6.25%)	♀ 87 ♂ 27	1711 (93.75%)	♀ 872 ♂ 839	肝门静脉中体形 变异的雌虫 55 条 肠系膜静脉中体 形变异的雌虫 85 条 (55 females from portal vein and 85 females fr- om mesenteric veins showing structural abnormalities)

二、三年齡土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫的变异情况

1. 虫体形态及生殖腺的变化: 三年齡雄虫在外观上虽没有如同齡的部分雌虫那样显著的体形变异,但如加以详细观察和测量,则发现有性腺变化的雄虫数更多过雌虫,三年齡雄虫(图 1: 2, 11)的大小比 62 日齡的小。62 日齡雄虫(图 1: 1)大 $6.057-7.375 \times 0.394-0.510$ (平均 6.716×0.452), 三年齡雄虫大 $2.462-5.577 \times 0.269-0.356$ (平均 3.843×0.307)。二者的口腹吸盘大小及腹吸盘到前端的长度无大差别,但由于三年齡雄虫虫体缩短,故从腹吸盘到体顶端距离与体长的比率由 62 日齡雄虫的 6.77%—10.48% (平均 8.63%) 变为三年齡雄虫的 10.38%—19.5% (平均 14.68%)。

62日龄雄虫的睾丸圆球形(图1:1),大 $51-72 \times 56-63$ (平均 62×60)微米;60多个睾丸交错排列成一纵行,睾丸区长度为 $2.423-2.548$ (平均 2.486),为体长的 $34.55\%-40\%$ (平均 37.28%)。各个睾丸内部细胞均匀地分布,睾丸外膜很薄。三年龄雄虫60多个睾丸几乎都变成横窄长形,睾丸外膜纤维样增厚,睾丸紧连成一纵行。睾丸区长度缩短为 $1.058-2.183$ (1.435),亦因虫体缩短故睾丸区长度与体长的比率仍达 $30.17\%-42.97\%$ (平均 38.24%)。大多数三年龄雄虫睾丸内质部分或大部分呈空泡状(图1:2)具核细胞减少,分布在靠体内侧的一边。部分三年龄雄虫睾丸内质全部呈空泡状(图1:11)。抽查30条三年龄雄虫其睾丸部分或大部空泡状的有26条(86.67%),睾丸全部空泡状的1条(3.33%),睾丸形态结构正常的3条(10%)。

获得三年龄雌虫共959条,其中140条(14.6%)的体形有显著变化。其余819条形态正常的雌虫,其大小普遍缩小,卵巢亦缩小,卵黄腺区长度与体长的比率也下降(表2)。在140条形态显著变异的三年龄雌虫中有四种情况:卵巢存在、卵黄腺不同程度消失(图1:7,8)(72条);有卵巢无卵黄腺(图1:11)(36条);卵巢和卵黄腺均消失(图1:5,6)(24条);雌虫体出现如抱雌沟状构造(图1:10)(8条)。有这些形态变异的雌虫,个体均显著缩短,宽度不规则地增大,体质及肠管均透明。口腹吸盘比62日龄雌虫的大(图1:3,4)。腹吸盘至体顶端距离与体长的比率增加,而卵巢后方原来卵黄腺区长度与体长的比例缩小(表2)。雌虫体凡无卵黄腺的均不见有虫卵,而有卵黄腺残余的部分尚见有虫卵、此虫卵的活力如何有待进一步观察。

2. 感染后早期实验羊粪粒孵化毛蚴的观察:对三只实验羊感染后50—60天粪便中所含可孵出毛蚴的虫卵(图1:9)数情况作了检查,对羊₃的检查还连续了三年以视其变化情况。检查用的粪便均是成形的粪粒,采集后放在 10°C 条件下,各分为任其干燥与保持湿润二种状况,随后分期取材检查。检查时将粪粒称重1—2克,弄碎后放入盛有蒸馏水的500毫升烧杯中,每6小时换一次水,在倾出的水中加少许10%福尔马林。然后用显微镜检查、计算沉液中被固定的毛蚴数。每样品检查4—5天直至不见毛蚴出现为止。检查结果(表3)显示:(1)同一实验羊各类粪粒样品孵出的毛蚴数不相同;(2)粪粒放置8天并保持湿润,大多数虫卵仍然存活,干燥的粪粒几乎无毛蚴孵出;(3)放置2—6天的粪粒孵出的毛蚴数均多过刚排出3—6小时的粪粒,也许随粪便到宿主体外的虫卵有的尚需有一小段时间才能完全成熟,过早入水的虫卵是否影响了它的活力有待继续研究;(4)羊₃和羊₁经剖检,检获的雌虫,羊₃(959条)多过羊₁(656条),而羊₃的放置3小时—8天的湿润粪粒27克共孵出毛蚴1210个、平均44.81个/克;同样羊₁的粪粒8克共孵出毛蚴364个,平均44.25个/克。二者相差无几,这可能是由于羊₃体大,肠道中粪量大虫卵散布稀疏的缘故。

3. 三年中实验羊粪粒孵化毛蚴数的变化比较观察羊₃于感染后50—60天(85年10月)、二年(87年8月)及三年(88年8月)新鲜的粪粒所孵化出来的毛蚴数。粪粒放置及毛蚴孵化和计算方法均如上所述。按上实验结果表明患羊排出的粪粒,保持湿润、放置2—4天,从其中所孵化出来的毛蚴数能比较准确地代表其客观状况。因此,为了要了解患羊感染后不同年间其粪便含能孵出毛蚴的虫卵数变化情况、本实验所用的粪粒均是在 10°C 条件中放置2—4天的湿润粪粒。实验结果:感染后50—60天患羊₃粪粒12克共孵

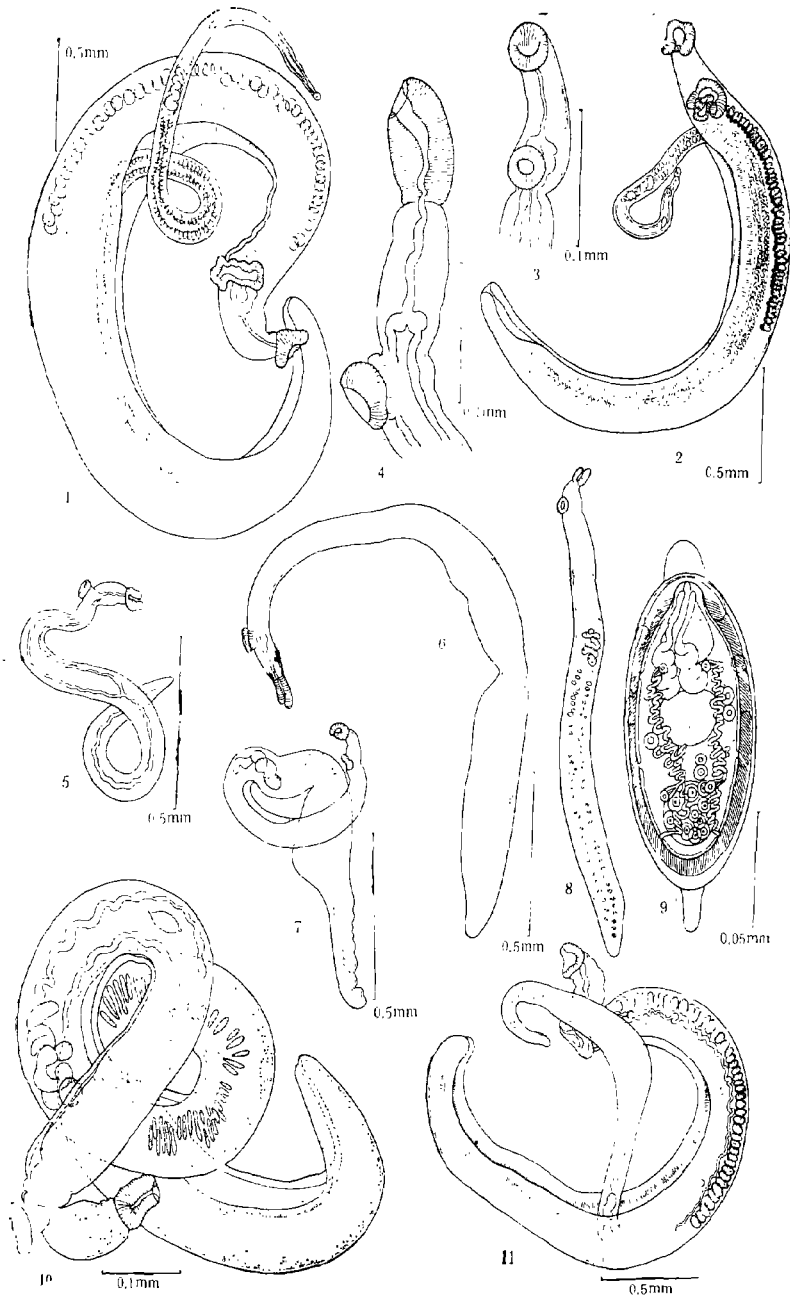


图1 不同虫龄的土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫

(The form of different worm ages of *O. turkestanica*)

1.62日龄的雌雄虫 (Female and male worms of 62-day-old) 2.三年龄雌雄虫,雌虫形态正常,雄虫各睾丸呈部分空泡状 (Male and female worms of 3 year old. Female appeared normal, but contents of testes of male appeared partially vacuolated) 3.62日龄雌虫前端 (Anterior end of 62 day old female) 4.三年龄雌虫前端 (Anterior end of 3 year old female) 5-6.三年龄不正常雌虫无卵巢、卵黄腺和虫卵 (3 year old abnormal female which showed absence of ovary, vitellaria and egg) 7-8.三年龄不正常雌虫有卵巢和残余卵黄腺 (3 year old abnormal female, showing presence of ovary, but with residual vitellaria) 9.虫卵 (Egg of *O. turkestanica*) 10.三年龄不正常雌虫有卵巢、残余卵黄腺、虫卵和一个不正常的“抱雌沟” (3 year old abnormal female, with ovary, residual vitellaria, egg and an abnormal "gynecophoral canal") 11.三年龄不正常雌雄虫,雌虫无卵黄腺和虫卵,雄虫睾丸全部呈空泡状 (3 year old abnormal female without vitellaria and egg, and 3 year old male with testes completely vacuolated)

表 2 62 日龄及三年龄的土耳其

(Female *O. turkestanica*, obtained 62 days and

虫龄 (Age of worms)		62 日龄 (62 day old)(图 1:1,3)	
形态 (Morphology)		正常 (Normal)	外观正常 (Normal external form) (图 1:2)
体长×体宽 (Body length×body width)		4.269—5.625×0.106—0.144 (5.173×0.131)	3.058—4.548×0.096—0.115 (3.781×0.113)
口吸盘 (Oral sucker)	直径×横径 (Longitudinal versus transverse diameter)	0.037—0.042×0.033—0.042 (0.040×0.038)	0.029—0.047×0.048 (0.039×0.048)
	深度 (Depth)	0.047—0.070 (0.059)	0.053—0.077 (0.063)
腹吸盘直径×横径 (Acetabulum: Longitudinal and transverse diameter)		0.033—0.036×0.033—0.044 (0.034×0.039)	0.029—0.037×0.029—0.039 (0.033×0.034)
腹吸盘到体前端距离及其与体长的比例 (Distance from anterior end to the acetabulum, and its ratio to the total body length)		0.126—0.173 (0.111) 2.24%—3.15% (2.79%)	0.115—0.193 (0.161) 3.76%—4.49% (4.24%)
卵巢 (Ovary)		0.212—0.308×0.058—0.087 (0.260×0.071)	0.202—0.298×0.043—0.058 (0.245×0.054)
卵巢后方原卵黄腺区长度及其与体长的比例 (Length of the original vitellaria area posterior to ovary, and its ratio to the total body length)		3.096—3.865 (3.682) 68.72%—72.65% (71.3%)	2.116—3.108 (2.498) 61.45%—69.2% (66.02%)
卵黄腺存在情况 (Condition of vitellaria)		充满 (Full)	充满 (Full)
虫卵 (Egg)		有 (Present)	有 (Present)

出毛蚴 598 个。(平均 49.8 个/克);二年后的粪粒 18 克共孵出毛蚴 350 个(平均 19.4 个/克);三年后的粪粒 16 克共孵出毛蚴 177 个(平均 11.1 个/克)。按此计算羊,患畜于感染后二年其粪粒孵出的毛蚴数只有 50—60 天的 38.96%;三年只有 50—60 天的 22.29% 及二年的 57.22%。这一情况与羊,体中此吸虫部分雌虫生殖腺萎缩或消失,及雄虫内质变化可能有关。上述从羊,体内检获的 959 条三年龄雌虫中,虫体生殖腺外观尚属正常的有 819 条(85.4%),而此羊粪便中可孵出的毛蚴数仅有 50—60 天的 22.29%。此二者比率不协调,是否外观正常的三年龄雌虫其生殖力降低了,是否雄虫睾丸内质的变异对虫卵的受精也有影响,均尚待继续研究。

斯坦东毕吸虫雌虫的形态比较

3 years after infection, a comparison)

三年龄 (3 Year old)

体形变异 (Morphological changes)			
有卵巢及卵黄腺残余 (Ovary present, vitellaria residual) (图1:7,8)	有卵巢, 无卵黄腺 (Ovary present, vitellaria absent) (图 1:11)	无卵巢, 无卵黄腺 (Ovary and vitellaria all absent) (图 1:5,6)	体出现抱雄沟有卵巢及卵黄腺残余(图 1:10) (Female with abnormal Gyrecophoral canal ovary present, vitellaria residual)
1.151—2.567 ×0.087—0.192 (1.682×0.125)	1.981—3.164 ×0.077—0.192 (2.689×0.126)	1.865—2.433 ×0.096—0.192 (2.149×0.144)	1.865—2.040×0.123—0.202 (1.953×0.163)
0.039—0.063—0.048 (0.048×0.048)	0.043—0.077×0.034 (0.059×0.034)	0.053—0.058 (0.056)	0.034—0.037 (0.036)
0.056—0.093 (0.073)	0.067—0.115 (0.091)	0.077—0.096 (0.087)	0.058—0.067 (0.063)
0.035—0.070 ×0.028—0.065 (0.050×0.047)	0.029—0.096×0.039 (0.069)	0.067—0.077 (0.072)	0.048—0.063 (0.056)
0.149—0.240 (0.188)	0.173—0.289 (0.249)	0.212—0.269 (0.236)	0.173—0.174 (0.174)
6.2%—11.24% (9.69%)	7.2%—10.21% (9.31%)	11.06%—11.37% (11.22%)	8.53%—9.28% (8.91%)
0.096—0.202 ×0.039—0.058 (0.157×0.050)	0.135—0.269 ×0.034—0.067 (0.197×0.050)	无 (Absent)	0.121—0.221×0.048—0.051 (0.171×0.050)
0.545—1.413 (0.811)	1.202—1.799 (1.538)		0.974—1.049 (1.012)
49.72%—59.98% (56.19%)	51.39%—69.65% (57.27%)		46.92%—56.32% (51.62%)
残余 (Residual)	无 (Absent)	无 (Absent)	残余 (Residual)
有 (Present)	无 (Absent)	无 (Absent)	有 (Present)

三、土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫阳性羊粪便中虫卵孵化情况

按上述方法检查计算了三实验羊在感染后 50—60 天 40 份粪粒样品(每份 1—2 克)在水中散开后每天各时间内孵出的毛蚴数。每天规定在 6 点、12 点、18 点及 24 点进行计算。40 份样品中 10 份在第一天上午 6 时、10 份在上午 9 时、10 份在下午 3 时、10 份在夜间 9 时分别入水。结果任何样品在第一天任何时候入水后 2—3 小时都会有少量毛蚴孵出,随后就停止孵化。大量毛蚴是在第二天上午出现、下午大幅度减少,晚间消失;随后的 2—3 天上午有少量毛蚴出现,最后完全消失。40 份粪粒(共 65 克)共孵出毛蚴 3821 个,其中 2608 个(68.3%)在所有样品入水后第二天上午出现,378 个(9.9%)在第

表 3 三只羊羔感染土耳其斯坦赤羊吸虫 50—60 天后其粪便中虫卵孵化的毛蚴数
(Number of miracidia hatching from eggs in faeces of 3 lambs infected with *Orientobitharzia turkestanica* after 50—60 days)

粪粒在外界放置时间 (Time of faeces kept in environment)	羊 1 (Lamb 1)			羊 2 (Lamb 2)			羊 3 (Lamb 3)		
	粪重(克)(状况) (Weight of faeces (g.) (Condition))	毛蚴数 (No. of miracidia)		粪重(克)(状况) (Weight of faeces (g.) (Condition))	毛蚴数 (No. of miracidia)		粪重(克)(状况) (Weight of faeces (g.) (Condition))	毛蚴数 (No. of miracidia)	
		总数(个) (Total)	平均数(个)/克 (Average/g.)		总数(个) (Total)	平均数(个)/克 (Average/g.)		总数(个) (Total)	平均数(个)/克 (Average/g.)
3—6小时 (Hrs.)	2(潮) (Moist)	72	36	5(潮) (Moist)	597	119.4	6(潮) (Moist)	98	16.3
2天 (Days)	1(潮) (Moist)	41	41	2(潮) (Moist)	327	163.5	6(潮) (Moist)	309	51.5
4天 (Days)	2(潮) (Moist)	122	61	2(潮) (Moist)	472	236	6(潮) (Moist)	289	48.2
6天 (Days)	2(潮) (Moist)	95	47.5	2(潮) (Moist)	280	140	6(潮) (Moist)	352	58.7
8天 (Days)	1(潮) (Moist)	34	34	1(潮) (Moist)	171	171	3(潮) (Moist)	162	54
	1(干燥) (Dry)	0	0	1(干燥) (Dry)	1	1	3(湿) (Wet)	116	38.6
11天 (Days)	1(潮) (Moist)	9	9	1(潮) (Moist)	48	48	3(潮) (Moist)	93	31
	1(干燥) (Dry)	0	0	1(干燥) (Dry)	0	0	3(稍干) (Somewhat dry)	51	17
15天 (Days)	1(潮) (Moist)	2	2	1(潮) (Moist)	4	4	3(潮) (Moist)	58	19.3
	1(干燥) (Dry)	0	0	1(干燥) (Dry)	0	0	3(稍干) (Somewhat dry)	27	9

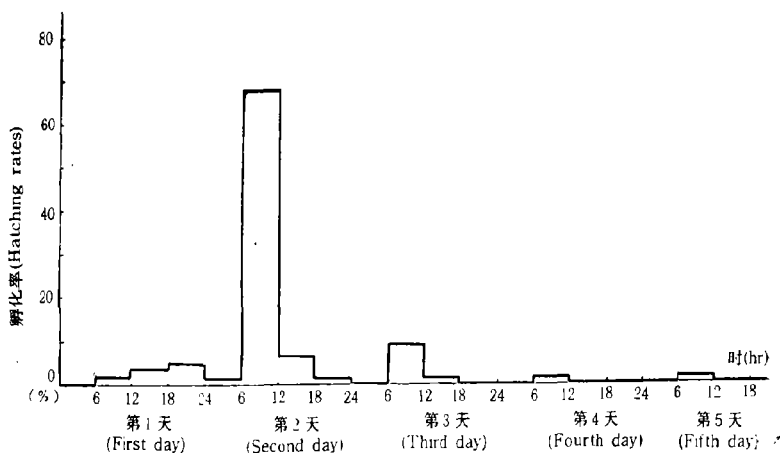


图2 土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫阳性羊粪便入水后虫卵毛蚴在昼夜不同时间的孵化率

(40份样品重65克共孵出毛蚴3821个,室温24℃)

(The hatching rates of the miracidia from eggs of *Orientobilharzia turkestanica* at different times during the day and night after the faeces of the infected sheep were put in water

(3821 miracidia hatching out from 65 grams weight of 40 samples of faecal material at 24℃ room temperature)

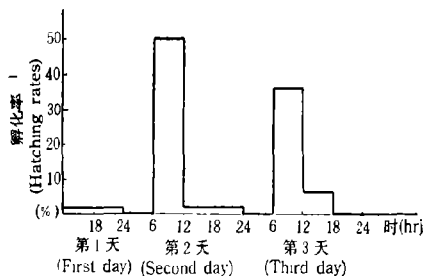


图3 土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫阳性羊粪便入水后在暗室中虫卵毛蚴于不同时间的孵化率

(3份粪便样品重4.7克,共孵出毛蚴210个,室温24℃)

(The hatching rates of the miracidia from eggs of *O. turkestanica* at different times after the faeces of the infected sheep were put in water in dark room.)

(210 miracidia hatching out from 4.7 grams weight of 3 samples of faecal material at 24℃ room temperature)

三天上午出现。40份共65克粪粒入水后5天内于不同时间各孵出毛蚴数占毛蚴总数的比率见图2。感染后2—3年实验羊粪粒中毛蚴孵化现象亦如此。

为了要了解毛蚴在每天上午孵出是否与光线有关,曾同时取三实验羊已排出2天的粪粒各2份,按两组分放在暗室和连续光照处,观察其毛蚴孵出情况。结果:放在暗室的三份样品(共4.7克)共孵出210个毛蚴,而在连续光照中的三份样品(共4.7克)只孵出18个毛蚴。它们的孵化率的高峰都仍是在第二及第三天上午(图3、图4)。

为了要明确此吸虫毛蚴在白天大量孵出和停止孵化的具体时间,曾取羊粪粒样品三

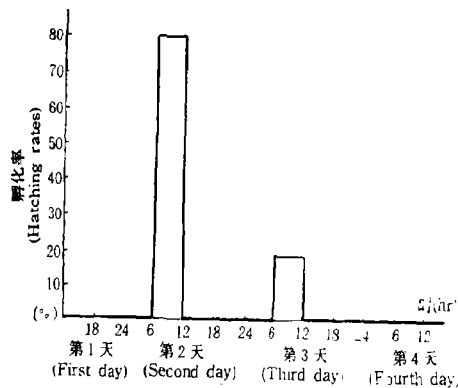


图4 土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫阳性羊粪便入水后在连续光照条件下虫卵毛蚴于不同时间的孵化率
(3份粪便样品重4.7克,共孵出毛蚴18个,室温24℃)

(The hatching rates of the miracidia from eggs of *O. turkistanica* at different times after the faeces of the infected sheep were put in water under continuous light condition.)

(18 miracidia hatching out from 4.7 grams weight of 3 samples of faecal material at 24℃ room temperature)

份,每份一克,在实验观察前一天下午6时入水。夜间12点换水后到清晨6点开始每小时换水并计算各倾出的上清液中的毛蚴数。结果(表4)是在上午8点之后,12点之前大量毛蚴孵出;在12点之后大幅度减少,下午2点后停止孵出。

表4 土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫阳性羊粪便入水后第二天每小时毛蚴孵化情况

(Hourly miracidial hatching of *O. turkistanica* the second day after the faeces were spread in water)

时间 (Time)	样品1 (Sample 1) (No. of miracidia) (%)	样品2 (Sample 2) (No. of miracidia) (%)	样品3 (Sample 3) (No. of miracidia) (%)	共计 (Total) (No. of miracidia) (%)
6AM	0	0	0	0
7AM	0	0	0	0
8AM	1(0.84%)	0	0	1(0.3%)
9AM	36(30.25%)	20(18.52%)	24(21.43%)	80(23.6%)
10AM	25(21.01%)	25(23.15%)	19(16.96%)	69(20.35%)
11AM	30(25.21%)	30(27.78%)	28(25.00%)	88(25.96%)
12AM	25(21.01%)	29(26.85%)	39(34.82%)	93(27.43%)
1PM	2(1.68%)	2(1.85%)	2(1.79%)	6(1.77%)
2PM	0	2(1.85%)	0	2(0.59%)
3PM	0	0	0	0
6PM	0	0	0	0
共计 (Total)	119(100%)	108(100%)	112(100%)	339(100%)

讨 论

本实验说明感染土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫的牛羊在感染后早期数月或一年内其粪便中含

可孵出毛蚴的虫卵数最多。在流行区中由于其特定的生态环境及常年不变的牛羊放牧习惯,使当地牛羊年年都会受到此吸虫的感染,当地的萝卜螺也年年都有相当高的感染率。如一年内无霜期仅 100 天左右的内蒙科尔沁草原,牛羊饮水的水泡中孳生着无数萝卜螺。从 7 月中旬到 9 月上旬才能在那里查到含有此吸虫成熟尾蚴的阳性螺、尾蚴数量最多的是在 8 月份。作者等 1980 年—1988 年在这一带工作,每年夏天检查萝卜螺,情况均相似。当地的牛羊群及其他地点游牧的羊群在这季节特别频繁地接触这些水泡和小水流,在那里受到了感染。在 5—9 月我们在那里查到的阳性螺,开始时多是越冬螺,而后多是当年生的螺。说明它们可能是在前一年秋天及当年的春末夏初季节受的感染。在内蒙科尔沁草原的牛羊群如果在 9 月份给予驱虫,不仅可避免患畜掉膘,而且可杜绝或减少它们散布虫卵。

本实验观察到科尔沁草原土耳其斯坦东毕吸虫患羊粪便中虫卵孵化时间主要在每天上午,现尚无法找出影响其孵化时间的原因。据观察此吸虫毛蚴具趋光性活泼游动时间仅 10 余小时,可能此吸虫虫卵孵化时间是对其贝类宿主萝卜螺在中午光线好、温度较高时才活动到水面附近的特点的适应。其他地区本吸虫患畜粪便中虫卵孵化时间是否亦有此现象有待进一步观察。

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外 文 摘 要 (Abstract)

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN DIFFERENT AGED WORMS OF *ORIENTOBILHARZIA TURKESTANICA* OF SHEEP IN HORQIN PASTURE, OF INNER MONGOLIA, AND THE HATCHING PERIODICITY OF THE MIRACIDIA

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Orientobilharzia turkestanica (Skrjabin, 1913; Srivastava, 1957), a blood fluke parasitizing the mesenteric and portal system of several species of ruminants in Asia and westward to France in Europe, has a wider distribution than that of *Schistosoma japonicum*. The present research is to investigate the biological features of this trematode. Three uninfected lambs were used as experimental animals, and each of them was infected with considerable number of cercariae discharged from interior organ masses of 10 positive *Radix auricularia* and *R. ovata*. 46 days after infection, the three weakened lambs all passed mature eggs of *O. turkestanica* in their faeces. One lamb died in two months, the second died in three months after the infection. The third one which survived was kept in a place free of *Orientobilharzia* for three years. postmortem examinations of these sheep indicated that 93.75%—99.17% of worms recovered were found in the mesenteric veins and only 0.83%—6.25% in the portal vein.

The faecal materials of the experimental sheep which survived 3 years were continuously examined. The number of miracidia hatching from the faeces decreased remarkably with the increase of duration of infection. It was concluded that as the worms become older their gonads tend to degenerate and, hence, the number of eggs decreased. This was supported by the autopsy findings of the last sheep.

Efforts were made to observe the hatching periodicity of the miracidia of *O. turkestanica*. Altogether 65 grams of 40 faecal samples of the three experimental lambs were examined. The results indicated that a small number of miracidia hatched after the faeces were immersed in water for 2—3 hours. The number of miracidia diminished or vanished in the afternoon and night. In the forenoon of the second day, about 60%—70% of miracidia began to hatch. The number again decreased in the afternoon and then stopped hatching totally on the third, fourth and fifth day, there were still about 9%, 1% and 0.5% of miracidia hatching out respectively in the forenoon. Another experiment was conducted in a dark room and the similar phenomenon were noted. The last experiment was conducted under continuous artificial light irradiation for three days, under which large number of the eggs died. Those which remained alive, were found to be able to hatch out in each forenoon of the second and third day.

Key words: *Orientobilharzia turkestanica*, Morphological changes, Hatching periodicity of miracidia, Degeneration of gonads, Horqin Pasture in Inner Mongolia.