Examination of amphistomes (Trematoda : Paramphistomidae) of some Africain mammals

O. SEY (*) et M. GRABER (**)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the collection at the disposal for the examination, the following species have been recovered:

1. **PARAMPHISTOMIDAE** Fischoeder, 1901.

1.1. **Paramphistomum bothriophoronz** (Braun, 1892) Fischoeder, 1901

This species was found in *Bos indicus* (R. Cm.). In the territory including the scope of this paper, it was found earlier in R. C. (9) and in R. Cm. (15).

On the basis of existence of a large genital opening, this species is easily recognizable. The histo-morphological structure of the genital opening agreed in full length with that of NÅS-MARK's description (30).

1.2. **Paramphistomum clavula** Nåsmark, 1937.

This species was found in *Bos indicus* and *Syncerus caffer* in C. A. R. and R. N. Specimens of *Paramphistomum clavula* were found by Nåsmark (30) under this name in Looss' collection. According to NASMARK (30), *Paramphistomum cervi* of STUNKARD (37) is also identical with this species. Later, SOBRERO (36)
DINNIK (53) and STRYDONCK (39) found it in some of other African countries.

Outside Africa, its occurrence was mentioned in Cuba (19, 21) and Bulgaria (29); these findings, however, need reexamination.

PRUDHOE (34), after examination of amphistome material collected in Zaire came to the conclusion that Paramphistomum clavula is a synonym of Paramphistomum microbothrium Fischoeider, 1901.

In identification of the two species, NASMARK (30) emphasized the presence of an enormously developed genital sphincter of Paramphistomum clavula (Clavula type) to the contrary with a moderately developed one of the Paramphistomum microbothrium (Microbothrium type). PRUDHOE (34) regarded the former type to be a functional condition of the latter and, accordingly, the Clavula type is identical with the Microbothrium type of genital atrium.

We can agree with PRUDHOE’s supposition (34) referring to the mechanism of copulatory apparatus, transformation of the penis-papilla (= genital papilla sensu Nasmark), but it is not clear whether or not the process of transformation of the penis-papilla is accompanied with an increase and decrease of measurements of the genital sphincter which, otherwise, seems to be the most important difference between the two species in question. If PRUDHOE’s arguments (34) are true means that the measurement of the genital sphincter in « resting » condition (indicated by PRUDHOE on fig. 7A) ought to have been several times larger (characterized by Clavula type) than in other conditions of the penis-papilla (characterized by Microbothrium type).

Having examined a great number of Microbothrium of genital atra (Paramphistomum microbothrium and Paramphistomum daubneyi) exhibiting different conditions of the penis-papilla, it was found that the measurement of the genital sphincter did not altere significantly (figs. 1-3) and, at the same time, the bigger size of the genital sphincter was experienced in the Clavula type in other conditions than the « resting » one (fig. 5), e.g. active condition (fig. 4).

These observations indicate that the differences of measurement of the genital sphincter in species Paramphistomum clavula and Paramphistomum microbothrium are rather a specific than a functional peculiarity, supporting the validity of Paramphistomum clavula.


It was found in Syncerus caffer (C. A. R.) and in Bos indicus (R. N.).

The distribution of this species is known in some East and South-East African countries (2, 4, 35). The present findings represent newer data to the range of its distribution.

1.4. Buxiflons buxifrons (Leiper, 1910) Nasmrk, 1937

It was found in a great number in Hippopotamus (R. C.).

Our specimens were also immatures, similarly to the ones of earlier authors. Its occurrence in R. C. seems to be a new item of data to its geographical distribution.

1.5. Buxiflons maxima Nasmark, 1937

Together with the preceding species, it was collected from Hippopotamus (R. C.). Specimens of our collection were also immature. This species was recovered from this country by Dolfus (6) and Graber (9).

1.6. Gigantocotyle symmeri Nasmrk, 1937

It was recovered in Syncerus caffer (C. A. R.). Earlier, it was reported from R. C. (9) and R. cm. (15).

This species was described for the first time from the Sudan cattle sacrificed at the Cairo slaughter house. Our finding is a new host record.

In the histo-morphological structure of the genital opening and in the acetabulum, some deviations were discovered which might be in connection with the fact that the test material at

Figs 1-9. — Median sagittal sections, 1-3 Microbothrium type of genital atria showing different condition; 4-5 Clavula type of genital atra showing different condition; 6-7 genital atrium and dorsal half of acetabulum of Gigantocotyle symmeri; 8 genital atrium of Carmyerius exoporus; 9 genital atrium of Brumia bicaudata.

Figs 10-15. — Cross sections of pharyngeal sac of Stephanopharynx coilois, 10 upper arch of pharyngeal sac; 11 mouth opening with beginning of tissue pillar situated in pharyngeal cavity; 12-14 position of tissue pillar in different level; 15 attaching of tissue pillar to bottom of pharyngeal sac.

Fig. 16. — Median sagittal section of genital atrium of Stephanopharynx coilois.

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disposal of NASMARK (30) was not in the best condition.

The genital opening is of Gigancotyle type and our observations agree with NASMARK's (30), but the genital sphincter was found less developed (about 100 x 50 μ) than that of the Clavula type (fig. 6) that it resembled to.

The acetabulum is of Symmeri type, the number of the muscular units in the muscle layers, however, differ from that of NASMARK's (30): d. e. I. 10 (18) (*), d. e. 2. 14 (10), d. i. 51 (33), v. c. 13 (16), v. i. 51 (31) (fig. 7).

1.7. Glyptamphistoma paradoxus (Nasmek, 1937) Yamaguti, 1958

It was found in Hippopotamus sacrificed in R. C. (Dougia). Specimens of our collection were immature.

This species was described for the first time in the Sudan (30) and recently in R. C. (9).

1.8. Nilocotyle hippopotami Nasmek, 1937

A great number of specimens were recovered in the sample collected from Hippopotamus in Ethiopia (Lake of Boyé, Jimma, Kaffa) and in R. C. (Dougia).

For the first time, it was described from the Sudan (30) and later from R. C. (9).

1.9. Nilocotyle minuta (Leiper, 1910) Nasmek, 1937

In our collection, there were some specimens found in Hippopotamus in R. C. (Mendelia, Dougia). This finding is a new distributional record. In other african countries, its occurrence is known in the Sudan (30) and in Uganda (5, 23).

1.10. Nilocotyle praesphinctris Nasmek, 1937

This species was found in Hippopotamus in R. C. (Dougia). Beside this area, it was recovered in the Sudan (30) and in Republic of South Africa (38).

1.11. Nilocotyle pygmaea Nasmek, 1937

It was found in Hippopotamus (R. C.). Our finding is a further contribution to its distribution. For the first time, it was recovered in the Nile Valley (30).


Several specimens were found in the sample derived from Hippopotamus from R. C. (Mendelia, Dougia). For the first time, it was described from the Sudan (30). In R. C., its occurrence was pointed out earlier (9).

1.13. Ugandocotyle pism (Leiper, 1910) Nasmek, 1937

Single specimen was found in the stomach of Hippopotamus, R. C. This species has been recovered so far along the Nile Valley (The Sudan, Uganda). Our finding indicates that this species has been living in other african water bodies, as the Lake of Chad and its rivers.

2. GASTROTHYLACIDAE Stiles et Goldberger, 1910

2.1. Carmyrius cruciformis (Leiper, 1910) Fukui, 1923

This species was found for the first time in Uganda by LEIPER (23). Later, it was recovered in other African countries : Dahomey (20), Kenya (26). In our collection, this species was found in Hippopotamus killed in R. C. (Dougia). It is a new distributional record.

2.2. Carmyrius exoporus Maplestone, 1923

In our collection, there was a sample of this species derived from the R. Cg. cattle. In other african countries, it was recovered in Malawi (26), in Zaire (34), in R. C. and C. A. R. (13). One of the characteristic feature of its own is that the genital opening is situated outside of the ventral pouch (fig. 8).

2.3. Carmyrius graberi Gretillat, 1960

This species was described for the first time from a collection derived from R. C. Later, it was repeatedly found in this country (9) and other african ones : C. A. R. (12), R. Cm. (15). In our collection, there was a sample collected from Redunca redunca, C. A. R.

2.4. Carmyrius spathius (Brandes, 1898) Stiles et Goldberger, 1910

It seems that this species is one of the commonest species of this genus found in our collection. It was recovered in samples collected in Redunca redunca, C. A. R., Syncerus caffer, C A. R. and Bos indicus, R. N.
In the territory forming the scope of this paper, it was recovered in R. C. (9, 13), in C. A. R. (12, 14), in R. Cm. (15). In other African countries, its occurrence was reported in Zambia (22, 25), in R. Cg. (18), in the Sudan (1), in Zimbabwe (32) and in the Giza zoological garden (8).

3. **BRUMPITIIDAE** Skryabin, 1949

*Brumptia bicaudata* (Poirier, 1909) Strunkard, 1926

Several specimens were found in a sample collected from elephant in C. A. R. It is the second time that this parasite is collected in C. A. R., the first one being at Dinga in 1964 (*). Beside this, *Brumptia bicaudata* occurs in Zaire (6, 2, 37), in R. C. (9, 33) and in Zambia (28).

The morphology and anatomy of this species were studied by Mac CALLUM (24), STUNKARD (37), MAPLESTONE (26) and WILLMOT (40), without carrying out of the typifying of genital opening.

This species has the unique feature that the male and the female genital end-parts are surrounded by a muscular capsule (hermaphrodite pouch) enclosing an internal seminal vesicle, *pars prostatica, ductus ejaculatorius* and metraterm. The later two parts, after uniting, run to the muscular hermaphrodite bulb and its apex projects into a triangular place which is bordered by two large papillae, like segments of an orange, which we regard to be genital papilla on the basis of the analogy of NASMARK’s nomenclature (Fig. 9). These papillae are almost composed of lymph channels with poorly developed radial and somewhat more developed circular muscle units along the borders of these papillae without forming a sphincter. The genital atrium is moderately developed (fig. 9).

On the basis of both measurement and structure of the genital opening of this species, we regard it to be a new one, called *Bicaudata* type.

4. **STEPHANOPHARYNGIDAE** Skryabin, 1949

4.1. *Stephanopharynx coilos* Dollfus, 1963

This species was described for the first time in the Zaire from *Hippotragus equinus* by DOLLFUS (7).

In our collection, it was found in a sample derived from C. A. R. in *Syncerus caffer*. Earlier, it was recovered in R. C. (9). Our finding is a new host and distributional records.

The mouth opening of *Stephanopharynx coilos* is ventral in position (fig. 11) and an enormously developed pharyngeal sac attaches to the posterior end of the pharynx. This cavity extends to both anteriorly (fig. 10) and dorsally, but the more voluminous part is found posterior to the pharynx.

The structure of this organ was studied by NASMARK (30), GRETILLAT (17) and DOLLFUS (7). The latter authors found this cavity as an empty sac with furrows and tissue folds along its inner surface. NASMARK (30) examined sagittal sections of this species and found that there is a dividing wall in it running in the median sagittal plane and accordingly, in the pharyngeal sac, there are two, chiefly dorsally, oriented cavities which communicate with each other and the oesophagus by a lower-lying ventral cavity.

The clarification of the structure of this organ seems to be easier by examination of cross sections than that of median sagittal ones. Such examinations revealed that the furrows and tissue folds exist as they were indicated by DOLLFUS (7). Beside these elements, there was found a centrally located column-like tissue growing out of the bottom of the cavity and elevates up to the level of the mouth opening (fig. 11-15). Around this column, different parts of the pharyngeal sac communicate with each other and the oesophagus. Probably, this column-like structure is identical with NASMARK’s dividing wall seen on the media sagittal plane. This column, however, does not seem to be a constant component of the pharyngeal sac: in our collection, there were specimens without this.

The structure of the genital opening is entirely the same as described by NASMARK (30) under the name of *Stephanopharynx* (fig. 16).

4.2. *Stephanopharynx compactus* Fischoeder, 1901

This species was also found in C. A. R. in *Syncerus caffer*. Histo-morphology of the muscular organs of it agreed well with the classical description of this species (17, 30).

In other African countries, its occurrence was reported from Uganda (27), Zambia (22, 26), Republic of South Africa (31), R. C. (9), R. Cm. (15) and the Giza zoological garden (8).
SUPPLEMENT

Although this paper deals with studies of amphistomes in mammals of countries determining the geographical scope, our collection also contains two non-amphistome species, \textit{Parafasciola robusta} (Lorenz, 1881) Odhner, 1926 found in elephant (C. A. R.) and \textit{Ogmocotyle} sp. found in \textit{Hippopotamus} (Douglia, R. C.).

The species of \textit{Ogmocotyle} deserves more attention because this is the second report on the occurrence of the species of this genus in Africa. The first \textit{Ogmocotyle} sp. was found by McCULLY \textit{et al.} (25) in the same host in the Kruger National Park (South Africa). They regarded their species as a new one, but they neither designated the name of the species, nor gave a description of it.

On the basis of examination of whole mounts and sections, it was found that the specimens of our sample were identical with the species \textit{Ogmocotyle indica} (Bhalerao, 1942) Ruiz, 1946. This finding represents new records for both the host and its distribution.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we cite DOLLFUS (6) : « il est possible de dire que la faune trématodologique de l'Afrique tropicale et subtropicale paraît assez homogène ; les espèces décrites d'abord de la vallée du Nil, du Soudan et de l'Ouganda sont peu à peu retrouvées vers le centre et vers l'ouest jusqu'à l'Atlantique et vers le sud jusqu'à l'Union Sud-Africaine chez les mêmes hôtes ou chez des hôtes vicariants... »

The present study corroborates this opinion.

SUMMARY

Examination of Amphistomes (Trematoda : Paramphistomidae) of some african mammals

The authors report on amphistomes found in a collection derived from different mammals, mainly ruminants of central and North-east african countries. They were as follows : \textit{Paramphistomum bothriophoron} Braun, 1892 ; \textit{Paramphistomum clavula} Nåsmark, 1937 ; \textit{Paramphistomum phillerozi} Din- nik, 1961 ; \textit{Buxifrons buxifrons} Leiper, 1910 ; \textit{Buxifrons maxima} Nåsmark, 1937 ; \textit{Gigantocotyle symmeri} Nåsmark, 1937 ; \textit{Glymphistoma paradoxus} Nåsmark, 1937 ; \textit{Nilocotyle hippopotami} Nåsmark, 1937 ; \textit{Nilocotyle minuta} Leiper, 1910 ; \textit{Nilocotyle praespinchtris} Nåsmark, 1937 ; \textit{Nilocotyle pyrgmea} Nåsmark, 1937 ; \textit{Platyphistoma polycladiformis} Nåsmark, 1937 ; \textit{Ugandocotyle pism} Leiper, 1910 ; \textit{Carnyverius cruciformis} Leiper, 1910 ; \textit{Carnyverius exaurus} Maplestone, 1923 ; \textit{Carnyverius graber} Grettlah, 1960 ; \textit{Carmy- verius spatialis} Brandes, 1898 ; \textit{Brumptia bicauda} Poier, 1909 ; \textit{Stephanopharynx costalis} Dollfus, 1963 ; \textit{Stephanopharynx congoportus} Fischoeptler, 1901 ; \textit{Protofasciola robusta} Lorenz, 1881 and \textit{Ogmocotyle indica} Bhalerao, 1942.

Histo-morphological details have also been discussed in connection with some species as well as newer hosts and distributional records have been reported.

RESUMEN

Observación de los Ampistomos (Trematoda : Paramphistomidae) de algunos mamíferos de Africa

Los autores dan la lista de las varias especies de Ampistomos recogidas en el estómago de elefantes, de hipopótamos y de varios rumiantes de Africa Central (Chad, Camerún, Centroafrica) del Niger, del Congo y del Etiopía, de que algunas son objeto de un estudio histológico detallado. Dan tambien precisiones sobre los nuevos huespedes asi como sobre su repartición geográfica.

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