Two new species of *Pseudodactylogyroides* Ogawa, 1986 (Monogenea) from two species of eleotridid fishes of Peninsular Malaysia

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Accepted for publication 16th December, 1993

Abstract

Two new species of monogeneans were collected: *Pseudodactylogyroides marmoratae* n. sp. from the gills of a freshwater eleotridid, *Oxyeleotris marmorata*; and *P. butisensis* n. sp. from a marine eleotridid, *Butis butis*. They are attributed to the genus *Pseudodactylogyroides* Ogawa, 1986 based on the presence of two pairs of anchors (a large pair and a very small pair) and patches on the large pair. The two small anchors are not needle-like, as in *Pseudodactylogyroides apogonis*, the only previously known species of the genus, but have definite anchor-like features. Descriptions of these two new species are presented. Examinations of the oncomiracidia and post-larvae of the specimens from *O. marmorata* revealed that the small anchors develop before the large anchors. On the basis of the present observation the diagnostic characteristics of the genus *Pseudodactylogyroides* are amended.

Introduction

There are six genera and nine species in the teleost family Eleotrididae of the suborder Gobioidae and order Perciformes in Peninsular Malaysia (Kottelat, 1989). The majority of the Malayan eleotridids are euryhaline with the exception of *Oxyeleotris* which is freshwater. There are two species of *Oxyeleotris* (*O. marmorata* and *O. urophthalmanus*) in Peninsular Malaysia.

Two species of eleotridid, i.e. *Butis butis* (Hamilton-Buchanan) and *Oxyeleotris marmorata* (Bleeker) were examined for gill monogeneans. This paper reports the description of two new species of *Pseudodactylogyroides* Ogawa, 1986 from *B. butis* and *O. marmorata* in Peninsular Malaysia. A preliminary study of the development of the hooks and anchors of the species from *O. marmorata* is also given to assist in discussing the relative positions of the anchors, although a detailed description of the ontogeny is not presented because the complete development has not been fully documented.

Materials and methods

*Butis butis* was collected in the estuary of Sungai Sementa Kecil (Selangor) by trawl-nets. Most fishes were frozen immediately and kept in an ice chest; others were brought alive to the laboratory. *Oxyeleotris marmorata* was obtained from streams around Selangor as well as from local aquarium traders. When freshly killed fishes were necropsied, and the gills were usually gently scraped with a bent needle to dislodge the monogeneans. When frozen specimens were used, the gills were shaken in a specimen tube to dislodge the monogeneans, because scraping tends to damage dead monogeneans. To ensure that all the monogeneans were collected, the gills were examined under a dissecting microscope. Some live monogeneans were studied under phase contrast to determine the anatomy of the soft structures. The monogeneans collected were fixed in ammonium-picare glycerine to enable the description of the hard parts.

Some individuals of *O. marmorata* were kept alive in a glass aquarium in order to increase the level of infestation of monogeneans. These fishes were then sacrificed for the collection of post-larval stages. Eggs were collected from adult monogeneans and kept in sterilised water in a cavity-block. These were checked daily for the emergence of oncomiracidia, which were collected under a dissecting microscope using a small pipette.

Drawings were made with the aid of a camera lucida under phase contrast microscopy. Measurements are
given in micrometres. The terminology used follows that of Gussev (1976, 1978), but differs from that used by Ogawa (1986): hamuli = anchors; supplementary pieces = patches; cirrus = copulatory tube. Other terms used herein are as follows (see also Malmberg, 1990): anlages = rudiments of developing sclerotised parts; peduncle = the posterior end of the body immediately anterior to the haptor; haptor = the larval haptor as well as the adult haptor.

**Pseudodactylogyroides** Ogawa 1986

*Amended diagnosis*

Ancyrocephalidae. Body elongate with three pairs of head organs. Adult haptor armed with two pairs of anchors, one connecting bar and 14 marginal hooks. One pair of anchors large, with bar and one pair of patches. One pair of anchors very small or vestigial, without any bar. All 14 marginal hooks either peripheral or six pairs peripheral and one pair central. Copulatory organ consisting of simple tube with accessory piece. Vagina armed or unarmed. Intestinal caeca united posteriorly.

**Type-species:** *Pseudodactylogyroides apogonis* (Yamaguti, 1940) Ogawa, 1986.

**Type-host:** Apogon semilineatus Temminck & Schlegel

**Type-locality:** Aburatsubo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

*Pseudodactylogyroides marmoratae* n. sp. (Figs 1,3)

*Description*

Body 651 (546–714) \(\times\) 140(100–185). Three pairs of head organs. Accessory glands present along sides of anterior region. Four granulated eye-spots; posterior pair larger. Mouth anterior to pharynx. Intestinal caeca united posterior to testis. Haptor length 161 (126–210), width 100 (50–168). Two pairs of anchors ventrally orientated. Large anchors: inner length 102 (94–110); outer length 88 (80–94); inner root 30 (28–30); outer root 10 (8–12); point 44 (40–50). Smaller anchors, almost straight, 12 (10–14) \(\times\) 45 (40–50). Fourteen marginal hooks of larval type, 16 (14–18) in length, arranged around edge of haptor except for one central pair. Testis ovoid, post-ovarian. Vas deferens arising from anterior part of testis on dorsal side, looping round left intestinal limb onto ventral side, extending anteriorly before turning posteriorly and dilating slightly forming seminal vesicle, entering initial part of copulatory tube as ductus ejaculatorius. Inter-caecal area around copulatory organ glandular. Copulatory organ consisting of simple tapering tube, length 95 (80–100), and rod-shaped accessory piece at distal end of copulatory tube, length 36 (34–40). Prostatic reservoir, single opening into base of copulatory tube. Vaginal opening dextral, cup-shaped; sclerotised vaginal duct, length 56 (48–74), leading into seminal receptaculum which opens into oviduct. Ovary ovoid, in mid-body. Ootype leads anteriorly from oviduct (presence of uterus uncertain); opens exteriorly near copulatory organ. Vitellarium well developed, co-extensive with intestine. Egg ovoid with short stalk at one end, 80 (66–82) \(\times\) 58 (56–60).

**Type-host:** Oxyeleotris marmorata (Bleeker, 1852).

**Site:** Gills.

**Localities:** Freshwater streams, Selangor, Malaysia (type-locality) and Reservoir at Kanchanburi, Thailand.

**No. of specimens studied (measured):** 28(10).

**No. of host examined (prevalence):** 12 (67%).


*Remarks*

The present species fits the diagnosis of *Pseudodactylogyroides* Ogawa, 1986 in having patches on the large anchors and a pair of very small anchors. According to Ogawa (1986), the small anchors of *P. apogonis* are vestigial and needle-like, whereas in the present species the small anchors have distinct features of anchors with roots and points, albeit very small. In certain positions, however, they do appear needle-like. This observation justifies the inclusion of the present species in the genus *Pseudodactylogyroides*.

The haptors and the four anchors of the present species are orientated ventrally. The larger anchors are observed slightly dorsal to the small anchors in lateral view. Observations of the development of this species