
J.K. Macko

*Helminthological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dukelských hrdinov 3, 040 01 Košice, Czechoslovakia*

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**Abstract**

This third paper in the series on a revision of the type-specimens of “older” species of the genus *Dicranotaenia* Railliet, 1892 *sensu* Spassky & Spasskaya (1954) brings to light new data, particularly on the configuration and measurements of the cirrus and sacculus accessorius internus in *D. kutassi*, *D. pseudocoronula* and *D. fallax*. Furthermore, additional data on a cestode from New Zealand identified as *Dicranotaenia coronula* (Dujardin, 1845) is presented. Most findings are associated with *D. fallax*, which differs from other species in the morphology of distal male ducts and its relatively small hooks (11–13 μm) and should, therefore, be considered a valid species. Judging by the available slides, *D. kutassi* and *D. pseudocoronula* were described on the basis of incomplete strobila. Their redescription is, therefore, recommended based upon new material isolated from the type-hosts in the type-localities.

**Introduction**

As part of a revision of the genus *Dicranotaenia* Railliet, 1892 *sensu* Spassky & Spasskaya (1954), the previous papers included new data on the type-specimens of the following species: *D. querquedula* (Fuhrmann, 1921), *D. parvisaccata* (Shepard, 1943), *D. saeciperium* (Mayhew, 1925), *D. macrostrobilodes* (Mayhew, 1925) and *D. introversa* (Mayhew, 1925), as well as information on the non-type-material deposited in various museums under the name *D. coronula* (Duj., 1845) (see Macko, 1991a, b).

This paper presents new data on the types and other material of *Dicranotaenia, D. kutassi* Mathevossian, 1945, *D. pseudocoronula* Mathevossian, 1945, *D. fallax* (Krabbe, 1869) and on another tapeworm from New Zealand referred to as *D. coronula*.

**Materials and methods**

The revised holotypes of *D. kutassi* and *D. pseudocoronula* were sent to me by Prof. A.S. Bessonov, Director of the All-Union Skrjabin Institute of Helminthology in Moscow. The syntypes of *Taenia fallax* Krabbe, 1869 were received from Dr R. Mobjerg Kristensen of the Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen. Other non-type-material, labelled as *D. fallax*, was provided by Dr L. V. Filimonova of the Helminthological Laboratory...
of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow. Material of the previous species was also examined from the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle courtesy Dr C. Vaucher and from the National Parasite Collection, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland, USA provided by Dr J.R. Lichtenfels. Another tape-worm, labelled *D. coronula*, comes from New Zealand and was furnished by the late Prof. G. D. Schmidt from the USA. Data on the above-mentioned taxa are also given within the accompanying information as part of their redescription. The position of the male and female gonads was viewed as in Spassky's (1963) classification. Where it was possible, measurements of the individual parts of the hooks and relationships between the size of the cirrus, the sacculus accessorius internus (SAI) and the bursa cirri were assessed on the basis of the following indices:

\[
I_1 = \frac{\text{blade length}}{\text{handle length}} \quad I_2 = \frac{\text{blade length}}{\text{hook length}} \\
I_3 = \frac{\text{cirrus base width}}{\text{SAI width}} \quad I_4 = \frac{\text{bursa cirri length}}{\text{cirrus length}}
\]

The measurements given in the descriptions are in micrometres unless otherwise designated.

**Dicranotaenia kutassi** Mathevossian, 1945

The Museum of the Skrjabin Institute of Helminthology in Moscow sent us the holotype, known in the literature as *D. kutassi* Mathevossian, 1945. The holotype on the slide, number 20982, is labelled *D. kutassi* Mathevossian, 1946; from *Nyrcoa marila*; Yakutsk ASSR.

Scolex 226 in diameter; body with very short strobila. Suckers almost indiscernible. Rostellum 119 in diameter, (apparently) armed with 34 hooks, as described by Skrjabin & Mathevossian (1945). Hooks distinct (Fig. 1A), overlapping one another around rostellum. (Though it is not easy to take exact measurements of the permanent slide in Canada balsam in my opinion they are 19–20 in length). Blade (gladius) 12–13, root (radix) 14–15 and guard (processus radicis) 7–8. Handle (manubrium) is indistinct; about 2–3. Hooks 8 wide. \( I_1 = \) about 4.16; \( I_2 = 0.64 \). No other features could be detected.

**Discussion**

In the description by Skrjabin & Mathevossian (1945), the measurements of a young strobila are 22 × 0.5 mm. The hooks measure 19, the blade 10 and the handle 9 \( \mu m \). The testes are situated as in their type I arrangement. In view of this and the revised data presented above, *D. kutassi* cannot be secondarily identified as, or synonymised with, any other species of the genus *Dicranotaenia* pseudocoronula Mathevossian, 1945. Holotype: configuration of retracted (nonprotuberant) cirrus and SAI (caudal end down).