PLATE : XII

Maghei micropusae n.sp.

A  SColex
B  Mature segment
The genus Mogheia is the sole representative of the family Thysanosomidae from birds.

The present communication, deals with the description, of a new species, under the same genus, viz. Mogheia n.sp. collected from a swift, at Wanjola, Tq. Mantha, Dist. Jalna, M.S., India in the month of October, 1998.

**Discussion**

Ten worms, of the cestode parasites, were collected, from the intestine, of a swift Macropus affinis at Wanjola, Tq. Mantha, Dist. Jalna, M.S., India; in the month of October, 1998.

These worms were flattened, preserved in 4% formalin, stained with Harris Haematoxyline, passed through various alcoholic grades, cleared in xylol, mounted in D.P.X. and whole mount slides were prepared for further anatomical studies.

These worms were fairly long, consist of scolex, numerous immature, mature and gravid segments.

The scolex is medium in size, roughly squarish in shape, blunt and with slight depression anteriorly, broad at
middle, without rostellum and rostellar hoks, highly muscular and measures 1.0786 to 1.4171 in length and 1.262 to 1.471 in breadth.

The four suckers are prominent roughly arranged in transversely, all four suckers are slightly touching to each other, slightly obliquely and transversely placed, occupy major region of the scolex and measure 0.3450 to 0.4765 in length and 0.3159 to 0.0864 in breadth.

The neck is a medium in length, wide, with convex and concave lateral margins and measures 0.4765 to 1.2489 in length and 0.98788 to 1.9884 in breadth.

The mature proglottids are medium in size, thin, broader than long, almost three to four times broader than long, with convex lateral margin, crespedote with short, blunt, round projections of the posterior corners of the segments, and measures 0.854 to 1.014 in length and 0.194 to 0.354 in breadth.

The testes are 22 to 23 in number, small in size, oval in shape, roughly unevenly distributed. All situated in the posterior half of the segments, in the middle of the same, inside the longitudinal excretory canals and measure, 0.015 to 0.025 in length and 0.034 to 0.039 in breadth.
The cirrus pouch is small in size, spindle shaped, almost in the anterior 1/4th to 1/5th of the segments, obliquely placed, opens marginally, extends up to the longitudinal excretory canals and measures 0.067 to 0.074 in length and 0.015 to 0.024 in breadth.

The cirrus is thin, stout, slightly wavy, contained within the cirrus pouch and measures 0.078 to 0.098 in length and 0.005 in breadth.

The vas deferens is thin, medium in length, extends posteriorly, and measures 0.121 to 0.121 in length and 0.005 to 0.005 in breadth.

The ovary is small to medium in size, round to oval in shape, a single mass, compact, at anterior 1/3rd to 1/4th of the segments, in one poral half of same and measures 0.053 to 0.067 in length and 0.058 to 0.072 in breadth.

The vagina is a thin tube, posterior to the cirrus pouch, starts from the genital pore, runs transversely, slightly curved turns anteriorly crosses the longitudinal excretory canals, thin becomes straight, runs towards the anterior margin of the segments, reaches and opens into the ootype and measures 0.238 to 0.238 in length and 0.005 in breadth.
The ootype is small in size, round in shape, placed ventral to the poral side of the ovary and measures 0.005 to 0.010 in diameter.

The genital pores are small in size, oval in shape, placed near the anterior margin, or at 1/4th from the anterior margin of the segments, regularly alternate, marginal and measures 0.010 to 0.015 in length and 0.015 to 0.019 in breadth.

The uterus is large in size, modified as an paruterine organ, which is elongated in shape, highly muscular, attached to a aporal side of ovary, in the middle of the segments and measures 0.320 to 0.350 in length and 0.019 to 0.063 in breadth.

The longitudinal excretory canals are medium in width and measure 0.005 in width.

**DISCUSSION**

The genus was erected by Lopez-Neyra in 1944 as a type species *Mogheia orbiterina* (Moghe, 1933) from the *Turdoides someruillei* in India. Later on following species are added to this genus:


There after this species is added to this genus. The present communication, deals with the description of a new species, under the same genus as *M.* n.sp. from swift, *Micropus affinis*, collected at Wanjala, Tq. Mantha, Dist. Jalna, M.S., India.

The worm under discussion is having the scolex medium, roughly squarish; the neck is of medium length, testes 22 - 23 in number, small, oval, unevenly distributed, cirrus pouch small, spindle shaped, situated anterior 1/4th to 1/5th of the segments, ovary small, a single mass, compact, at anterior 1/4th of the segments in poral half; vagina a thin tube posterior to cirrus pouch; receptaculum seminis absent, uterus is large modified as an paruterine organ, which are elongated highly vascular and found in swift *Micropus affinis.*
1. The present tapeworm, differs from *M. orbiuterina* in not having testes 9, rounded, cirrus pouch hardly reaching, up to the longitudinal excretory canals; ovary small, poral, paruterine organs small, almost circular, with longer uterus, eggs 3 - 4 in number and found in *Turdoides somervillei*.

2. The present cestode, differs from *M. megapruterina* in not having the scolex globular, testes 17 - 18 follicular, globular to oblong, encircling the ovary, few poral, cirrus pouch short, elliptical, receptaculum seminis postero ventral to ovary, paruterine organ round, sac like, at poral side of uterus and projects into the middle of the succeeding segments.

3. The present form, differs from *M. bayamegaparuterina* in not having the scolex almost round, testes 4, situated lateral and aporal to ovary, in the central of medulla; vagina posterior to ovary and found in *Ploceus phillipinus*.

4. The present worm, differs from *M. asturi* in not having the scolex almost round, testes 16 - 18, cirrus pouch small, saccular, ovary small, in posterior half of the segments, vagina posterior to segment, paruterine organ very big, oval, transversely situated, containing numerous eggs and found in *Astur badin*. 


5. The present cestode, differs from *M. copeychi* is not having the scolex rounded, testes 10 - 13, on aporal side of the ovary; ovary small, aporal, vigina dorsal to excretory canals and found in *Capsychus saularis*.

6. The present form, differ from *M. oriali* in not having testes 5 - 7, situated on poral and aporal side of ovary, vagina in between excretory canals and reported from *Oriolus oriolus*.

7. The worm under discussion, differs from *M. guptai* in not having receptaculum seminis present, small uterus, paruteine organ large and sac like and reported from *Argya caudatus*.

8. The present tapeworm, differs from *M. govindi* in not having the scolex small and quadrangular; testes 4, aporal, oval, situated on a line, cirrus pouch small, oval, at a middle of the segment; paruterine organ large, oval, with many eggs and reported from *Passer domesticus*.

9. The present worm, differs from *M. parbhaniensis* in not having the scolex quadrangular, testes 5, round, ovary with cap of uterus; paruterine organ of medium size, oval in shape, with numerous eggs and found in *Passer domesticus*. 
10. The worm under discussion, differs from *M. domesticus* in not having the scolex quadrangular, testes 11, round, more in poral group, cirrus pouch small oval, ovary crescent shaped, wide, touching to anterior and posterior margin of the segment in poral half and found in *Passer domesticus*.

Some additional differentiating characters, are given in the comparative chart at the end.

The above noted characters are valid enough, to accommodate these worms, in to a new species and hence the name *Mogheia macropusae* n.sp. is proposed after the name of host.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type species</th>
<th>Mogheia <em>macropusae</em> n.sp.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td><em>Micropus affinis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>At Wanjola, Tq. Mantha,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dist. Jalna, M.S., India.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of collection</td>
<td>24th October, 1997.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Eucestoda
  Wardle, McLeod and Radinovsky, 1974.

Anoplocephalidea
  Wardle, McLeod and Radinovsky, 1974.

Thysanosomidae
  Fuhrmann, 1907.

Mogheia
  Lopez-Neyra, 1944.

**Mogheia hircusae** n.sp.

**INTRODUCTION**

The genus **Mogheia** was erected by Lopez-Neyra in 1944. Moghe, 1933 synonymized it as **Baeria** with the type species **M. orbiuterina** from the intestine and gizzard of *Turdoides somervillei* in India. Since then nine species have been reported, till to date, under this genus, which are as follows:

1. **M. megaparuterina** Capoor and Shrivastava, 1966.
2. **M. bayamegaparuterina** Capoor, 1967.


The genus *Mogheia* is the sole representative of the family *Thysanosomidae* from birds.

The present communication, deals with the description, of a new species, under the same genus *viz.* *Mogheia hircusae* n.sp. collected from a Goat, *Capra hircus* at Ambad, Tq. Ambad, Dist. Jalna, M.S., India, in the month of February, 1998.

**DESCRIPTION**

Ten specimens, of cestode parasites, were collected, from the intestine, of a Goat, *Capra hircus* at Ambad, Tq. Ambad, Dist. Jalna, M.S., India; in the month of February, 1998.

All the worms were short, consisting only a few segments, with thin masculature, consisting of scolex, numerous, immature and mature proglottids.

The scolex is medium in size, almost oval in shape, highly muscular, narrow posteriorly, broad anteriorly,
distinctly marked off from the strobila, with constrictions at the anterior side and measures 0.446 to 0.714 in length and 0.528 to 0.918 in width.

The suckers are four in number, medium in size, oval in shape, arranged in two pairs, one pair in each half of it, situated in the anterior half of the scolex and measures 0.213 to 0.267 in length and 0.175 to 0.249 in width.

The neck is long of medium width, slightly wider anteriorly, narrow posteriorly and measures 1.427 in length and 0.195 to 0.339 in width.

The mature proglottids are highly muscular, thin, broader than long, five to six times broader than long, without projections at the anterior and at the posterior corners of the segments, with slightly concave or straight lateral margins and measure 0.152 to 0.220 in length and 1.485 to 2.439 in width.

The testes are 10 - 11 in number, in each segment, 5 - 6 on each side, small to medium in size, almost oval in shape, arranged in two lateral fields, almost all situated in the middle of the segments, unevenly distributed, bounded laterally by the longitudinal excretory canals and measure 0.030 to 0.053 in length and 0.030 to 0.045 in breadth.
The cirrus pouch is medium in size, oval in shape, transversely or slightly obliquely placed, almost situated just anterior to the middle of the segments, wider in the middle, tapering at both the ends and measures 0.152 in length and 0.023 to 0.045 in width.

The cirrus is thin, slightly coiled, contained within the cirrus pouch and measures 0.169 in length and 0.008 in breadth.

The vas deferens is very thin, medium in length, slightly coiled and measures 0.060 to 0.068 in length and 0.008 in width.

The ovary is medium in size, oval in shape, transversely placed, a single mass, compact, touching or not to the posterior margin of the segments, in the poral half of the same and measures 0.045 to 0.060 in length and 0.053 to 0.060 in width, elongated, highly muscular, uterine cap is present on the internal side of the ovary.

The vagina is a thin tube, situated anterior or posterior to the cirrus pouch, starts from the genital pore, runs straight, medially upto 1/3rd of the segments, slightly curved, takes a posterior turn, reaches and opens in to the ootype and measures 0.394 to 0.407 in length and 0.008 in width.