PLATE - II

Gangesia parbhaniensis n.sp.

A. Scolex.
B. Hooks.
C. Mature segment.
The longitudinal excretory canals are thin and measure 0.023 in breadth.

The gravid segments were not available.

DISCUSSION

The present cestode, is having the scolex medium, triangular; rostellar hooks 50, in a single circle; testes medium, 194 - 198 (195) in number, in a single field; ovary large, distinctly bilobed and vagina medium.

After going through the literature, the worm under discussion, in having 50 rostellar hooks, comes closer to *G. bengalensis*, *G. macrones*, *G. parasiluri*, *G. polyonchis* and *G. fotedari*, but differs from them, in many characters, which are as follows:

(1) The present tapeworm, differs from *G. bengalensis* in not having 28 to 42 rostellar hooks, in 9 single rows; testes 100, vagina anterior or posterior or posteroventral to the cirrus pouch.

(2) The present cestode, differs from *G. macrones* having absence of neck, in not having rostellar hooks 33 in number, in a single complete ring; testes and vagina posterior to the cirrus pouch.
(3) The present parasite, differs from *G. parasiluri* in having 34 rostellar hooks, in two rows, 80-85 testes, in two lateral fields, ovary bilobed, with many acini; vagina posterior to the cirrus pouch and the uterus with 21 lateral diverticulae, on each side.

(4) The present form, differs from *G. polyonchis*, which is having rostellar hooks 40-52, neck short and uterus with 12-18 lateral diverticulae.

(5) The present worm, differs from *G. fotedari*, which is having scolex oval, hooks 30-48, testes 120-134 and uterus with 9-15 diverticulae.

The comparative chart, showing additional and differentiating characters, is provided at the end.

As the characters, of the present tapeworm are distinct, it is desirable to erect a new species, for these worms and hence the name *G. parbhaniensis* n.sp. is proposed, after the locality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type species</th>
<th><em>Gangesia parbhaniensis</em> n.sp.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td><em>Wallago attu</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Intestine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>At Rahtee, Tq. Parbhani, Dist. Parbhani, M.S., India.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of collection</td>
<td>3rd September, 1995</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Eucestoda  
Wardle, McLeod and Radinovsky, 1974

Proteocephalidea  
Mola, 1928.

Proteocephalidae  
La Rue, 1914.

**Gangesia**  
Woodland, 1924.

**Gangesia wallagoi** n.sp.

**DESCRIPTION**

Twelve specimens, of the cestode parasites, were collected, from the intestine of a freshwater catfish, *Wallago attu* from Yeldari Dam, Tq. Sengaon, Dist. Parbhani; M.S., India; in the month of August, 1995.

All the cestodes were long, ivery white in colour, with scolex, numerous immature and mature proglottids.

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

The scolex is large in size, somewhat globular in shape, distinctly marked off from the strobila, narrow at the tip, broad at the base and measures 0.557 to 0.645 in length and 0.776 to 0.825 in breadth.
The scolex bears four suckers, which are large in size, oval in shape, situated near the posterior and lateral margins of the scolex, arranged in two pairs, one pair in each half of the scolex, overlapping on each other, in each pair and measure 0.233 to 0.296 in length and 0.199 to 0.267 in breadth.

The rostellum is large in size, globular in shape, situated at the tip of the scolex, armed with hooks and measures 0.340 to 0.379 in length and 0.379 to 0.388 in breadth.

The rostellar hooks are present on the rostellum, which are 16 in number, of the same size and shape, arranged in a single circle, each with a basal disc and pointed single prong and measure 0.024 - 0.034 in length and 0.022 to 0.027 in breadth.

The neck is absent.

The mature segments are large in size, almost squarish in shape, slightly broader than long, almost two times broader than long, with slightly convex lateral margins and short, blunt projections at the posterior corners of the segments and measure 1.36 to 1.556 in length and 1.407 to 1.839 in breadth.

The testes are small to medium in size, oval in shape, 150-160 (156) in number, in a single field, evenly distributed, except the region of the cirrus pouch and ovary, in the central
medulla, bounded laterally by the longitudinal excretory canals, preovarian, from the ovary to the anterior margin of the segments and measure 0.022 to 0.068 in length and 0.022 to 0.079 in breadth.

The cirrus pouch is medium in size, cylindrical in shape, elongated, slightly curved, situated in the anterior 1/4th region of the segments and measures 0.341 to 0.420 in length and 0.034 to 0.102 in breadth.

The cirrus is thin, long, slightly coiled, contained within the cirrus pouch and measures 0.499 in length and 0.011 to 0.022 in breadth.

The vas deferens is thin, long, curved, turns and extends towards the anterior margin of the segments and measures 0.579 in length and 0.011 in breadth.

The ovary is large in size, distinctly bilobed, situated near and parallal to the posterior margin of the segments, lobes extend to the longitudinal excretory canals, on both the lateral sides and measures 1.044 to 1.203 in length and 0.247 to 0.431 in breadth.

The ovarian lobes are almost unequal in size and connected to each other by a very short isthmus, which measures 0.034 to 0.079 i in length and 0.045 to 0.079 in breadth.
The vagina is thin, ..., arises from the genital pore, placed anterior to the cirrus pouch, runs parallel to it, extends up to the middle of the segments, then turns posteriorly, reaches and opens into the ootype and measures 1.383 in length and 0.011 to 0.022 in breadth.

The ootype is medium in size, oval in shape, situated in the concavity of the ovarian lobes, posterior to the isthmus and measures 0.079 to 0.124 in length and 0.068 to 0.090 in breadth.

The genital pores are small in size, oval in shape, marginal, irregularly alternate, situated at 1/4th from the anterior margin of the segments and measure 0.068 to 0.102 in length and 0.011 to 0.024 in breadth.

The uterus is tubular, starts from the ootype, extends anteriorly, reaches up to the anterior margin of the segments and measures 1.372 in length and 0.045 to 0.124 in breadth.

The vitellaria are follicular, which are small in size, round in shape, in two to four rows, on each lateral side, in the corticular regions, from the anterior to the posterior margin of the segments and measure 0.022 to 0.034 in length and 0.022 to 0.034 in breadth.

The longitudinal excretory canals are medium in width and measure 0.022 to 0.034 in breadth.