

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *LITOMOSOIDES* (CHANDIER, 1931) FROM *TAPHOZOUS KACCHENSIS* (MICRO-BAT)

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ABSTRACT

The present communication deal with a new species of the genus *litomosoides*(chandier,1931).The new nematode parasites worm *Litomosoides parbhaniensis n.sp.*is studied from the abdominal cavities of micro-bat, *Taphozous kacchensis*,from sailu , Parbhani District. It is remarkable difference from other known species of the genera *litomosoides*,the present worm moderate length and filiform shape,cuticle is smooth ,cephalic papillae are present,two pair of cloacal papillae ,one pair of precloacal,and other post cloacal but other known species all cloacal papillae are post cloacal,spicule are unequal and dissimilar.Gubernaculum is absent.

Key words: *Taphozous kacchensis* , Nematode Parasites, *Litomosoides parbhaniensis n.sp*

INTRODUCTION

The five number nematode parasites were collected from the host *Taphozous kacchensis* obtained from Sailu Parbhani District..The genus *litomosoides* chandier,1931 described in the species *Litomosoides circularis*,1931.later on L.hawletti Sandground,1934 added one species, later on L.leonilavazquezae Caballero,1939,l.fosteri Caballero,1947.added species of this genera.Present worm differ from all species which having indistinct cephalic papillae,the post cloacal papillae and very weakly sclerotised vestibule.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

During present study five nematodes parasites were collected from abdominal cavity of the micro-bat *Taphozous kacchensis* which was accidentally dead. Nematode parasites were fixed in hot 70% alcohol and preserved in fresh 70% alcohol containing 10% glycerine. The worms were cleared in lacto phenol and mounted in glycerin. Drawings were made with help of the camera lucida and measurements are expressed in millimeters.

RESULTS

Litomosoies parbhaniensis n.sp

General Morphology: These parasites are moderate length and filiform shap. The cuticle is smooth and on cuticle striations are absent. On the head region indistinct cephalic papillae are present. The mouth is lead into narrow this walled vestibule which is about 0.01 mm long in male and female. The oesphagus is uniform in diameters and has a length of 0.16-0.27mm and 0.28-0.33 mm in male and female respectively. The nerve ring is placed at distance of 0.014-0.025 from anterior end in male and 0.023-0.030mm in female.

Male: The length of male ranges between 12.14mm to 16.44 mm and body diameter between 0.05mm and 0.09mm. The posterior end in male is very much coiled. The caudal alae are absent. The spicule are unequal and dissimilar. The right spicule is smaller and broader than left spicule and is somewhat folded distally. It measure 0.07-0.09mm in length. The left spicule is tubular anteriorly filiform distally and end is rounded tips. The left spicule is 0.34-0.44 mm long. The gubernaculum is absent. There is only one pair of pre-cloacal papillae, just anterior to cloaca. In the post cloacal region also only one pair of papillae is present on the tip of the tail. The tail is sharply coiled measuring about 0.11-0.13 mm in length.

Female: The body length of the female ranges between 21.25mm and 36.50 The maximum body diameter 0.20-0.22 mm. The valve is located posterior to oesphagus at a distance of 0.72-1.19 mm. from the anterior end. The microfilariae are small measuring 0.03-0.051mm. in length. The tail is long and ends in rounded tips. It is 0.39-0.54 mm long on the tail region embellishments are present.

DISCUSSION

At present there was eight species under this genus. The present species differs from all other species in the following characters:

- 1) In all the species of *Litomosoides*, cephalic papillae are absent., two indistinct cephalic papillae are seen in the worm under discussion.
- 2) In all other species only post-cloacal papillae are present and the number of post – cloacal papillae is varies from species to species. In the worm under discussion two pair of cloacal papillae are present, one pair of pre-cloacal and the other pair of post-cloacal situated near the tip of the tail
- 3) In all the species of *Litomosoides* the thick walled cuticular buccal capsule is reported whereas in the present worm buccal capsule is not thick walled but it is thin walled in present worm.
- 4) The present worm is differ from *L.hamletii* Sandground, 1934, comparative smaller oesphagus in the location of valve which is posterior to the oesphagus and in the disposition of cloacal papillae.

The host as well as locality differs is the two species. In the view of the difference mentioned above it is felt desirably the erect a new species to *Litomosoies parbhaniensis n.sp*

Type species	-	<i>Litomosoies parbhaniensis n.sp</i>
Host	-	<i>Taphozous kacchensis</i> (Micro-bat)
Habit	-	Abdominal cavity
Locality	-	Sailu Dist. Parbhani (M.S.) India

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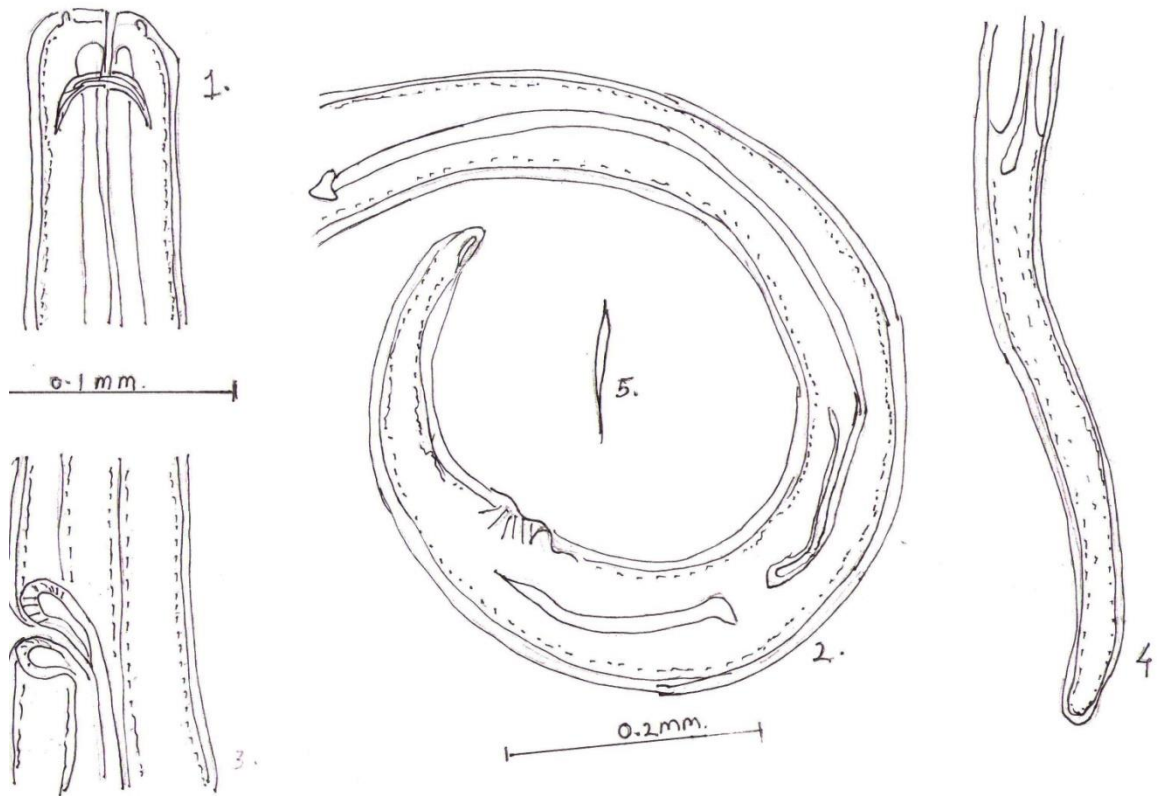
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Fig-1



Litomosoies parbhaniensis n.sp

- 1. Anterior region of male, ventral view
- 2. Male tail lateral view
- 3. Female Valva Lateral view.
- 4. Female tail lateral view.
- 5. Microfilaria.