

# CESTODA (TETRAPHYLLIDEA AND TRYPANORHYNCHA) FROM MARINE FISHES OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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Figs. 1-19

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## ABSTRACT

Two new species of cestodes are described from marine fishes of New South Wales, viz., *Acanthobothrium australis* from *Squalus megalops* and *Dasyrhynchus pacificus* from *Sciaena antarctica*. In addition, *Phyllobothrium lactuca*, *Phyllobothrium dohrnii* and *Poecilancistrum caryophyllum* are recorded from Australian fishes for the first time.

## INTRODUCTION

The helminth parasite fauna of Australian marine fishes is still very poorly known. This is particularly evident with regard to the cestodes, since no comprehensive taxonomic survey of these parasites has been carried out in Australian waters. References to marine fish cestodes of Australia include Haswell (1902), Johnston (1909, 1916), Drummond (1937), Crowcroft (1947), Hiscock (1954), and Williams (1962). Since the manuscript of this paper was submitted, Williams (1964) has recorded an additional six species from Australian elasmobranchs. More is known of the New Zealand cestode fauna of marine fishes as a result of the work of Robinson (1959 a, b) and Alexander (1963).

In the present report, five species (three tetracysthidae and two trypanorhynchans) are recorded from fishes caught at various localities off the coast of southern New South Wales. One tetracysthidae and one trypanorhynchans are described as new species and the remaining species have not been recorded previously from Australian waters.

Specimens were either collected by the author or provided by the staff of the Australian Museum. Drawings were made with the aid of a Zeiss camera lucida. All measurements are in millimetres. Type specimens are deposited in the Australian Museum collection, Sydney.

Order **Tetracysthidae** van Beneden, 1849

Family **Phyllobothriidae** Braun, 1900

1. *Phyllobothrium lactuca* van Beneden, 1850 (Figs. 1 and 2). Host: *Mustelus antarcticus* Gunther. Locality: Kiama, N.S.W. Location: Spiral valve.

*Discussion:* *P. lactuca* is readily identified by the large scolex which consists of four sessile bothridia with highly convoluted margins. Proglottid anatomy, which is typical of the family, is shown in Fig. 2.

*P. lactuca* is the type species of the genus and one of the more familiar phyllobothriids. It has been recorded from the spiral valve of several species of *Mustelus* in European, American and Asian waters, and both Robinson (1959 a) and Alexander (1963) found this species in *M. lenticulatus* from New Zealand.

2. *Phyllobothrium dohrnii* (Oerley, 1885). (Figs. 3-5). Host: *Heptranchias dakini* Whitley. Locality: Palm Beach, N.S.W. Location: Spiral valve.