

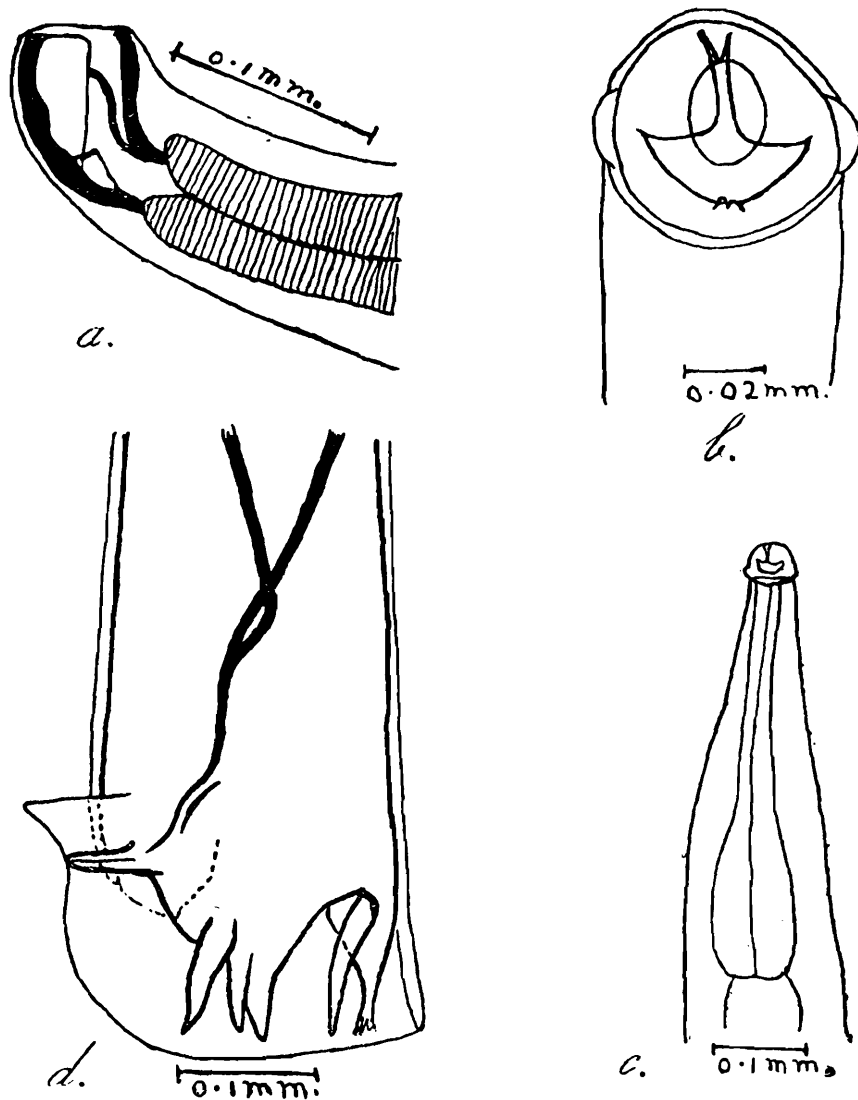
A NEW SPECIES OF *UNCINARIA* FRÖHLICH, 1789 (NEMATODA),
WITH A NOTE ON *U. STENOCEPHALA* (RAILLIET, 1884).

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A number of males and females of the species described below were found in a collection of *Ancylostoma braziliense* from the intestine of a leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*) that died in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens in 1931.

The worms are short and relatively broad and except for the distinct dorsal curve of the anterior end appear quite straight. The buc-



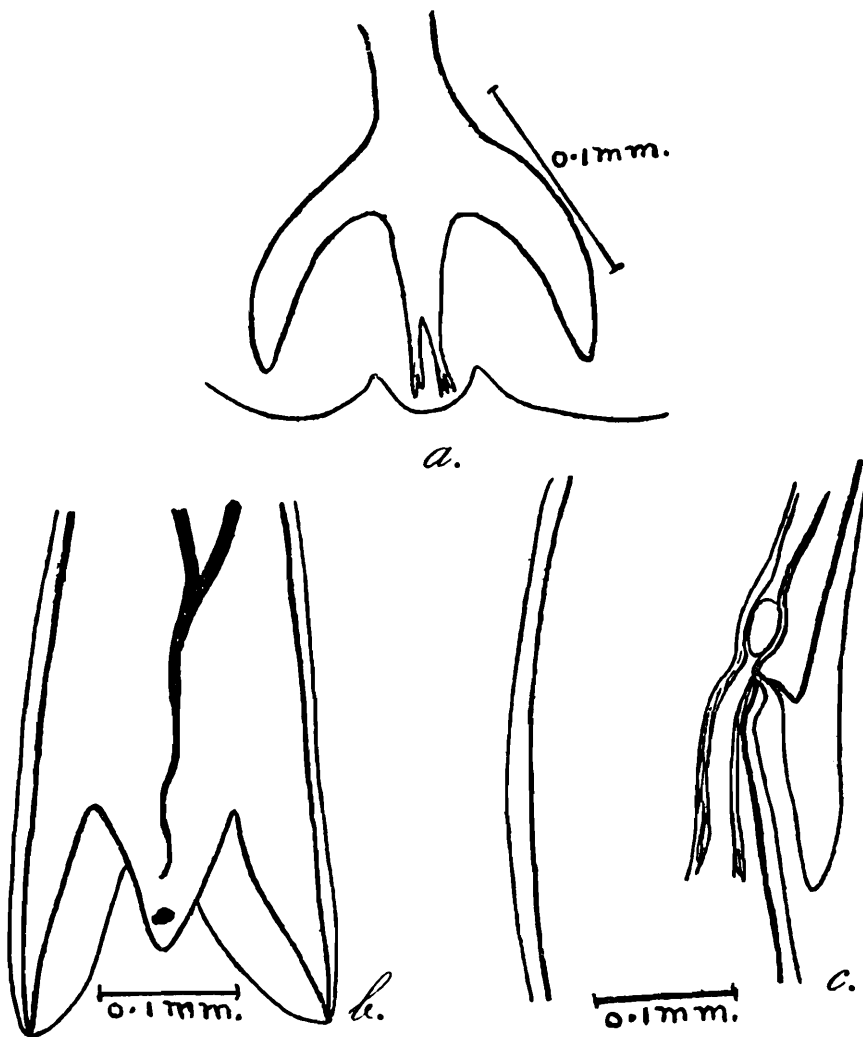
TEXT-FIG. 1. *Uncinana felidis*, sp. nov.

- a. Anterior end, lateral view, male.
- b. Anterior end, end-on view (dorsal), male.
- c. Anterior end, dorsal view, male.
- d. Posterior end, lateral view, male.

cal capsule, is funnel-shaped, and the anterior opening is guarded by two relatively large right-angled cutting plates, with the angles rounded

off and which extend dorsally covering about two-thirds of the aperture of the mouth capsule (text-fig. 1b). In the depth of the capsule there are a pair of triangular cutting teeth arising from the sub-ventral portion, and there is a curved reinforcing band in the lateral wall of the capsule of greater thickness than the rest of the capsule (text-fig. 1a). The oesophagus is stout and ends in a large distinct bulb. The cervical papillae are short and stout and arise opposite the commencement of the bulbar enlargement of the oesophagus (text-fig. 1c). The excretory pore is marked by a distinct dimple on the convex ventral border just a little behind the level of the cervical papillae.

Male. The bursa is short and its posterior border runs almost straight transversely giving the posterior end of the worm an unusually truncate appearance. The antero-ventral portion of the bursa projects beyond the body of the worm as an angular process when viewed laterally. The rays are typical; the ventral rays are cleft; the lateral rays arise from a common trunk, the externo-lateral being separated



TEXT-FIG. 2. *Uncinaria felidis*, sp. nov.

- a. Dorsal ray, bursa, male.
- b. Genital cone, male.
- c. Region of vulva, female.

from the other two; the externo-dorsal rays are stout and arise from a common trunk with the dorsal; the dorsal rays is divided at its tip and each branch ends in two or three small digitations, the number of

which could not be definitely determined on account of their extreme delicacy (text-figs. 1*d* & 2*a*). There is a relatively long pointed genital cone (text-fig. 2*b*). The spicules converge and finally come together about two-thirds of their length from the proximal end and from there to their tapering tips they lie in contact. This portion is curved in a spiral of about three open turns (text-figs. 1*d* & 2*b*). There is a delicate curved gubernaculum (text-fig. 1*d*).

Female. The vulva lies about the junction of the middle and posterior thirds of the body length, and the opening is covered by an elongate cutaneous flap which arises from its anterior lip and runs posteriorly. The uteri are divergent (text-fig. 2*c*). The tail ends in a sharp point surmounted by a fine cuticular twig.

The genus *Uncinaria* was revised by Baylis¹ in which he gives the salient differential points of the various species, so without repeating these points here it may be said that the present species shows sufficiently distinctive characters to justify its being made a new one. It is accordingly named *Uncinaria felidis*, sp. nov. Host.—*Prionailurus bengalensis* (Kerr).

Habitat.—Intestine.

Table of dimensions in millimetres.

| | Male. | Female. |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|
| Length | 3.5-3.7 | 3.9-4.3 |
| Maximum breadth | 0.22 | 0.26 |
| Cervical papillae from ant. end. | 0.30 | 0.39 |
| Excretory pore from ant. end | 0.34 | 0.34-0.37 |
| Mouth capsule, depth | — | 0.72 |
| Mouth capsule, diameter | — | 0.55 |
| Oesophagus, length | 0.41 | 0.45-0.47 |
| Spicules, length | 0.42-0.45 | — |
| Tail, length | — | 0.11 |
| Vulva to tip of tail | — | 1.33 |
| Vulval flap, length | — | 0.15 |
| Eggs | — | 0.055-0.060 × 0.033 |

¹ Baylis, H. A., *Parasitol.* XXV, p. 308, (1933).

Uncinaria stenocephala (Railliet, 1884).

A number of worms of both sexes taken from the intestine of an Indian ratel (*Mellivora indica*), which died in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, have been identified as this species. This identification is of interest because, according to Baylis (1936)¹ the only record of *U. stenocephala* in India is that by Gaiger who found the worm in a collection of nematodes at the Punjab Veterinary College, labelled as coming from a dog.

¹ Baylis, H. A., *Faun. Brit. Ind., Nematoda*, Vol. I, p. 337, (1936).