

## Parasites of the relict fauna of Ceylon

### V. New species of Nematodes from Uropeltid snakes

by H. CRUSZ and C. C. CHING

*Department of Zoology, University of Sri Lanka,  
Peradeniya, Sri Lanka*

#### *Summary*

Two new species of nematodes have been found in endemic snakes of the family Uropeltidae which is restricted to montane regions in India and Sri Lanka.

A trichostrongylid, *Oswaldocruzia gansi* sp. nov., is described from the small intestine of *Rhinophis drummondhayi* from Watawala (1 075 m) and the Namunukula area (1 200-1 300 m), *R. philippinus* from Pallatenne (618 m), and *Uropeltis melanogaster* from Kandy (800 + m). It is distinguished from other species of the genus chiefly by the trifurcate nature of the distal end of its dorsal ray and the number of terminal processes of each spicule.

A cosmocercid, *Aplectana uropeltidarum* sp. nov., is described from the rectum of the same hosts as well as of *Uropeltis phillipsi* from Gammaduwa (720 m), and *Rhinophis blythi* from Talawakele (1 016 m). It was also found in the rectum of *Teretrurus sanguineus* from the Nalumukku Estate, Mandjolai (1 524 m) in S. India. It differs from all other species of the genus, especially in the number and arrangement of the caudal papillae of the male.

## Résumé

### Parasites de la faune relique de Ceylan. V. Espèces nouvelles de Nématodes de serpents Uropeltides.

Deux espèces nouvelles de Nématodes ont été trouvées chez des serpents endémiques de la famille Uropeltidae qui ne se trouve que dans les régions montagneuses d'Inde et de Sri Lanka.

Nous décrivons un Trichostrongylide *Oswaldocruzia gansi* sp. nov., trouvé dans l'intestin grêle de *Rhinophis drummondhayi* récolté à Watawala (1 075 m) et à la région de Namunukula (1 200-1 300 m), de *R. philippinus* récolté à Pallatenne (618 m) et d'*Uropeltis melanogaster* récolté à Kandy (800 + m). Il se distingue d'autres espèces du genre surtout par la trifurcation de l'extrémité du rayon dorsal et par le nombre des apophyses terminales de chaque spicule.

Nous décrivons aussi un Cosmocercide *Aplectana uropeltidarum* sp. nov., trouvé dans le rectum des hôtes mêmes, et d'*Uropeltis phillipsi* à Gammaduwa (720 m) et de *Rhinophis blythi* à Talawakele (1 016 m). Cette espèce a été aussi trouvée dans le rectum de *Teretrurus sanguineus* à Nalumukku (Mandjolaï, S. India) (1 524 m). Il diffère d'autres espèces du genre notamment par le nombre et la disposition des papilles caudales du mâle.

## Introduction

« *The Uropeltidae are a small group of burrowing snakes restricted to the mountains and foothills of Central India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).* »

CARL GANS, 1973.

In August 1972, and again in May and November 1974, we had the good fortune to have Professor Carl Gans of the Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, working in our region on certain snakes, mainly uropeltids, of which he brought to our laboratory live specimens of endemic Ceylonese species belonging to the genera *Uropeltis* and *Rhinophis*, and of a species of *Teretrurus* endemic to India.

These uropeltid snakes, freshly examined by us for their parasites, were found to be consistently infested with nematodes belonging to two new species, one, a trichostrongylid, in the small intestine, and the other, a cosmocercid, in the rectum. The results are summarised in *Table I*.

TABLE I. — Details of collections from Uropeltid snakes

Host	Sex of Host	Locality and Date	Parasite	Habitat of Parasite	No. and sex of parasites	
					Male	Female
1. <i>Rhinophis drummondhayi</i> Wall, 1921. (Dr. Carl Gans' No. 188) . . . . .	Male	Above Watawala railway station (1 075 m). 5-8-72	<i>Oswaldoeruzia gansi</i> sp. nov. <i>Aplectana uropeltidarum</i> sp. nov.	Small intestine Rectum	— 4	4 5
2. » » (189) . . . . .	Female	»	<i>O. gansi</i> <i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine Rectum	— —	5 2
3. » » (190) . . . . .	Male	»	<i>O. gansi</i> <i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine Rectum	— 10	4 12
4. <i>Uropeltis melanogaster</i> (Gray, 1858) (204) . . . . .	Male	Hills above Kandy (800 + m). 7-8-72	<i>O. gansi</i> <i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine Rectum	28 —	50 12
5. » » (205) . . . . .	Male	»	—	—	—	—
6. » » (206) . . . . .	Young female	»	—	—	—	—
7. <i>Uropeltis philipsi</i> (Nicholls, 1929) (F 479) . . . . .	Male	Gammaduwa (720 m) 14-5-74	<i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Rectum	—	4
8. » » » . . . . .	Male	»	<i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine (probably an ectopic site)	—	1

TABLE I (contd)

Host	Sex of Host	Locality and Date	Parasite	Habitat of Parasite	No. and sex of parasites	
					Male	Female
9. <i>Rhinophis philippinus</i> (Cuvier, 1829) (490) .....	Male	Palliatenne near Gammaduwa, (618 m) 14-5-74	<i>O. gansi</i> <i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine Rectum	3 —	1 1
10. » » » .....	Female	»	<i>O. gansi</i> <i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine Rectum	4 —	6 6
11. <i>Rhinophis drummondhayi</i> (AL 196) ..	Female	Namunukula area (1 200-1 300 m) 29-5-74	<i>O. gansi</i> <i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine Rectum	1 6	4 20 (1 im- mature)
12. » » » .....	Female	»	<i>O. gansi</i> <i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine Rectum	1 6	— 5
13. » » » .....	Male	»	<i>O. gansi</i> <i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Small intestine Rectum	2 —	3 7
14. » » » .....	Male	»	—	—	—	—
15. » » » .....	Male	»	<i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Rectum	1	(1 im- mature)
16. <i>Rhinophis bhythi</i> Kelaart, 1853 (AL 226) .....	Male	Talawakele (1 016 m) 23-11-74	<i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Rectum	—	5 (3 im- mature)
17. <i>Teretriturus sanguineus</i> (Beddome, 1867) (AL 96) .....	Male	Nalumukku Estate Mandjalai (S. India) (1 524 m) 23-11-74	<i>A. uropeltidarum</i>	Rectum	—	12

*Oswaldocruzia gansi* sp. nov.

(Strongylida : Trichostrongylidae)

(fig. 1-4)

**Description:**

The worms are long, thin and filiform. The cuticle is transversely striated and inflated at the head region (fig. 1). The mouth is terminal, with indistinct lips. The oesophagus is long and ends in a slightly defined bulb. The intestine is simple. The excretory pore is situated at about the level of the oesophageal bulb, just anterior to which is the nerve ring.

**Male:**

The males are provided with a well developed, symmetrical bursa (fig. 3 and 4). Prebursal papillae are absent. The dorsal lobe of the bursa is triangular. The ventral rays are equal and almost reach the bursal margin. The externo-laterals are thicker than the ventrals and are widely separated from the laterals near the tips. Mediolaterals and postero-laterals are equal, stout, separated from each other up to the base and reach the bursal margin. The externo-dorsal arises from a common trunk with the dorsal. The dorsal ray tapers distally and trifurcates. Just anterior to the trifurcation arise two larger branches. The spicules have four terminal processes, united by a membrane. A gubernaculum is absent.

TABLE II. — Measurements (in mm) of *Oswaldocruzia gansi*

	Male (18)	Female (17)
Body length .....	3.574-5.59	4.13-7.798
Body width .....	0.111-0.175	0.135-0.191
Head diameter .....	0.037-0.053	0.033-0.049
Oesophagus length .....	0.238-0.287	0.299-0.328
Bulb diameter .....	0.029-0.049	0.033-0.053
Nerve ring from anterior end .....	0.123-0.21	0.164-0.213
Excretory pore from anterior end .....	0.27-0.36	0.28-0.32
Spicule length .....	0.09-0.13	—
Diameter of bursa .....	0.13-0.201	—
Vulva from posterior end .....	—	2.68-3.5
Tail length .....	—	0.126-0.185
Egg dimensions .....	—	0.053-0.127
		0.033-0.074

**Female:**

The female worm is longer than the male worm. The tail of the female tapers down to a fine point (fig. 2). The vulva is in the posterior half of the body. Amphidelphic. The eggs are thin-shelled and elongated. The larvae are coiled.

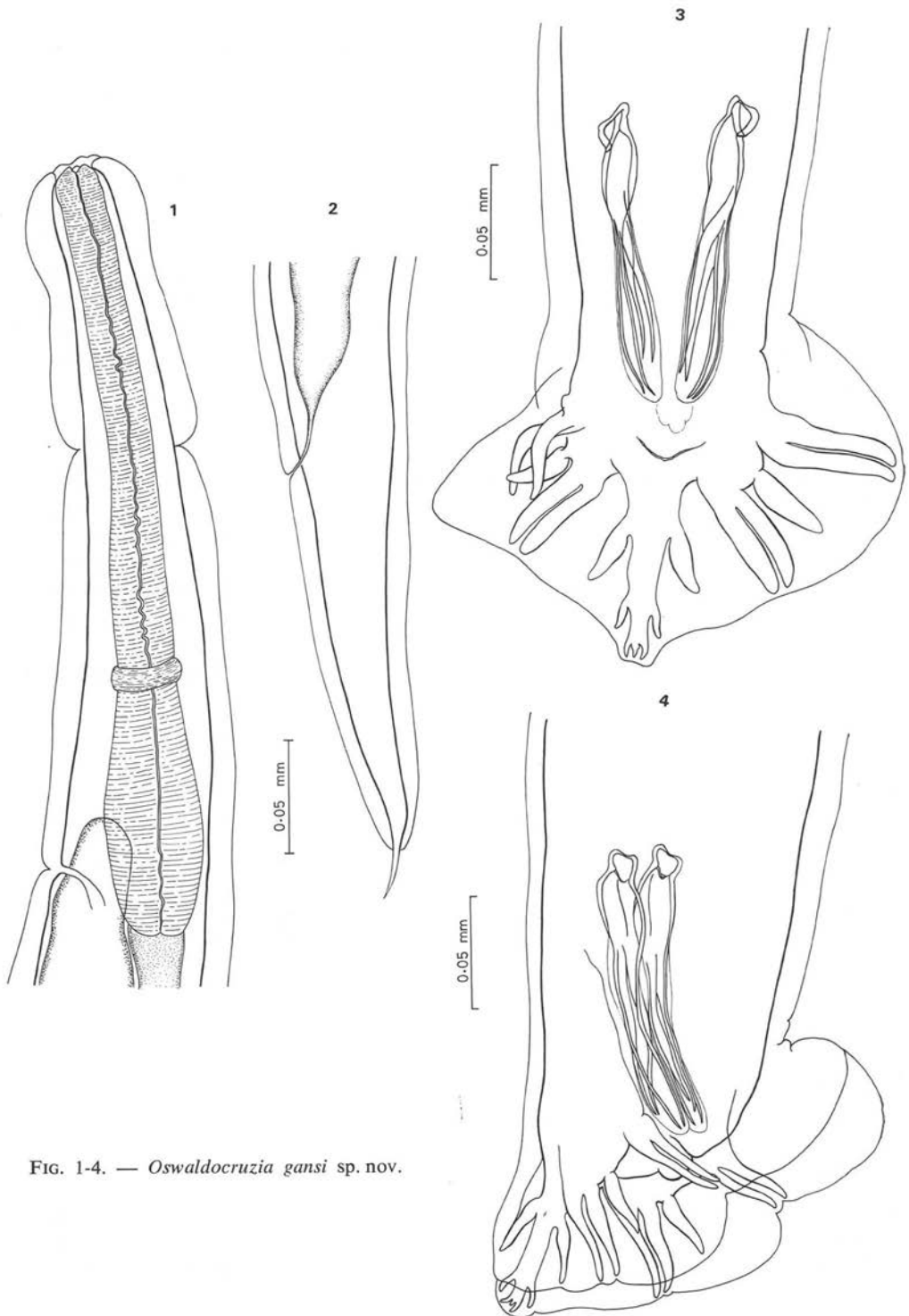


FIG. 1-4. — *Oswaldocruzia gansi* sp. nov.

**Discussion:**

The species described above comes closest to *Oswaldocruzia legendrei* Chabaud and Brygoo, 1962, and *O. chamaeleonis* Hörchner, 1963, both of which are described from chamaeleons in the Madagascar region. It differs from them however in the absence of longitudinal striations of the cuticle, in the postero-lateral and medio-lateral rays of the caudal bursa being separated from each other up to the base, in the trifurcation of the distal end of the dorsal ray, and in the number and shape of the terminal processes of each spicule. Furthermore, the small fleshy tongue at the base of the genital cone in the male, and the two short tubercles at the tail end of the female, of *O. legendrei*, and the papillae on the ventral and dorsal genital cone of the male of *O. chamaeleonis*, are wanting in the present form.

This species is therefore regarded as new and is named *Oswaldocruzia gansi*, in honour of D<sup>r</sup> Carl Gans.

**Type-specimens:**

The syntypes (Reg. No. RTS 37) are deposited in the Department of Zoology, University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya.

*Aplectana uropeltidarum* sp. nov.

(Ascaridida : Cosmocercidae)

(fig. 5-7)

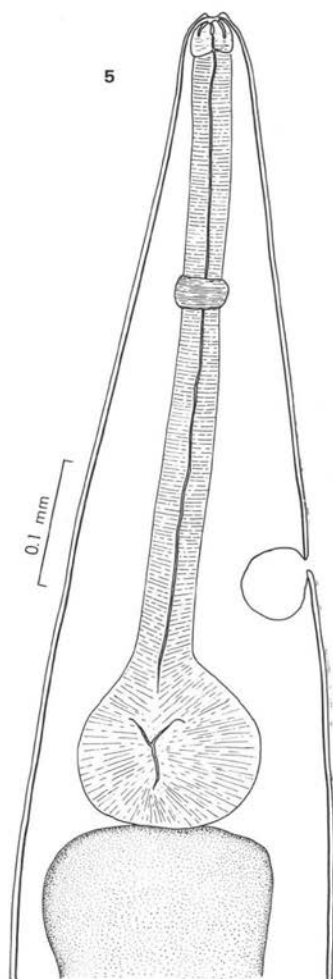


FIG. 5. — *Aplectana uropeltidarum* sp. nov.

**Description:**

The worms are small and broad, with smooth cuticle, bluntly rounded anterior end and pointed posterior tail. Lateral alae extend from the anterior end to the end of the tail. These are clearly evident in serial transverse sections, 6 microns thick of 1 male and 3 female worms, stained in Ehrlich's haematoxylin and eosin. The mouth is terminal with three small triangular lips. The pharynx is poorly differentiated. The œsophagus is well developed and ends in a muscular bulb (fig. 5).

The nerve ring encircles the oesophagus and lies closer to the anterior end than to the level of the excretory pore. The excretory vesicle and pore are well developed and situated anterior to the oesophageal bulb. The intestine is simple and widest at its anterior end.

**Male:**

The tail of the male narrows and ends in a terminal spike (*fig. 6*). Ventrally there are 4-7 pairs of very large sessile papillae in the pre-cloacal region, and 3 pairs of smaller papillae in the post-cloacal region. Also ventral, and immediately above the anterior cloacal lip, are found 3 papillae, one median and one at each lateral end of the lip. There are, in addition, a few irregularly scattered, small papillae that extend, from about the level of the posteriormost pair of large pre-cloacal papillae, to the tip of the tail. The spicules are slender and equal in length. A triangular gubernaculum is present.

**Female:**

The tail, as in the male, ends in a terminal spike (*fig. 7*). The lateral alae are very prominent in this region. The vulva is situated just past the middle of the body. Prodelphic. The eggs are numerous, thin-shelled, closely packed and embryonated.

TABLE III. — Measurements (in mm) of *Aplectana uropeltidarum*

	Male (13) (Sri Lanka)	Female (28) (Sri Lanka)	Female (4) (S. India)
Body length .....	1.59-2.39	2.81-6.88	4.24-5.08
Body width .....	0.175-0.234	0.207-0.445	0.302-0.413
Head diameter .....	0.033-0.037	0.029-0.041	0.029-0.033
Oesophagus length .....	0.361-0.418	0.459-0.683	0.524-0.762
Bulb diameter .....	0.092-0.115	0.127-0.175	0.159-0.174
Nerve ring from anterior end .....	0.123-0.172	0.164-0.238	0.168-0.213
Excretory pore from anterior end .....	0.25-0.287	0.283-0.492	0.349-0.413
Spicule length .....	0.131-0.147	—	—
No. of papillae (pairs):			
— pre-cloacal .....	4-7	—	—
— post-cloacal .....	3		
Tail length .....	0.17-0.19	0.357-0.461	0.320-0.369
Length of terminal spike .....	0.041-0.053	0.034-0.086	0.057-0.074
Vulva from posterior end .....	—	1.366-2.843	1.62-2.30
Egg dimensions .....	—	0.086-0.123	0.090-0.131
		×	×
		0.041-0.078	0.057-0.078





FIG. 6-7. — *Aplectana uropeltidarum* sp. nov.

### Discussion:

A number of species belonging to the genus *Aplectana* have been recorded from amphibians and reptiles. 23 of them can be eliminated at the outset because they possess such features as the excretory pore being behind the oesophageal region, or the presence of a cap on the tip of each spicule, or the absence of a gubernaculum.

The specimens described here are most like *Aplectana raillieti* Travassos, 1925, from the intestine of *Amphisbaena* sp. in Brasil. They however differ from *A. raillieti* in body dimensions, in the number and arrangement of the caudal papillae, and

in the shape of the gubernaculum. They are therefore referred to a new species which we name *Aplectana uropeltidarum* after the host family.

#### Type-specimens :

The syntypes (Reg. No. RTS 38) are deposited in the Department of Zoology, University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya.

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