

***Pseudoallencotyla* gen. n., a new genus for *Allencotyla pricei* (Kritsky, Noble et Moser, 1978) (Monogenea: Heteraxinidae), with a key to genera of Heteraxininae**

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Abstract. In this study, we clarify the taxonomic status of *Allencotyla pricei* based on a re-examination of paratypes and voucher specimens. Four important characters are added to previous descriptions: the vagina is ventral; the cirrus is absent; the eggs are fusiform and have two polar filaments (one about 3.5 times longer than the other); and, there are two flat sclerites at each side of the dorsal trident-shaped sclerite in the clamps. A comparison of *A. pricei* with species from all the genera of the Heteraxininae, including *Allencotyla mcintoshii*, indicates that *A. pricei* has several exclusive characters, i.e., a ventral vagina, vaginal armature, two additional dorsal sclerites in the clamps, a ventral mouth, and a question mark-shaped ovary. The combination of characters found in *A. pricei* is not shared with any other species within the Heteraxininae. In view of these features, *A. pricei* is assigned to a new genus, *Pseudoallencotyla* gen. n., as *P. pricei* comb. n.

Allencotyla Price, 1962 currently contains two species, *A. mcintoshii* Price, 1962 and *A. pricei* Kritsky, Noble et Moser, 1978. The type-species, *A. mcintoshii*, was recently redescribed based on re-examination of the type-specimens and the study of new material collected from greater amberjacks, *Seriola dumerili* (Risso, 1810) (Carangidae) in the Spanish Mediterranean (Montero et al. 2003). Contrary to the original description of this monogenean, the cirrus was observed to be armed and the vagina was covered with pointed folds, not with spines. Both characters have been used to distinguish genera within the Heteraxininae (see Unnithan 1957, Price 1962, Yamaguti 1963, Mamaev 1970, Kritsky et al. 1978, Bravo-Hollis 1984) and, therefore, the diagnosis of *Allencotyla* was emended (Montero et al. 2003). A question that arises is whether the generic position of *A. pricei* is affected by the emended generic diagnosis.

In this paper, we re-examine the generic status of *A. pricei* based on the study of available material, including paratypes and voucher specimens collected from several surfperch species (Embiotocidae) in Southern California (Kritsky et al. 1978, Payne 1990). We add important new characters to the descriptions of *A. pricei* by Kritsky et al. (1978) and Payne (1990), and compare the morphology of *A. pricei* and *A. mcintoshii*, paying particular attention to divergences in characters likely to have significance at the generic level (see references above). Finally, we discuss the taxonomic position of *A. pricei* based on a comparison of characters among other genera of the Heteraxininae.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Paratypes (n = 3) and voucher specimens (n = 7) of *A. pricei* from four host species in the Embiotocidae were re-examined using light microscopy (Table 1). Specific structures were drawn with the aid of a drawing tube. Specimens of *A. pricei* were compared with 44 specimens of *A. mcintoshii* from two host species in the Carangidae, which had previously been described by Montero et al. (2003) (Table 1). The generic assignment of *A. pricei* was investigated based on a comparison of relevant generic-level characters in the taxonomy of the Heteraxininae that were selected according to Tripathi (1957), Unnithan (1957, 1971), Price (1962), Yamaguti (1963), Mamaev (1970, 1990), Ogawa and Egusa (1977), Kritsky et al. (1978), Bravo-Hollis (1984) and Payne (1990).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

New morphological features of *A. pricei*

The description of *A. pricei* is accurate and rather detailed (Kritsky et al. 1978). The main morphological features are illustrated in Fig. 1. A re-examination of available material revealed four new important characters. First, the vagina is ventral and not dorsal as Kritsky et al. (1978) indicated. Second, the specimens examined do not have a cirrus; in the original description, Kritsky et al. (1978) did not mention anything about this structure. Third, the egg of *A. pricei* was not described, but in voucher specimens Nos. 80952 (USNPC) and 31150 (HWML) (see Table 1), two eggs were found, measuring 254 × 59 and 340 × 101 µm. Eggs had two

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polar filaments, one notably longer (1,820 and 2,330 μm) than the other (528 and 624 μm) (Fig. 1B, C) [eggs were somewhat distorted, so morphometrical measurements should be considered with caution]. Fourth, two flat sclerites were observed at each side of the dorsal trident-shaped sclerite in the clamps (Fig. 1D). These sclerites were not mentioned in previous descriptions, although they were featured in the illustration provided by Kritsky et al. (1978).

Comparison between *A. pricei* and *A. mcintoshi*

There are fundamental morphological differences between *A. pricei* and *A. mcintoshi* (see Price 1962 and Montero et al. 2003, for a morphological description of *A. mcintoshi*). (1) The cirrus is absent in *A. pricei* but present in *A. mcintoshi*. (2) The vaginal pore of *A. pricei* (Fig. 1E) is ventral and surrounded by armature with a defined architecture, comprising two tiers of two different types of long and well-developed spines, and a third tier containing two lateral muscular plaques (see Kritsky et al. 1978). In contrast, the vaginal pore of *A. mcintoshi* is dorsal and surrounded by pointed folds, not spines (Montero et al. 2003). (3) The following differences exist in the morphology of the armature of the genital atrium (Fig. 1F). Individuals of *A. pricei* have 3 crowns of 49–56 spines; the spines of the inner crown have a different size and shape compared with those of the two outer crowns. However, individuals of *A. mcintoshi* have 8 crowns of numerous spines (321–456) of similar size and shape. (4) The mouth cavity of *A. pricei* is a ventral transverse narrow opening (Fig. 1G), whereas that of *A. mcintoshi* opens as a subapical wide aperture. (5) The anterior end of *A. mcintoshi* has two open, elliptical and strongly septate suckers preceded by a glandular thickening of the tegument (referred to as sticky convoluted tegument in *Zeuxapta seriola* by Rohde 1981), whereas that of *A. pricei* lacks the glandular thickening of the tegument and has slightly septate suckers of more closed and subcircular appearance (Fig. 1G). (6) The clamps of *A. pricei* bear two sclerites (Fig. 1D) that are absent in *A. mcintoshi*; in addition, clamp size between both sides of the haptor is similar in *A. pricei*, but dissimilar in *A. mcintoshi* (see Kritsky et al. 1978). (7) The ovary of *A. mcintoshi* is long and begins with a globular region followed by a narrow, long inverted U-shaped region; however, *A. pricei* has a shorter ovary without a globular region, and a “question mark” shape (Kritsky et al. 1978) (Fig. 1H). (8) The eggs of *A. pricei* have two filaments (Fig. 1B, C), whereas those of *A. mcintoshi* have only one.

The differences between *A. mcintoshi* and *A. pricei* have sound taxonomic significance. In particular, the presence/absence of a cirrus, the location of the vaginal pore (dorsal vs. ventral) and the presence/absence of vaginal armature are characters typically used to separate genera in the Heteraxininae (see Price 1962). In

addition, clamp morphology and size differ between *A. pricei* and *A. mcintoshi*, characters which have previously been used to separate taxa within the Microcotyloidea Unnithan, 1957 (Unnithan 1957, Price 1962, Yamaguti 1963, Mamaev 1970, Bravo-Hollis 1984). Finally, there are differences in other important characters, e.g. the number of polar filaments on the egg. We therefore conclude that *A. pricei* is sufficiently different from *A. mcintoshi* to be placed in a separate genus.

Taxonomic position of *A. pricei*

Allencotylo pricei has the diagnostic features of the Heteraxininae (see Kritsky et al. 1978). In Table 2, characters to distinguish genera are compared between *A. pricei* and other genera of the Heteraxininae. Based on the available morphological evidence, two conclusions can be drawn. First, *A. pricei* has several exclusive characters, namely, a ventral vagina, vaginal armature, two additional dorsal sclerites in the clamps, a ventral mouth, and a question mark-shaped ovary. Second, the combination of other characters is not shared with other species of the Heteraxininae (Table 2). We therefore propose a new genus to include *A. pricei*.

Pseudoallencotylo gen. n.

Diagnosis: Heteraxinidae, Heteraxininae. Anterior end with two subcircular suckers, each divided by slightly marked septa. Robust haptor clamps with two additional dorsal flat sclerites. Oral cavity ventral. Pharynx small; intestinal bifurcation posterior to vagina; crura ramified, extending into haptor. Testes numerous, post-ovarian, intercaecal. Genital atrium armed, ventral; cirrus absent. Ovary question mark-shaped, intercaecal. Vagina armed, mid-ventral. Egg with two polar filaments. Type species: *Pseudoallencotylo pricei* (Kritsky, Noble et Moser, 1978) comb. n. Description in Kritsky et al. (1978); additional data in Payne (1990).

E t y m o l o g y : The name derives from the previous assignment of this species.

It is worthwhile noting that most of the diagnostic characters of *Pseudoallencotylo* are common to *Leuresticola* Price, 1962, which belongs to a different subfamily, the Monaxininae Unnithan, 1957. The two subfamilies, Monaxininae and Heteraxininae, belong to the Heteraxinidae, and only differ in the presence of clamps on one or two sides of the haptor. We examined two specimens of *Leuresticola* sp. (USNPC Acc. No. 49353) from *Leuresthes tenuis* (Atherinidae) and confirmed that this species also has vaginal spines (not previously described, see Price 1962), an armed genital atrium, a ventral mouth, eggs with two filaments, dorsal flat sclerites in the clamps, and a question mark-shaped ovary; it also lacks a cirrus. The striking resemblance between both genera suggests that a thorough revision of the diagnostic characters within the Heteraxinidae

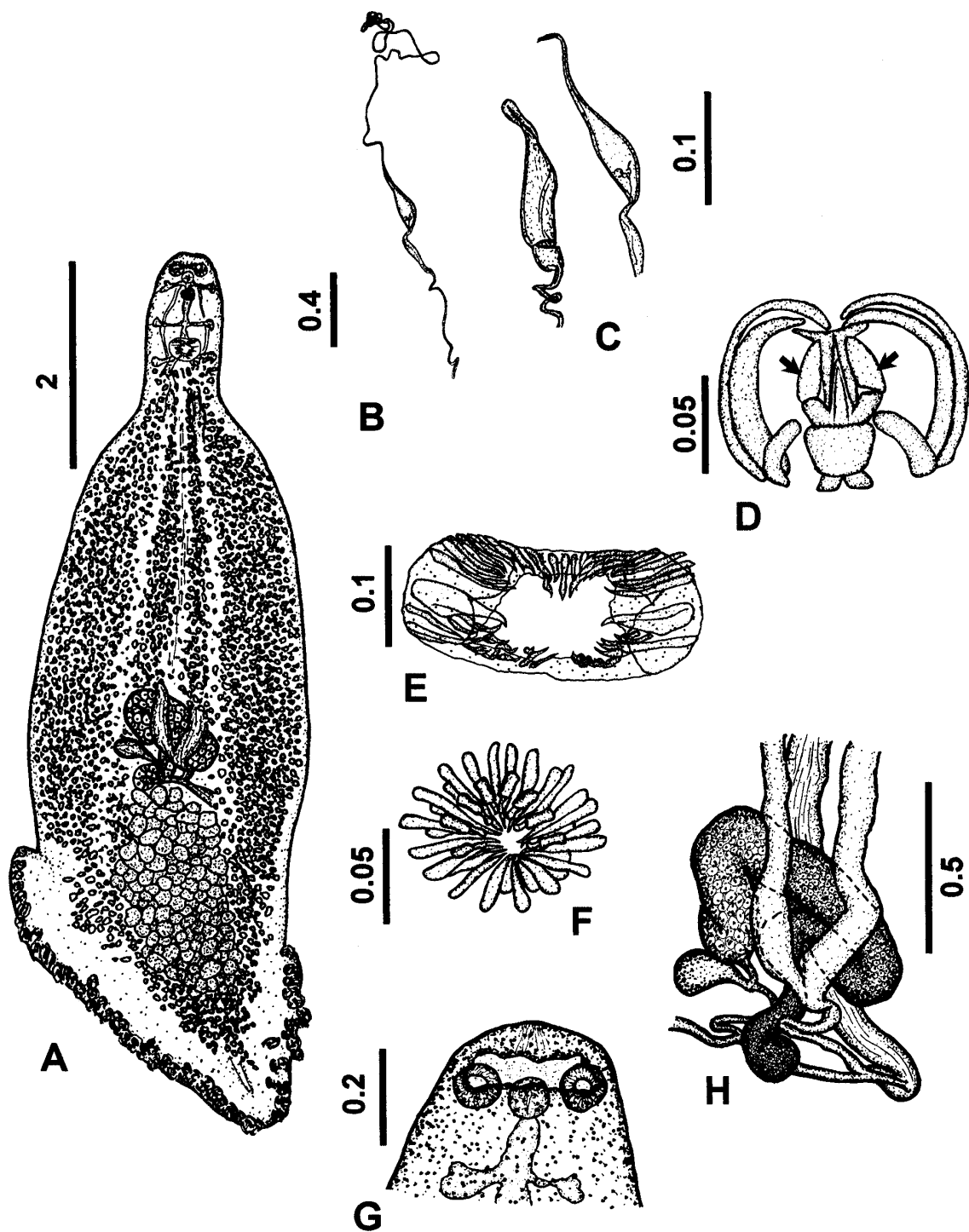


Fig. 1. *Pseudoallencotyla pricei* (Kritsky, Noble et Moser, 1978). **A** – specimen *in toto*; **B**, **C** – eggs; **D** – clamp (dorsal view), the arrows indicate the dorsal flat sclerites; **E** – vaginal pore (ventral view); **F** – genital atrium (ventral view); **G** – anterior body end (ventral view); **H** – ovary (ventral view). Scale bars in mm.

Table 1. Specimens of *Allencotyla* examined in this study (n – number of specimens examined; Acc. Nos. – registration and accession numbers; USNPC – United States National Parasite Collection; ICBIBE – parasitological collection of the Institute of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology, University of Valencia; HWML – Harold W. Manter Laboratory of Parasitology, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska).

Parasite species	n	Specimens status	Source	Acc. Nos.	Host species	Locality
<i>Allencotyla mcintoshi</i>	1	holotype	USNPC	37730	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Florida, USA
	4	paratypes	USNPC	37731	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Florida, USA
	4	vouchers	USNPC	90915/16/17	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Murcia, Spain
	35	vouchers	ICBIBE	Am1-35	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Murcia, Spain
<i>Allencotyla pricei</i>	2	paratypes	USNPC	74633	<i>Rhacochilus vacca</i>	California, USA
	1	voucher	USNPC	76473	<i>Embiotoca lateralis</i>	California, USA
	1	voucher	USNPC	80952	<i>Rhacochilus vacca</i>	California, USA
	1	voucher	USNPC	80953	<i>Embiotoca jacksoni</i>	California, USA
	1	paratype	HWML	20861	<i>Rhacochilus vacca</i>	California, USA
	2	vouchers	HWML	31150	<i>Rhacochilus vacca</i>	California, USA
	1	voucher	HWML	31151	<i>Embiotoca jacksoni</i>	California, USA
	1	voucher	HWML	31152	<i>Phanerodon atripes</i>	California, USA

Table 2. Diagnostic characters of the Heteraxininae (see references in the text). Asterisks indicate characters traditionally used at subfamilial level. (+) presence, (–) absence, (?) unknown, (D) dorsal, (V) ventral, (2L) double and lateral, (S) subapical.

	<i>Allen-</i> <i>cotyla</i>	<i>Heter-</i> <i>axine</i>	<i>Heter-</i> <i>axinoides</i>	<i>Karavoli-</i> <i>cotyla</i>	<i>Lethrin-</i> <i>axine</i>	<i>Probursata</i>	<i>Tripathiana</i>	<i>Zeuxapta</i>	<i>A. pricei</i>
Vagina*	+/D	+/D	–	+/D	+/D	+/2L	+/D	+/D	+/V
Vaginal armature*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
Accessory vagina*	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genital atrium armature*	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	–	+
Cirrus*	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–
Cirrus armature*	+/-	–	+/-	–	+	–	+	–	–
Flat clamp sclerites	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
Mouth	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	V
U-shaped ovary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
Number of egg filaments	1	1	1	2	?	?	?	1	2

may be necessary. Phylogenetic analyses could help to clarify the systematics of this family.

Based on data in the present study and the recently emended diagnosis of the genus *Allencotyla* (Montero et al. 2003), we suggest the following key to the genera of the Heteraxininae:

- 1 Vagina absent *Heteraxinoides* Yamaguti, 1963
- Vagina present 2
- 2 Vaginal pore(s) ventral and armed
..... *Pseudoallencotyla* gen. n.
- Vaginal pore(s) not located ventrally and unarmed .. 3
- 3 Two vaginal pores; genital atrium armed
..... *Probursata* Bravo-Hollis, 1984
- One vaginal pore; genital atrium armed or unarmed ... 4
- 4 Genital atrium unarmed 5
- Genital atrium armed 8

- 5 Accessory vaginal pore present
..... *Heteraxine* Yamaguti, 1963
- Accessory vaginal pore absent 7
- 7 Cirrus armed *Lethrinaxine* Mamaev, 1977
- Cirrus unarmed *Zeuxapta* Unnithan, 1957
- 8 Clamps of long side of haptor forming two groups of distinct size; largest clamps in the anterior end
..... *Tripathiana* Unnithan, 1971
- Clamps of long side of haptor gradually larger towards the centre 9
- 9 Egg monofilamented *Allencotyla* Price, 1962
- Egg bifilamented *Karavolicotyla* Price, 1962

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