



Revista mexicana de biodiversidad

ISSN: 1870-3453

ISSN: 2007-8706

Instituto de Biología

Lunaschi, Lía I.; Drago, Fabiana B.; Núñez, Verónica  
Two new species of Echinostoma (Digenea: Echinostomatidae) from Argentinean birds  
Revista mexicana de biodiversidad, vol. 89, no. 2, 2018, pp. 356-364  
Instituto de Biología

DOI: 10.22201/ib.20078706e.2018.2.2026

Available in: <http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=42559305004>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's homepage in redalyc.org

UAEM redalyc.org

Scientific Information System Redalyc

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Project academic non-profit, developed under the open access initiative

Taxonomía y sistemática

## Two new species of *Echinostoma* (Digenea: Echinostomatidae) from Argentinean birds

### *Dos nuevas especies de Echinostoma (Digenea: Echinostomatidae) en aves argentinas*

Lía I. Lunaschi \*, Fabiana B. Drago, Verónica Núñez

División Zoología Invertebrados, Museo de La Plata, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque S/N, 1900 La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina

\*Corresponding author: lunaschi@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar (L. Lunaschi)

Received: 29 November 2016; accepted: 7 December 2017

#### Abstract

Two new species of *Echinostoma* from Argentinean birds are described, illustrated and compared with morphologically close species. *Echinostoma guirae* n. sp. found parasitizing the intestine of *Guirra guirra* (Cuculidae) from Formosa Province is characterized by having 35 collar spines with the following arrangement: 4 angle spines on each lappet, 8 lateral spines in a single row on each side, and 11 dorsal spines in a double row. *Echinostoma jacanae* n. sp. from the intestine of *Jacana jacana* (Jacanidae) from Buenos Aires Province is mainly characterized by having 45 collar spines arranged as follow: 4 angle spines on each lappet, 3 lateral spines in a single row on each side, and 31 dorsal spines in a double row. Moreover, we provide taxonomic comments on the validity of some species of this genus and regarded *Echinostoma parvum* Lutz, 1925 as species *inquirenda*.

**Keywords:** *Guirra guirra*; *Echinostoma guirae* n. sp.; *Jacana jacana*; *Echinostoma jacanae* n. sp.; Argentina

#### Resumen

Se describen 2 nuevas especies de *Echinostoma* parásitas de aves de Argentina, las cuales son ilustradas y comparadas con especies morfológicamente cercanas. *Echinostoma guirae* n. sp. se encontró parasitando el intestino de *Guirra guirra* (Cuculidae) en la provincia de Formosa y se caracteriza por poseer un collar con 35 espinas con la siguiente organización: 4 angulares a cada lado, 8 laterales en una simple hilera a cada lado y 11 dorsales en una doble hilera. *Echinostoma jacanae* n. sp. parasita el intestino de *Jacana jacana* (Jacanidae) de la provincia de Buenos Aires; se caracteriza principalmente por poseer un collar con 45 espinas con la siguiente disposición: 4 angulares a cada lado, 3 laterales en una hilera simple a cada lado y 31 dorsales en una hilera doble. Además, proporcionamos comentarios taxonómicos sobre la validez de algunas especies del género y consideramos a *Echinostoma parvum* Lutz, 1925 como especie *inquirenda*.

**Palabras clave:** *Guirra guirra*; *Echinostoma guirae* n. sp.; *Jacana jacana*; *Echinostoma jacanae* n. sp.; Argentina

## Introduction

Species of *Echinostoma* Rudolphi, 1809 (Echinostomatidae: Echinostomatinae) are frequently found in gastro-intestinal tract of a wide range of aquatic birds and mammals. To date, in South American birds 24 species of *Echinostoma* are known, from which only 4 have been described in Argentina: *Echinostoma revolutum* “group” in *Sturnus vulgaris* L. (Passeriformes), *Echinostoma parcespinosum* Lutz, 1924 in *Pardirallus maculatus* (Boddaert) and *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* (Swainson) (Gruiformes), *Echinostoma mendax* Dietz, 1909 in *Cygnus melancoryphus* (Molina) (Anseriformes) and *Echinostoma chloephagae* Sutton and Lunaschi, 1980 in *Chloephaga picta leucoptera* (Gmelin) (Anseriformes) (Boero et al., 1972; Fernandes et al., 2015; Martorelli, 1987; Sutton & Lunaschi, 1980; Valente et al., 2014). Furthermore, in South American mammals 7 species occur, from which 3 have been reported in rodents from Argentina: *Echinostoma revolutum* (Froelich, 1802) in *Myocastor coypus* Molina, *Echinostoma platensis* Sutton and Lunaschi, 1994 in *Scapteromys aquaticus* Thomas and *Echinostoma rodriguezi* Hsu, Lie and Basch, 1968 in *Rattus norvegicus* Berkenhout (Martínez, 2003; Martínez & Binda, 1993; Navone et al., 2009; Sutton & Lunaschi, 1994).

The objective of this paper is to describe 2 new species of *Echinostoma* recovered from the intestine of birds from Buenos Aires and Formosa Provinces, Argentina.

## Material and methods

Six specimens of Guira Cuckoo, *Guira guira* (Gmelin) collected in La Marcela farm (26°17'35" S, 59°08'38" W), Pirané, Formosa Province, Argentina, were examined. Birds were dissected in the field and their viscera immediately analyzed after capture. The digeneans were recovered alive, fixed in 5% hot formalin, stained with hydrochloric carmine, and mounted in Canada balsam. Additionally, 7 digenean specimens identified as Echinostomatidae in the Helminthological Collection of Museo de La Plata (MLP-He) from the intestine of the Wattled Jacana, *Jacana jacana* (L.), from Punta Blanca, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina (34°57' S, 57°40' W), were studied. Measurements are given in micrometers (µm) unless otherwise stated, as the range followed by mean in parentheses. Drawings were made with the aid of a drawing tube. The digeneans obtained from *G. guira* were deposited in the MLP-He, and the hosts in the Ornithological Collection of the Museo de La Plata (MLP), La Plata, Argentina.

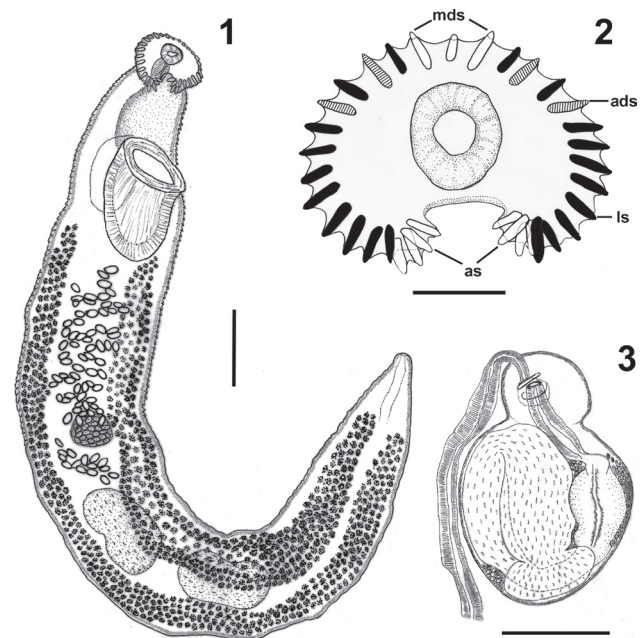
The following abbreviations were used: AT- anterior testis; CS- cirrus-sac; DVS-O- length of uterine field as distance between posterior margin of ventral sucker

and ovary; PTF- post-testicular field as distance between posterior margin of posterior testis and posterior extremity of body. E- egg; Fb- forebody length; OeL- oesophagus length; OS- oral sucker; Ov- ovary; Ph- pharynx; PL- prepharynx length; PT- posterior testis; VS- ventral sucker; VS/OS- sucker width ratio. The term forebody is used according Manter (1970) as the distance between anterior end of body and the anterior edge of the ventral sucker. In addition, the following relative proportions were calculated after Kostadinova (2005): BW%, maximum body width as a proportion of body length; FO%, length of forebody as a proportion of body length; T%, length of post-testicular field as a proportion of body length; U%, length of uterine field as a proportion of body length.

## Description

*Echinostoma guirae* n. sp. (Figs. 1-3; Table 1)

Description based on 7 specimens: Body elongate (BW% = 15-19), with almost parallel margins, 4.1-5.6 (5.2) mm long by 743-1000 (886) wide. Forebody short 745-919 (767) in length (FO% = 13-17). Tegument armed with triangular scale like spines, arranged in transverse rows, less dense in hindbody, extending to level of posterior testis.



Figures 1-3. *Echinostoma guirae* n. sp. from *Guira guira*. 1, Entire worm, holotype, ventral view. Scale bar = 500 µm; 2, head-collar, paratype. Scale bar = 200 µm; 3, cirrus-sac, holotype. Scale bar = 200 µm.

Table 1

Comparative measurements of *Echinostoma guirae* n. sp. with related species.

Species	<i>Echinostoma guirae</i> n. sp.	<i>Echinostoma uncatum</i>		<i>Echinostoma crotophagae</i>	
Source	Present study	Dietz (1910)	Lutz (1925)	Gomez de Faria (1909)	Rodrigues & Rodrigues (1981)
Hosts	Natural <i>Guira guira</i>	Natural <i>Crotophaga major</i> ; <i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Natural <i>C. ani</i> ; <i>Piaya cayana</i>	Natural <i>Crotophaga major</i>	Natural <i>Guira guira</i>
Country	Argentina	Brazil	Venezuela	Brazil	Brazil
Bl (mm)	4.1-5.6	up to 10.5	19.5	3-8	9.1-13.6
Bw (mm)	0.743-1.0	---	---	1.0-1.9	1.1-2.1
Hcl	251-387	---	---	---	---
Hcw	386-531	520	---	---	---
Cs	35	35	35	32-36	32-34
	Lateral single, dorsal double	All in double row	???	All in single row	All in single row
As	59-90 × 17-21	102-129 × 24-26	---	134-160 × ---	---
Ls	71-83 × 17-19	75-95 × 16-22	---	---	---
Ds	60-79 × 17-19	---	---	---	---
OS	106-140 × 121-155	220 × 170	---	120-184 × 152-226	153-219 × 146-213
VS	561-793 × 445-561	480-780 × 460-570	---	764-1,110 × 420-770	833-1,270 × 850-1,330
VS/OS	1: 3.6-3.7	1: 2.7-3.4*	---	1: 2.8-3.4*	1: 4.3-6.2
PL	0-53	34	---	---	46-66
Ph	130-164 × 72-126	200-220 ø	---	192-228 × 160-222	166-266 × 153-233
OeL	314-396	170-200	---	---	190-410
CS	416-483 × 290-314	---	---	---	660-1,330 × 249-399
AT	483-609 × 338-387	980-1,300 × 440-560	---	600-680 × 410-444	616-1,460 × 330-660
PT	609-677 × 319-362	---	630-790 × 400-410	583-1,460 × 230-580	---
Ov	203-217 × 242-271	300-350 × 270	---	280-290 ø	166-453 × 166-506
E	82-97 × 48-53	86-91 × 50-53	---	102 × 50	93-113 × 39-59
Fb	745-919	---	---	---	958*
DVS-O	0.706-1.04 mm	---	---	---	1.87 mm
PTF	1.6-1.7 mm	---	---	---	2.7 mm*
BW%	15-19	20*	---	18*	18*
FO%	13-17	8*	---	15*	10*
U%	15-19	27*	---	24*	19*
T%	29-31	22*	---	24*	27*

\* Calculated from original descriptions or estimated from the published drawing.

Head collar reniform, well developed, muscular, 251-387 long by 386-531 wide (316 × 441). Collar spines large, 35 in number; with following arrangement: 4 angle spines on each lappet (2 ventral and 2 dorsal), 59-90 × 17-21; 8 lateral spines in single row on each side, 71-83 × 17-19, and 11 dorsal spines in double row, 60-79 × 17-19. This

collar spines can be included in the third model proposed by Kanev et al. (2009), i.e., 4 angle spines on each side, 10 lateral spines on each side, 2 additional spines on each side and 3 mid-dorsal spines (1 oral-sinistra, 1 aboral-central, 1 oral-dextra), i.e. [4+10+2+3+2+10+4] (Fig. 2).

Oral sucker ventro-subterminal, spherical, muscular,

106-140 × 121-155 (127 × 140). Ventral sucker well developed, muscular, cup-shaped, with deep cavity, located in the first quarter of body, 561-793 × 445-561 (708 × 513). Sucker width ratio 1: 3.6-3.7 (3.6). Prepharynx short, 0-53 (26); pharynx muscular, elongate, longer than oral sucker, 130-164 × 72-126 (153 × 104). Ratio of oral sucker width to pharynx width 1: 1.2-1.4 (1.3). Oesophagus 314-396 (349) long. Intestinal bifurcation closer to ventral sucker; caeca blind, overlapped by vitelline follicles, reaching fairly close to posterior extremity of body.

Testes 2, tandem, elongate-oval, irregular in outline, contiguous or slightly separated, located in the third quarter of body; anterior testis, 483-609 × 338-387 (544 × 354); posterior testis, 609-677 × 319-362 (638 × 340). Post-testicular field long, 1.6-1.7 mm. (T% = 29-31). Cirrus-sac elongate-oval, located dorsally, between anterior margin and mid-level of ventral sucker, 416-483 × 290-314 (445 × 298), contains internal seminal vesicle with saccular posterior portion and elongate anterior portion, strongly developed pars prostatica; pars prostatica well developed; cirrus tubular and unspined (Fig. 3). Genital pore median, anterior to ventral sucker.

Ovary small, entire, slightly transversely oval, located second quarter of body, 203-217 × 242-271 (211 × 256). Mehlis' gland median, contiguous with ovary, 193-285 × 285-290 (238 × 288). Laurer's canal short. Uterus short, intercaecal, 0.706-1.04 mm (U% = 15-19). Metraterm long, muscular. Eggs numerous, 82-97 × 48-53 (90 × 49). Ratio of egg length to body length 1: 57-68. Vitellarium follicular, forming 2 lateral non-confluent fields, located between posterior margin of ventral sucker to near posterior extremity of body. Excretory vesicle Y-shaped; pore terminal.

#### Taxonomic summary

*Type-host:* *Guira guira* (Gmelin) (Cuculiformes, Cuculidae).

*Site of infection:* intestine.

*Type-locality:* La Marcela farm (26°17'35" S, 59°08'38" W), Pirané, Formosa Province, Argentina.

*Date of collection:* May 2005, September 2009, April 2015.

*Specimens studied:* holotype MLP-He 7206; paratypes MLP-He 7207 (6 specimens).

*Prevalence:* 50%.

*Mean intensity:* 3.

*Etymology:* the specific name, "*guirae*" refers to the specific name of the host.

#### Remarks

In the Neotropical Region, 4 species possessing 35 collar spines as the new species described herein

have been recorded: *Echinostoma discinctum* Dietz, 1909, *Echinostoma uncatum* Dietz, 1909, *Echinostoma crotophagae* Gomes de Faria, 1909 and *Echinostoma parvum* Lutz, 1925.

*Echinostoma discinctum*, parasite of *Cacicus solitarius* Vieillot (Passeriformes, Icteridae) from Brazil (Dietz, 1910), was considered as member of *Echinoparyphium* Dietz 1909 by Yamaguti (1971); we agree with the last author because the collar of this species has 35 spines arranged in a double row. Based on this trait we separate it of *E. guirae* n. sp.

*Echinostoma uncatum* has been reported in cuculid birds: *Crotophaga major* Gmelin and *Crotophaga ani* L. from Brazil and *Piaya cayana* (L.) and *C. ani* from Venezuela (Dietz, 1910; Lutz, 1925; Travassos, 1922). This species has been described and illustrated by Dietz (1910) with 35 spines, 27 arranged all in double row and 4 angle spines on each side. This species differs of *E. guirae* n. sp. by the arrangement of collar spines and in most metrical characters and relative proportions showed in Table 1.

*Echinostoma crotophagae* has been described by Gomes de Faria (1909) parasitizing *C. major* from Brazil. Viana (1924) listed this species as synonym of *E. uncatum*, without any discussion, probably because it was described parasitizing *C. major* from the same country. Travassos et al. (1969) and Fernandes et al. (2015) considered both species as synonyms. Yamaguti (1971) maintained as a valid species to *E. crotophagae*. We agree with the last author because the collar was described with 32-36 collar spines all in single row, while *E. uncatum* was described with collar spines arranged all in double row. Furthermore, Rodrigues and Rodrigues (1981) studied specimens of *E. uncatum* from *G. guira* deposited of the Helminthological Collection of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute (CHIOC) and described 32-34 collar spines in a single row. We regarded these specimens belonging to *E. crotophagae* because both species have a similar arrangement of collar spines. This species mainly differs from *E. guirae* n. sp. by the arrangement of collar spines. Also differs in most metrical characters and relative proportions (Table 1).

Lutz (1925) briefly described *Echinostoma parvum* based on young worms experimentally obtained in *Columba livia* Gmelin (Columbidae) from Venezuela. The description of this species is incomplete, because only mentioned the presence of 35 collar spines but their arrangement is not described or illustrated. Therefore, the comparison between *E. parvum* and *E. guirae* n. sp. was not possible.

The species of *Echinostoma* reported previously in Argentina can be easily distinguished from *E. guirae* n. sp. based on the different number of collar spines: *E. platensis*

(39-42), *E. mendax* (37), *E. revolutum* (37), *E. rodriguezi* (37), *E. chloephagae* (36-37), and *E. parcespinosum* (31-33).

Considering the differences in the distribution and number of collar spines, a new species, *Echinostoma guirae* n. sp. is proposed.

*Echinostoma jacanae* n. sp. (Figs. 4-6; Table 2)

Description based on 7 specimens: Body small, elongate, (BW% = 9-11), with maximum width at level of ventral sucker, 3.8-5.2 (4.5) mm long by 355-486 (432) wide. Forebody long, 909-1286 (1057) (FO% = 22-25). Tegument armed with spines.

Head collar reniform, well developed, 179-198 long by 238-271 wide (187 × 258), bearing 45 spines of similar size, with following arrangement: 4 angle spines on each

lappet (2 ventral and 2 dorsal), 33-38 × 10; 3 lateral spines in single row on each side, 45 × 10-12, and 31 dorsal spines in double row, 38-41 × 11-12. This collar spines can be included in the eighth model proposed by Kanev et al. (2009), i.e. 4 angle spines on each side, 10 lateral spines on each side, 7 additional spines on each side, 3 mid-dorsal spines (1 oral-sinistra, 1 aboral-central, 1 oral-dextra), i.e. [4+10+7+3+7+10+4] (Fig. 5)

Oral sucker ventro-subterminal, 55-71 × 88-112 (65 × 96). Ventral sucker well developed, muscular, spherical, with shallow cavity, located between first and second quarter of body, 242-329 × 242-333 (291 × 286). Sucker width ratio 1: 2.8-3.8 (1: 3.3). Prepharynx short 45-60 (55); pharynx, muscular elongate-oval, 69-93 × 69-90 (79 × 75); oesophagus long, 604-807 (691); intestinal bifurcation anterior to ventral sucker; caeca blind, overlapped by vitelline follicles, reach fairly close to posterior extremity of body. Ratio of oral sucker width to pharynx width 1: 1.2-1.3.

Testes 2, tandem, smooth, elongate-oval, slightly separated; anterior testis, 290-413 × 174-244 (341 × 216); posterior testis, 309-483 × 174-290 (382 × 222). Post-testicular field long, 754-1160 (944) (T% = 19-24). Genital pore median, post-bifurcal. Cirrus-sac elongate-oval, located dorsally between level of intestinal bifurcation and anterior margin of ventral sucker, 193-386 × 101-169 (265-138), contains simple elongate seminal vesicle, pars prostatica, and cirrus with smooth surface (Fig. 6).

Ovary small, entire, oval, just pre-equatorial 152-246 × 121-217 (205 × 176). Mehlis' gland median, contiguous with ovary. Laurer's canal short, opening on dorsal surface immediately posterior to ovary. Uterus intercaecal, long, 0.754-1.13 (0.969) mm (U% = 20-25). Metratem weakly-muscular. Eggs numerous, 82-97 × 48-59 (88 × 51). Ratio of egg length to body length 1: 44-97 (66). Vitellarium follicular, forming 2 lateral non-confluent fields of large and small follicles overlapping caeca; fields extend from to about half distance between ventral sucker and ovary to near posterior extremity of body.

Excretory vesicle not seen; excretory pore terminal.

*Taxonomic summary*

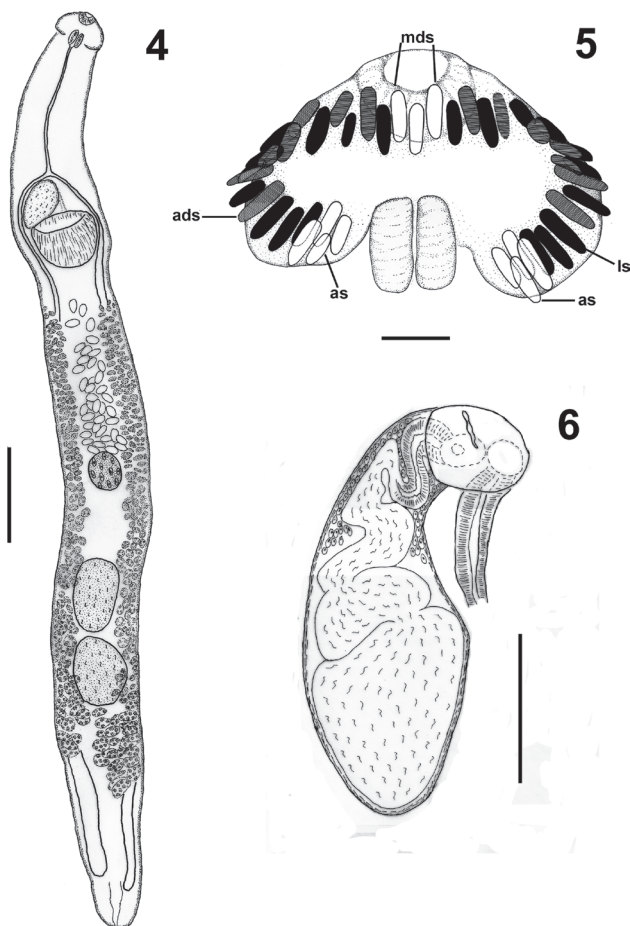
*Type-host:* *Jacana jacana* (L.) (Charadriiformes, Jacanidae)

*Site of infection:* intestine

*Type-locality:* Punta Blanca (34°57'0" S; 57°40'0" W), Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.

*Date of collection:* September 1994.

*Specimens studied:* holotype MLP-He, 3729/1; paratypes MLP-He 3728/1 (1 specimen), 3729/2 (3 specimens); voucher specimens MLP-He 3729/3 (2 specimens).



Figures 4-6 *Echinostoma jacanae* n. sp. from *Jacana jacana*. 4, Entire worm, holotype, ventral view. Scale bar = 500 µm; 5, head-collar, holotype. Scale bar = 50 µm; 6, cirrus-sac, paratype. Scale bar = 100 µm. References: ads-additional spines; as-angle spines; ls-lateral spines; mds-mid-dorsal spines.

Table 2

Comparative measurements of *Echinostoma jacanae* n. sp. with related species.

Species	<i>Echinostoma jacanae</i> n. sp.	<i>Echinostoma siticulosum</i>	<i>Echinostoma exile</i>		<i>Echinostoma attenuatum</i>
Source	Present study	Dietz (1910)	Kohn and Fernandes (1975)	Alves-Pinto and Melo (2012)	Lumsden and Zischke (1963)
Hosts	Natural <i>Jacana jacana</i>	Natural <i>Crypturellus undulatus</i> <i>Crypturellus variegatus</i> <i>Crypturellus noctivagus</i>	E×perimental <i>Columba livia</i> <i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	E×perimental <i>Columba livia</i>	Natural <i>Rallus elegans</i> <i>Rallus longirostris</i>
Country	Argentina	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	USA
Bl (mm)	3.83-5.20	5.5-7.5	2.89-5.91	4.56-6.93	7.22-11.2
Bw	355-486	700-940	630-900	702-1,390	885-1,590
Hcl	179-198	---	---	---	---
Hcw	238-271	430-480	---	---	425-743
Cs	45	41, 43, 45	43-45	45	45
As	33-38 × 10	60-115 × 19-26	21-54 × 9-14	40-50 × ---	53-106 × 14-28
Ls	45 × 10-12	74-95 × 14-20	56-95 × 14-22	---	---
Ds	38-41 × 11-12	53-87 × 14-20	---	---	---
OS	55-71 × 88-112	170-200 × 140-150	90-120 × 90-140	116-150 × 123-171	166-256 × 140-256
VS	242-329 × 242-333	560-590 × 470-500	460-620 × 400-760	409-717 × 430-717	0.673-1.333 mm
VS/OS	1: 2.8-3.8	1: 3.3-3.4*	1: 3.2-5.1	1: 3.5-4.2*	1: 3.6
PL	45-60	60-170	---	---	short
Ph	69-93 × 69-90	116-130 × 88-102	90-130 × 90-110	89-184 × 61-137	128-217 × 102-153
OeL	604-807	530-570	130-230	205-239	243-448
CS	193-386 × 101-169	308-492 × 215-292	190-500 × 110-200	102-211 × 177-375	371-896 × 153-425
AT	290-413 × 174-244	830-1350 × 215-385	210-700 × 150-350	389-819 × 212-375	814-1345 × 212-566
PT	309-483 × 174-290	190-730 × 130-320	382-887 × 191-321	956-1,593 × 177-531	
Ov	152-246 × 121-217	260-380 × 200-370	60 -310 × 160-220	116-320 × 116-375	204-422 × 179-435
E	82-97 × 48-59	94-103 × 50-55	93-121 × 56-65	101-111 × 63-75	90-115 × 50-67
Fb (mm)	0.91-1.29	---	0.525-0.659*	---	0.512-1.097
DVS-O (mm)	0.754-1.13	---	1.08-1.25*	---	1.1-1.95
PTF (mm)	0.75-1.16	---	1.40-1.43*	---	2.52*
BW%	9-11	13*	14-16*	---	11.9*
FO%	22-25	17*	10-12*	---	9.4*
U%	20-25	22*	20-23*	---	15*
T%	19-24	12*	25-26*	---	36*

\* Calculated from original descriptions or estimated from the published drawing.

*Etymology*: the specific name, “*jacanae*” refers to the specific name of the host.

#### Remarks

So far, 3 species belonging to *Echinostoma* with 45 collar spines have been described in American birds:

*Echinostoma siticulosum* Dietz, 1909 found parasitizing tinamiform birds from Brazil, *Crypturellus undulatus* (Temminck) (as *Tinamus u.*), *Crypturellus variegatus* (Gmelin) (as *Tinamus v.*) and *Crypturellus noctivagus* (Wied-Neuwied) [as *Tinamus ? n.* (Max.)] (Dietz, 1910); *Echinostoma exile* Lutz, 1924 described in Brazil based

on experimental hosts, *Columba livia* and *Porphyrio martinicus* (L.) (Rallidae) (Alves-Pinto & Melo, 2012; Kohn & Fernandes, 1975; Lutz, 1924); and *Echinostoma attenuatum* Lumsden and Zischke, 1963 found parasitizing *Rallus elegans* Audubon, and *Rallus longirostris* Boddaert (Rallidae) from USA (Bates & Meade, 1972; Heard, 1970; Lumsden & Zischke, 1963; Underwood & Dronen, 1986).

*Echinostoma exile* has morphological characteristics compatible with *E. jacanae* n. sp.; however, differs in the arrangement of spines collar (5 angle spines on each side + 33 or 35 spines in a double row). Moreover, the specimens of *E. exile* described by Kohn and Fernandes (1975) and Alves-Pinto and Melo (2012) can be differentiated of the new species by having larger suckers, shorter oesophagus, larger eggs and shorter forebody (notably short vs. long) (Table 2).

*Echinostoma attenuatum* includes specimens with a collar spines similar to those of the specimens here studied, but differs by having a forebody notably short (FO%: 9.4 vs. 22-25), uterus short (U%: 15 vs. 20-25), post-testicular field very long (T%: 36 vs. 19-24), as well as the dimensions of body size, spines, suckers, oesophagus, cirrus sac, testes, and ovary (Table 2).

*Echinostoma siticulosum* was described by Dietz (1910) with 41, 43 or 45 spines; 4 angle spines on each side and the remaining (33, 35 or 37) arranged in a double row. Mendheim (1940) re-described these specimens finding 43 spines in most of them, 41 in two specimens, and not mentioned the existence of 45 collar spines; however, this author agrees with the distribution pattern provided by Dietz (1910). *Echinostoma siticulosum* mainly differs of *E. jacanae* n. sp. by the disposition of collar spines. Also differs in most metrical characters and relative proportions (Table 2).

Three other species of *Echinostoma* with 45 spines have been described in the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australasian Regions: *Echinostoma australasianum* Nicoll, 1914, in *Antigone rubicunda* (Perry) (as *Antigone australasiana*) from North Queensland Australia, with collar spines arranged in two uninterrupted rows (see Nicoll, 1914); *Echinostoma coromandum* Odening, 1962 in *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert) from Berlin Zoological Garden, originally from India, with collar spines apparently in single row and 4 spines in each ventral lappet (see Odening 1962, Fig. 16b), and *Echinostoma gotoi* Ando and Ozaki, 1923 in anadit birds and mammals from Asia with collar spines in a double row, not interrupted, with 6 spines in each ventral lappet (see MacDonald, 1981, Fig. 31.24). These species can be easily differentiated from *E. jacanae* n. sp. by the arrangement of collar spines (a single row in

*E. coromandum* and a double row in *E. australasianum* and *E. gotoi*).

Based on all these morphological and morphometric differences, a new species: *Echinostoma jacanae* n. sp., is proposed.

## Discussion

Kostadinova (2005) characterized the genus *Echinostoma* by possessing a collar composed by 31-55 spines, with lateral spines arranged in single row, dorsal spines in double row and 5 angle spines on each side. Kanev et al. (2009) considered that the number of spines in this genus is uneven, varying among 31-51, with 4 angle spines; these authors consider that even number of spines in this genus reflect specimens with spines lost, retracted, or supernumerary. These last authors provided 11 arrangement models of collar spines, highlighting that these are identical in larval and adult forms.

The arrangement of collar spines in *E. uncatum*, *E. crotophagae*, *E. exile*, *E. siticulosum*, *E. australasianum*, *E. gotoi* and *E. coromandum* is different to that established by Kostadinova (2005) for *Echinostoma*. In *E. uncatum*, *E. siticulosum*, *E. exile*, *E. gotoi* and *E. australasianum* dorsal and lateral spines are disposed in a double row. This arrangement is similar to that provided by Kostadinova (2005) for *Echinoparyphium*. However, this genus is also characterized by having a forebody long to extremely long (FO% >20), a post-testicular field short (T% = 15-30), and a uterus short to very short (U% = 3-20), with few eggs. Therefore, further researches are necessary on these 4 species to evaluate its accurate taxonomic position, since some its relative proportions, does not correspond to the diagnosis of genus.

*Echinostoma crotophagae* and *E. coromandum* have an uninterrupted collar spines, with dorsal and lateral spines in a single row. Both characters of *E. crotophagae* are similar to those provided by Kostadinova (2005) for *Longicollia* Bykhovskaya-Pavlovskaya, 1954, but the remaining diagnostic traits differ considerably. Finally, the number and arrangement of collar spines of *E. coromandum* is not coincident with any genus of the family. Considering all the differences referred above respecting to the number and pattern of collar spines established for *Echinostoma* by Kostadinova (2005), we believe necessary further studies on them, in order to clarify their real taxonomic position.

*Echinostoma parvum* is here regarded as *species inquirenda*, given that only is mentioned the presence of 35 collar spines and the arrangement of collar spines is not described or illustrated.

## Acknowledgments

The authors express their gratitude to Luis Pagano for assistance in collecting the hosts, to Sonia Fontana, Thomas Giesecke and Lyudmila Shumilovskikh for their invaluable help for obtaining and translations of some papers in German and Russian, to Luis García Prieto for his constructive comments on the manuscript. Fabiana B. Drago and Verónica Núñez are members of the “Comisión de Investigaciones Científicas de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (CIC). The present study was funded by CIC (Res. N° 048/16) and UNLP (11/N 751).

## References

- Alves-Pinto, H., & Melo, A. L. (2012). *Physa marmorata* (Mollusca: Physidae) as intermediate host of *Echinostoma exile* (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae) in Brazil. *Neotropical Helminthology*, 6, 291–299.
- Bates, B. H., & Meade, T. G. (1972). Helminth parasites of the King Rail, *Rallus elegans* Aud., and Clapper Rail, *Rallus longirostris* Boddaert, of the Bolivar Peninsula, Texas. *Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington*, 39, 146–147.
- Boero, J. J., Led, J. E., & Brandetti, E. (1972). Algunos parásitos de la avifauna argentina. *Analecta Veterinaria*, 4, 17–34.
- Dietz, E. (1910). Die Echinostomiden der Vogel. *Zoologische Jahrbuecher Jena Supplement*, 12, 265–512.
- Fernandes, B. M. M., Justo, M. C. N., Cárdenas, M. Q., & Cohen, S. C. (2015). *South American trematodes parasites of birds and mammals*. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Oficina de Livros.
- Gomes de Faria, J. (1909). *Echinostomum crotophagae* n. sp. A new parasite of the blue aní, *Crotophaga maior* L. *Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, 1, 99–104.
- Heard, R. W. (1970). Parasites of the Clapper Rail, *Rallus longirostris* Boddaert. II. Some trematodes and cestodes from *Spartina* Marshes of the Eastern United States. *Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington*, 37, 147–153.
- Kanev, I., Fried, B., & Radev, V. (2009). Collar spine models in the genus *Echinostoma* (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae). *Parasitology Research*, 105, 921–927.
- Kohn, A., & Fernandes, B. M. M. (1975). Sobre as espécies do genero *Echinostoma* Rudolphi, 1809 descritas por Adolpho Lutz em 1924. *Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, 73, 77–99.
- Kostadinova, A. (2005). Family Echinostomatidae Looss, 1899. In A. Jones, A. R. A. Bray, & D. I. Gibson (Eds.), *Keys to the Trematoda*, Vol. 2 (pp. 9–64). London: CABI Publishing and The Natural History Museum.
- Lumsden, R. D., & Zischke, J. A. (1963). Studies on the trematodes of Louisiana birds. *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 22, 316–366.
- Lutz, A. (1924). Estudos sobre a evolução dos Endotrematodes brasileiros. Parte especial: I. Echinostomidae. *Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, 17, 55–73.
- Lutz, A. (1925). Estudios de zoología y parasitología venezolanas: estudios sobre trematodes observados en Venezuela. In J. L. Benchimol, & M. R. SÁ (Eds.), *Adolpho Lutz: Viagens por terra de bichos e homens* (pp. 105–128). Rio de Janeiro: Fiocruz.
- MacDonald, M. E. (1981). *Key to Trematodes reported in waterfowl*. Resource Publication 142. Washington D.C.: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Manter, H. W. (1970). The terminology and occurrence of certain structures of digenetic trematodes, with special reference to the Hemiuroidea. In K. S. Singh, & B.K. Tandan (Eds.), *H. D. Srivastava Commemoration Volume* (pp. 27–33). Izatnagar, U.P., India: Indian Veterinary Research Institute.
- Martínez, F. A. (2003). *Helminths de reptiles y de mamíferos silvestres*. Corrientes, Argentina: Moglia.
- Martínez, F. A., & Binda, J. L. (1993). Presencia de *Echinostoma revolutum* (Froelich, 1802) Looss, 1899 (Trematoda, Echinostomatidae) en *Myocastor coypus*. *Veterinaria Argentina*, 10, 247–250.
- Martorelli, S. R. (1987). Estudios parasitológicos en biotopos lénticos de la República Argentina. IV. El ciclo biológico de *Echinostoma parcespinosum* Lutz, 1924 (Digenea) parásito de *Rallus maculatus maculatus* y *Rallus sanguinolentus sanguinolentus* (Aves: Rallidae). *Revista del Museo de La Plata* (N. S.), *Zoología*, 14, 47–56.
- Mendheim, H. (1940). Beitrage zur Systematik und Biologie der Familie Echinostomatidae (Trematoda). *Nova Acta Leopoldina*, 8, 489–588.
- Navone, G. T., Notarnicola, J., Nava, S. R. R. M., Galliari, C., & Lareschi, M. (2009). Arthropods and helminths assemblage in sigmodontine rodents from wetlands of the Rio de la Plata, Argentina. *Mastozoologia Neotropical*, 16, 121–134.
- Nicoll, W. (1914). The trematode parasites of North Queensland. I. *Parasitology*, 6, 333–350.
- Odening, K. (1962). Trematoden aus indischen Vögeln des Berliner Tierparks. *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 21, 381–425.
- Rodrigues, S. S., & Rodrigues, H. O. (1981). Contribuição ao conhecimento da fauna helmintológica do anu branco *Guira guira* (Gm.). *Atas da Sociedade de Biologia do Rio de Janeiro*, 22, 39–56.
- Sutton, C. A., & Lunaschi, L. I. (1980). Contribución al conocimiento de la fauna parasitológica argentina VII. Nuevo digeneo en *Chloëphaga picta leucoptera* (Gmelin). *Neotropica*, 26, 13–17.
- Sutton, C. A., & Lunaschi, L. I. (1994). Estudio sobre digeneos parásitos de roedores Cricetidae y Muridae, de la provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Neotropica*, 40, 61–72.
- Travassos, L. (1922). Informações sobre a fauna helminthologica de Matto Grosso. *A Folha Medica*, 3, 187–190.
- Travassos, L., Freitas, J. F. T., & Kohn, A. (1969). Trematódeos do Brasil. *Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, 67, 1–886.
- Underwood, H. T., & Dronen, N. O. (1986). *Neocyclastera ralli* gen. et sp. n. (Cestoidea: Dilepididae) and other

- endohelminths from Clapper Rails, *Rallus longirostris*, from a Marsh in Galveston County, Texas. *Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington*, 53, 59–62.
- Valente, R., Ibáñez, L. M., Lorenti, E., Fiorini, V. D., Montalti D., & Díaz, J. I. (2014). Helminth parasites of the European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) (Aves, Sturnidae), an invasive bird in Argentina. *Parasitology Research*, 113, 2719–2724.
- Viana, L. (1924). Tentativa de catalogação das espécies brasileiras de trematodeos. *Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, 17, 95–228.
- Yamaguti, S. (1971). *Synopsis of digenetic trematodes of vertebrates*. Tokyo: Keigaku Publishing Co.