A NEW SPECIES OF THE SUBGENUS PROCAMALLANUS ALI, 1956 (NEMATODA: CAMALLANIDAE) FROM FRESH WATER FISH MASTACEMBELLUS ARAMATUS.

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ABSTRACT
A new species of nematode Procamallanus sailuensis n.sp. was erected from fresh water fish Mastacembelus armatus. Male and female specimens of worms collected from Sailu (Dhudna Dam). We have describe this new species Procamallanus sailuensis n.sp. It differ from other species the presence of 13 pairs caudal papillae, a bladder like structure situated anterior to alae, spicule are unequal, dissimilar, vulava subequatorial, caudal alae absent, gubernalum absent.

KEY WORDS: Nematode Parasites, Mastacembellus aramatus, Procamallanus sailuensis n.sp.

INTRODUCTION
The subgenus Procamallanus was erected by Ali, 1956, wich are known 34 species. Buccal capsul arrangement, Arragement of spicule, present or absent gubernaculum, spiral thickenings, circum anal papillae, etc. The present worm close to P. annulatus (Yamaguti, 1934), P. clarius (Ali, 1956), P. bilaspurensis, Gupt and Doggal (1973).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The male and female nematodes described in this paper collected from the intestine of freshwater fish Mastacembelus armatus obtained from the various dams, lakes, river streams etc. The nematodes were fixed in hot 70% alcohol. The worm were later preserved in fresh 70% alcohol to which 10% glycerine was added. The specimen were cleared in Lactophenol. The worms were mounted in glycerine. All drawings were made with the aid of camera lucida and all measurements are expressed in millimeters.

DESCRIPTION:
The worm are thin slender and white in colour. The females are about double the size of males. The cuticle is thin and smooth. The mouth is hexagonal and is provided with poorly developed papillae. The buccal capsul measures 0.104 in length. It lead to oesophagus which is muscular. The nerve ring is situated 0.2 behind the anterior end. The excretory pore is not visible.

Male:
The male is 5.6-6.9 mm long with maximum disameter of 0.120-0.140. The posterior region is curved ventrally and is somewhat heavy and thick. The caudal alae are present and provided with 5 pairs of preanal and 4 pairs of postanal papillae. In addition to these papillae 2 pairs of sessile postanal and 2 pairs of preanal papillae are also present. A bladder like structure is situated anterior to alae. The spicules are unequal and dissimilar. The left spicule is small heavily chitinized and measures 0.021-0.023 mm in length. The right spicule is long and cylindrical being 0.149-0.175 mm in length. The tail is small and curved.

Female:
The female is longer than male and measure about 11.79-14.45 mm in length. The vulva is subequatorial at a distance of 5.31-6.72 mm from anterior end. It is guarded by two well-developed lobe. The vagana is muscular and directed posteriorly. Eggs are present extreme ends. The tail is short measuring about 0.150-0.162 mm in length.

Host: Mastacembelus armatus (Lacep)
Habitat: Intestine
Locality: Sailu, (M.S.) India.

DISCUSSION:
The present worm form belongs to the subgenus Procamallanus, Ali 1956 to which are known 34 species. In having somewhat buccal capsule. The present worm close to P. annulatus (Yamaguti, 1934), P. clarius (Ali, 1956), P. bilaspurensis, Gupt and Doggal (1973) but is differ from all other un which the buccal capsule is lined with spiral...
thickenings. In the absence of alae. P. glossogobii differs from and P. spiculongubernculus and P. annulatus in which the gubenaclum is absent. In having short spicule more than 13 pairs of caudal papillae and the vulvaequatorial the new species stands apart from P. heteropneustus, P. clarius, P. attui. In P. brevis the right spicule is about double the size of the left spicule and there are 8-9 preanal, four pairs of postanal and 3 pairs of perianal papillae, in P. laeviconchus the right spicule is about three times longer than the left spicule. There are 9-11 preanal 3 pairs of postanal and 2 pairs of perianal papillae. Whereas in the new species the left/right spicule ratio 1:5 and 5 pairs present.

In view of the above difference the present form has been taken as a new species and named *Procamallanus sailuensis* to its locality.

![Figure 1](image.png)

**Figure 1. Procamallanus sailuensis n.sp**
1. Anterior end, male
2. Posterior end, Male
3. Posterior end, Male (Ventral view)
4. Vulvar region
5. Eggs, face view
6. Posterior end, Female.
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