



Gastro- intestinal parasite *Circumonchobothrim* found in *Mastacembelus armatus* (Fresh water Fish)

Karruna Santoshasing Pardeshi

Zoology Department, Abasaheb Garware College, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT

Cestode are the tapeworm belong from phylum platyhelminthes and class cestoda. they are an endoparasites of vertebrates found in the intestine, specially they have the sucker and hooks for the attachments with the help of them they can attached to the wall of intestine and suck the ready made food material of the body of host. In my research paper the Cestode parasites are found in the spiral valve of fresh water fish. When the fish get infested with these tapeworm some problems are created with its metabolism, movement and all essential activities. When this infected fish consumed by people they suffer from the disease Taeniasis. I have identified the Cestode which is present in the body of Mastacembelus armatus. I have studied the Cestode methodologically and prepared this paper.

KEYWORDS: Scolex, Rostellum, Cirrus pouch, Vitelline glands

INTRODUCTION :

I have collected the ten intestine of *Mastacembelus* fish from the fish market of Ganeshpeth, Pune, Maharashtra. Washed all these intestine under tap water with detol, Dissect the intestine in the Zoology laboratory, Abasaheb Garware College, Pune, Maharashtra, India. Total two specimens I have found but only one specimen have proper Scolex, Neck and proglottids (strobilla). The specimens of Cestode parasites were preserved in 4 % formalin, stained with Harris haematoxylin, cleared in xylol and mounted in D P X for systematic study. The drawings are made with the aid of camera Lucida. All the measurements are in millimeters, unless otherwise indicated,

DISCUSSION:

Two specimens, of the Cestode parasites, were collected from the spiral valve of *Mastacembelus armatus*. Each tapeworm is of 1 to 2 meters long. The Scolex is large 1mm in diameter, triangular in shape, long, narrow anteriorly, broad posteriorly, tapering at the apex, with two bothria, extending up to the posterior, margin of Scolex. The Scolex bears an unarmed rostellum, which is medium in size, oval in shape, transversely placed, at the tip of the Scolex. The circle, in four quadrants, all the hooks straight, few slightly curved, small and large in size. The neck is short. The mature segments are broader than long, two and half times broader than long, of small size, with almost straight lateral margins, without lateral projections at posterior corners of the proglottids. The testes are small in size, oval in shape, 105 to 130 in number, in two lateral fields, each field on each lateral side of ovarian lobes, few preovarian, almost evenly distributed, from anterior to the posterior margin of the segments in each half. The cirrus pouch is medium in size, oval in shape, The cirrus is thin, almost straight, contained within the cirrus pouch. The vas deferens is very short. The ovary is distinctly bilobed, dumb-bell in appearance in the posterior half of the segments, just posterior to the middle of same, irregular in shape and lobes connected with each other by a wide and long isthmus, each lobe almost globular, each with two to three, short, blunt, acini. The ootype is small in

size, oval in shape, posterior to the ovary. The vagina is a thin tube, starts from the genital port. The genital pores are small in size, oval in shape, just anterior to the middle of the segments. The uterus is small, preovarian, in the center of the segments, contain numerous eggs, which are oval in shape.

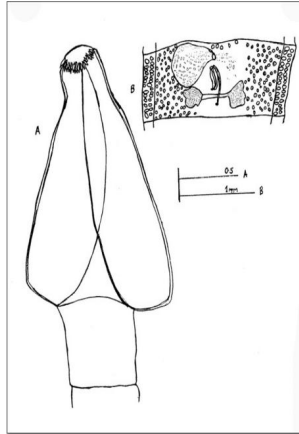


Diagram of the Cestode Parasite *Circumonchobothrim* from *Mastacembelus armatus*.
Fig A –Scolex Fig B- Mature segments

RESULT AND CONCLUSION:

It is very necessary to take care during the growth of fishes, to study their pathogens or parasites which cause diseases in them. The fish tapeworm *Circumonchobothrim* is the Cestode parasite that infects humans; they become infected when they eat raw or undercooked fresh water fish that contain fish tapeworm cysts. People should take precaution before eating the fish and to avoid the infection.

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