

A review of the genus *Saccocoelium* Looss, 1902
(Trematoda, Haploporidae) with a redescription
of *S. tensus* Looss, 1902 and a description of
S. gohari sp. n. from Egyptian Lake Qarun fishes

M. M. RAMADAN¹, M. F. A. SAOUD², A. A. ASHOUR² and D. A. MANSOUR¹

¹Department of Biology, Faculty of Education, Ain Shams University; ²Department of Zoology,
Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Abstract — RAMADAN M. M., SAOUD M. F. A., ASHOUR A. A., MANSOUR D. A. 1989. A review of the genus *Saccocoelium* Looss, 1902 (Trematoda, Haploporidae) with a redescription of *S. tensus* Looss, 1902 and a description of *S. gohari* sp. n. from Egyptian Lake Qarun fishes. *Acta Parasitologica Polonica*, 34, 2, 125–135

The genus *Saccocoelium* is reviewed. *S. tensus* Looss, 1902 is redescribed from the fishes *Mugil cephalus*, *M. capito* and *M. chelo*, caught from brackish Lake Qarun in Egypt, the last two hosts represent new host records. *S. gohari* sp. n. is described from the fishes *M. cephalus* (holotype), *M. capito* and *M. chelo* (paratypes). The new species is characterized by having very elongated testis, a prominent receptaculum seminis uterinum, oval-shaped vitelline follicles and by the sucker ratio. A key is presented to distinguish between the species known so far from the genus *Saccocoelium*. The description of the two present species represent new locality records of the genus *Saccocoelium* in Lake Qarun.

Looss 1902 established the genus *Saccocoelium* for those haploporid trematodes having short saccular caeca. Testis single, submedian, at post-caecal ends. Hermaphroditic pouch strongly developed between pharynx and acetabulum. Vesicula seminalis bipartite. Ovary posterior to acetabulum. Vitellaria consisting of paired compact lobes of irregular, or oval, shape, situated symmetrically at level of caecal ends. *S. obesum* Looss, 1902 from *Mugil auratus*, *M. cephalus* and *M. chelo* from Trieste was designated as the type species of the genus. In the same paper he also described *S. tensus* from *M. chelo* from Trieste.

NICOLI 1914 reported *S. obesum* from *M. chelo* from the English Channel. FERRETTI and PAGGI 1965 redescribed the same species from *M. cephalus* from Trieste, and the Black and Caspian Seas. DAWES 1946 presented Looss's data on *S. obesum* and *S. tensus*, but he questioned the validity of *S. tensus*, postulating that it was probably a synonym of *S. obesum*.

SKRJABIN 1956 reviewed the family Haploporidae. He presented Looss's data on *S. obesum* and *S. tensus*. Additionally, he presented certain data on *S. tensus* recorded by Vlasenko in 1931 in *M. cephalus* from the Black Sea. MIKAILOV 1958 reported *S. obesum* from *M. saliens* from the Caspian Sea.

HUNTER and THOMAS 1961 described *Saccocoelium beauforti* from *M. cephalus* at Beaufort, North Carolina. This species differs from *S. tensum* and *S. obesum* in having vitellaria consisting of coarse, closely packed follicles arranged in an irregular H-shaped structure, extending from the posterior level of the acetabulum to the posterior level of the testis; and in having very large eggs.

FISCHTHAL and KUNTZ 1963 redescribed *S. obesum* from the small intestine of *Mugil cephalus* and *M. ramada* obtained from the Giza Fish Market, in Egypt. The two authors agreed with DAWES's suggestion in considering *S. tensum* as synonym of *S. obesum*, on the basis of body size, various measurements of structures, sucker ratio, egg size, and general morphology. They also considered *S. beauforti* as a valid species in the genus. MANTER 1963, on the other hand, believed that the vitellaria and uterine extent of *S. beauforti* suggested that it belonged to the genus *Skrjabinolecithum* Belous, 1954.

SKRJABIN 1964 proposed a key for two species of the genus *Saccocoelium* (he omitted *S. beauforti* from the key) in which he depended on the relative size of the hermaphroditic bursa, ventral sucker and pharynx for their differentiation.

DOLGIKH 1964 reported *S. tensum* from *Rissoa splendida* in the Black Sea. OVERSTREET 1971 agreed that *S. beauforti* was placed in the wrong genus; and transferred *S. beauforti* to the genus *Succocoelioides* Szidat, 1954 as *Succocoelioides beauforti* (Hunter et Thomas, 1961) Overstreet, 1971.

YAMAGUTI 1971 arranged the trematode families on the basis of life history information of digenetic trematodes. Accordingly, the genus *Saccocoelium* has been placed under the family *Haploporidae* Nicoll, 1914. Moreover, he considered the validity of *S. obesum*, *S. tensum* and *S. beauforti* as valid species.

FARES and MAILLARD 1974 redescribed *S. obesum* and *S. tensum* from *Mugil* spp. in the Western Mediterranean. He considered *S. obesum* and *S. tensum* as two valid species and they gave some information on the life cycles of the two species.

Material and methods

The identification of the fishes as well as the methods followed in collection, fixation and staining of trematodes are described elsewhere (RAMADAN et al. 1988). Drawings are made to the scale using a camera lucida. Measurements are in millimetres unless stated otherwise.

During the present investigation, the authors recorded two species belonging to the genus *Saccocoelium* from *Mugil* spp. caught from Lake Qarun in Egypt. One of these species has been identified as *S. tensum* while the other is different from all the known species of the genus and accordingly considered as a new species.

Descriptions

Saccocoelium tensum Looss, 1902 (Fig. 1; specimen deposited, mean measurements based on 30 specimens in parentheses)

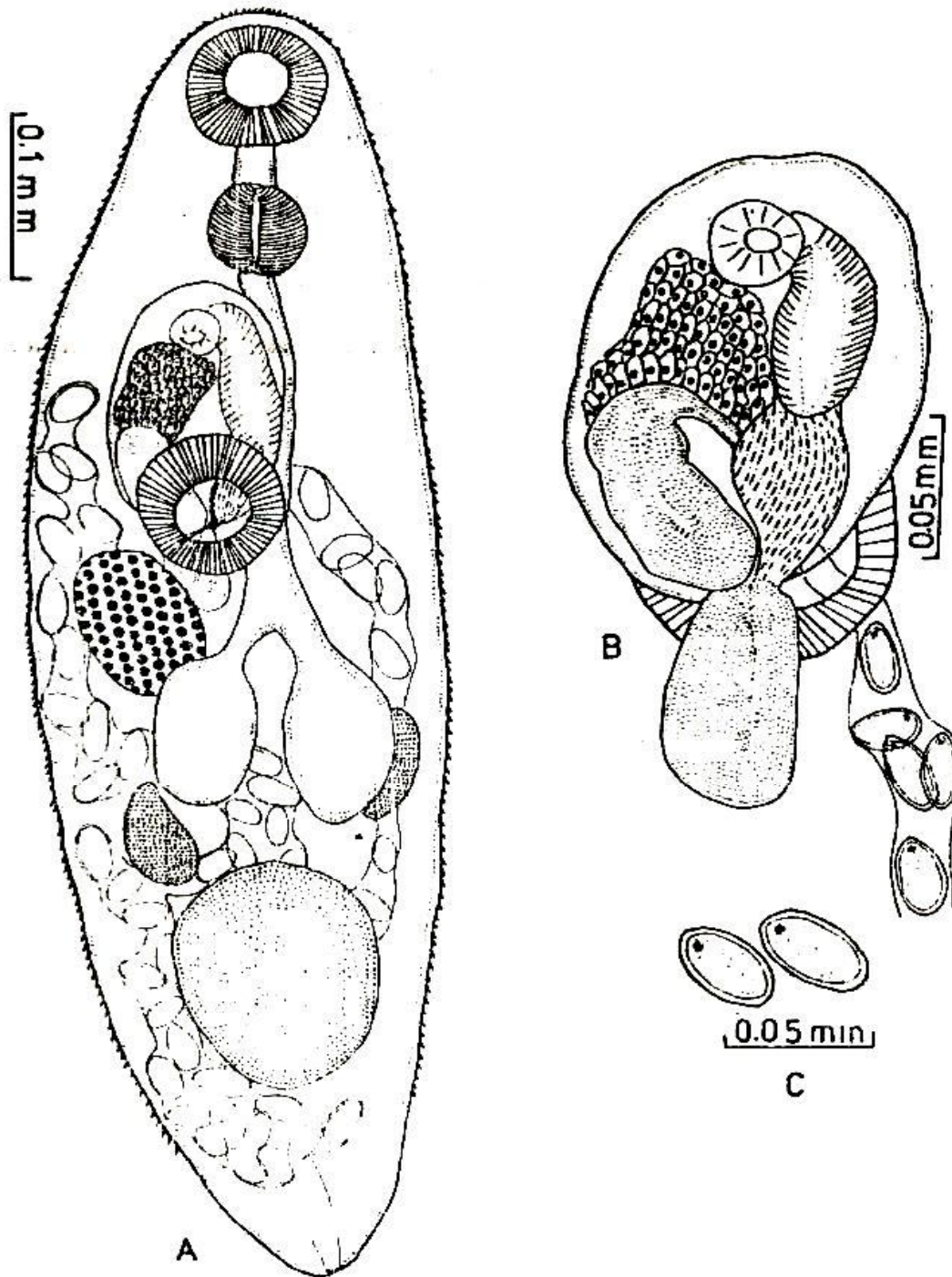


Fig. 1. *Saccocoelium tensum* Looss, 1902. A — ventral view, B — terminal genitalia, C — eggs

The present description is based on over two thousand specimens collected from *Mugil cephalus*, *M. capito* and *M. chelo* locally called "Bouri, Tobar and Halilli" respectively from Lake Qarun.

The body is small, elongate and rounded at both ends. The tegument covering the body is provided with minute spines, especially anteriorly; each spine, 3–4 (4) μm in length. Body, 0.56–0.82 (0.69) long and 0.21–0.26 (0.24) wide. Length/width ratio varies from 3.15–3.90 (3.53):1.

Oral sucker subterminal and almost round in shape, 0.07–0.08 (0.08) long

and 0.08–0.10 (0.09) wide. Ventral sucker also almost round, 0.08–0.10 (0.09) in length and 0.08–0.12 (0.10) in width. Oral sucker/ventral sucker ratio varies from 0.7–0.8 (0.8):1.

The mouth leads directly into a short prepharynx, 0.01–0.02 (0.02) in length. Pharynx muscular, spherical in shape, 0.05–0.07 (0.06) in length and 0.06–0.07 (0.07) in width. Oesophagus relatively very long, bifurcates a short distance behind acetabulum, 0.09–0.22 (0.16) in length, and leads into two sac-like or sacular-shaped intestinal caeca which may end near the anterior margin of the testis. Intestinal caeca 0.12–0.13 (0.13) in length and 0.04–0.07 (0.06) in width.

Testis almost spherical in shape, lies a short distance from the posterior extremity, 0.12–0.14 (0.13) in length and 0.09–0.11 (0.10) in width. Oval-shaped hermaphroditic pouch lies longitudinally between pharynx and middle of acetabulum, 0.11–0.18 (0.15) in length and 0.10–0.18 (0.14) in width, almost equal to the size of testis. Hermaphroditic pouch includes an oval-shaped internal seminal vesicle, prostate gland cells, uterine vesicle, and a hermaphroditic vesicle armed with two rows of spines on each side. Metraterm leads to a uterine vesicle, which opens into the hermaphroditic vesicle. External seminal vesicle leads to internal seminal vesicle, which opens into the hermaphroditic vesicle by a small curved duct that receives the prostatic secretion before leading into the hermaphroditic vesicle that opens on the genital pore.

Ovary almost oval with smooth outline; smaller than testis and lies in front of it; 0.07–0.10 (0.09) in length and 0.06–0.09 (0.08) in width. Vitellaria consist of two symmetrical compact irregular, or oval, masses, lying at level of caecal ends; right vitellarium 0.07–0.09 (0.08) in length and 0.03–0.05 (0.04) in width; left 0.07–0.09 (0.08) in length and 0.03 in width. Uterus extends from middle of hermaphroditic pouch to near posterior extremity of body. Uterine coils full of relatively large yellow eggs 33–35 (34) μm in length and 16–18 (17) μm in width.

Excretory vesicle Y-shaped with a wide stem that opens at the posterior extremity through the terminal excretory pore.

Discussion

The present material is similar in its main characteristics to *Saccocoelium tensum* Loos, 1902. The above description generally agrees with that given by FARES and MAILLARD 1974 but there are certain minor differences shown in Table I which are summarized as follows: (1) the ovary lies more anteriorly, directly behind the acetabulum in the present material, but in FARES'S specimens the ovary lies directly in front of the testis; (2) the two vitelline masses are oval-shaped in the present material, but are irregular in shape in FARES'S specimens; (3) the uterus extends more anteriorly in the present material.

In view of the above redescription of *S. tensum*, the specific diagnosis is amended as follows: Body small, 0.56–1.40 (0.98) \times 0.19–0.55 (0.37). Length/width ratio 2.82–3.90 (3.36):1. Tegument spinose, 3–4 (4) μm in length,

Table 1. A comparison between different species of the genus *Saccocoeleium* Looss, 1902

Characters	<i>Saccocoeleium obesonii</i> FARIS and MAILLARD 1974	<i>Saccocoeleium tensum</i> FARIS and MAILLARD 1974	<i>Saccocoeleium beauforti</i> HUNTER and THOMAS 1961	<i>Saccocoeleium tensum</i> present material	<i>Saccocoeleium pohari</i> sp.n.
Body shape	fusiform	fusiform	variable in shape	fusiform, small	small elongate, pointed posteriorly
Tegument	spined	spined	plate-like spines	spined, measures 3-4 µm long	spined, measures 3-4 µm long
Length	1.2-1.93	0.58-1.4	0.354-0.605	0.56-0.82	1.019-1.21
Width	0.3-0.73	0.19-0.55	0.134-0.252	0.21-0.26	0.26-0.39
Length:width	2.88:1	2.82:1	2.26:1	3.15-3.90:1	3.10-4.65:1
Oral sucker	0.12-0.23	0.08-0.19	subterminal, 0.083	subterminal, 0.07-0.08 x 0.08-0.10	0.07-0.12 x 0.07-0.13 sub-terminal
Prepharynx	0.04-0.25	short	short	short, 0.01-0.02 in length	short, 0.009-0.05 in length
Pharynx	0.10-0.18	0.04-0.12	muscular, 0.083 x 0.037	spherical, 0.05-0.07 x 0.06-0.07	oval, 0.04-0.06 x 0.05-0.07
Ventral sucker	0.13-0.21	0.06-0.17	slightly larger, 0.087 in diameter	0.08-0.10 x 0.06-0.12	0.07-0.08 x 0.07-0.09
Oral/ventral sucker	0.92-1.16:1	0.96-1.33:1	0.95:1	0.07-0.8:1	0.87-1.4:1
Oesophagus	long, bifurcate postacetabular	long, bifurcate postacetabular	long, bifurcate postacetabular	bifurcate postacetabular	bifurcate at level of acetabulum, 0.19-0.32 in length
Caeca	saccular, ending at 2/3 body length	saccular, ending at 2/3 body length	saccular, ending at 2/3 body length	saccular, ending at 2/3 body length	saccular, ending at 2/3 body length
Testis	0.12-0.26	0.1-0.22	oval, submedian	spherical, 0.12-0.14 x 0.09-0.11	elongate, 0.27-0.37 x 0.11-0.17
Hermaphroditic pouch	0.28-0.55	0.13-0.27	anteriorly, dorsal to acetabulum	longitudinally, 0.11-0.18 x 0.10-0.18	transversely, 0.16-0.19 x 0.11-0.13
Seminal vesicle	bipartite	bipartite, external 0.08	bipartite	bipartite, internal, 0.3-0.07, external 0.05-0.06	bipartite, internal 0.07-0.15 external 0.04-0.12
Genital pore	at a level with pharynx	at a level with pharynx	preacetabular	preacetabular	on right side, preacetabular
Ovary	0.09-0.19	0.06-0.13	small, never lobate	oval, 0.07-0.10 x 0.06-0.09	conical, 0.09-0.14 x 0.07-0.10

Characters	<i>Saccocoelium ohesum</i> FAHNS and MAILLARD 1974	<i>Saccocoelium tensum</i> FARES and MAILLARD 1974	<i>Saccocoelium beauforti</i> HUNTER and THOMAS 1961	<i>Saccocoelium tensum</i> present material	<i>Saccocoelium gohari</i> sp.n.
Vitellaria	two compact irregular masses	two compact irregular masses	closely packed follicles, H-shaped	two compact irregular masses	two compact oval masses
Eggs	40-90 x 20-50 μ m	30-70 x 20-50 μ m	very large, 83 x 53 μ m	33-35 x 16-18 μ m	33-36 x 17-19 μ m
Receptaculum seminis					Receptaculum seminis uterinum prominent, very long, extends from ootype to last third of testis
Excretory vesicle	in a posterior depression	Y-shaped	saccular	Y-shaped	tubular, Y-shaped
Hosts	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> , <i>M. labrosus</i> , <i>M. auratus</i> , <i>M. ramada</i> and <i>M. saliens</i>	<i>M. cephalus</i> , <i>M. auratus</i> , <i>M. labrosus</i> , <i>M. ramada</i> and <i>M. saliens</i>	<i>M. cephalus</i>	<i>M. cephalus</i> , <i>M. capito</i> and <i>M. chelo</i>	<i>M. cephalus</i> , <i>M. capito</i> and <i>M. chelo</i>
Location	intestine	intestine	small intestine	small intestine	small intestine
Locality	Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea	Black Sea, Caspian Sea and Mediterranean Sea	North Carolina U.S.A.	Lake Qarun, Egypt	Lake Qarun, Egypt

oral sucker 0.07–0.19 (0.13) × 0.08–0.10 (0.09). Ventral sucker 0.06–0.17 (0.13) × 0.08–0.12 (0.10). Oral sucker/ventral sucker ratio 0.70–1.33 (1.02):1. Prepharynx 0.01–0.02 (0.02) in length. Pharynx 0.05–0.07 (0.06) × 0.06–0.07 (0.07). Oesophagus 0.09–0.22 (0.16) in length. Caeca, saccular, 0.12–0.13 (0.13) in length and 0.04–0.07 (0.06) in width. Testis 0.12–0.22 (0.17) × 0.09–0.11 (0.10). Hermaphroditic pouch oval-shaped, 0.11–0.27 (0.19) × 0.10–0.18 (0.14), contains an internal seminal vesicle, prostate gland cells, uterine vesicle and hermaphroditic vesicle. Ovary 0.06–0.18 (0.12) × 0.06–0.09 (0.08). Right vitellarium 0.07–0.09 (0.08) × 0.03–0.05 (0.04) and left vitellarium 0.07–0.09 (0.08) × 0.03. Eggs 30–70 (50) × 16–50 (33) μm .

Hosts: present material *Mugil cephalus*, *M. chelo* and *M. capito*, other hosts, *M. auratus*, *M. labrosus*, *M. ramada* and *M. saliens*.

Location: Intestine.

Locality: Lake Qarun in Egypt, also Triest, Black Sea, Caspian Sea.

Specimens: No. 370 from *M. cephalus* and 371 from *M. capito*; deposited in the Helminthological Collection, Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University.

The present description of this species represents the first record of the genus *Saccocoelium* Looss, 1902 in Lake Qarun.

Saccocoelium gohari sp. n. (Fig. 2; holotype, mean measurements based on 30 specimens in parentheses)

The following description is based on over one hundred specimens collected from *Mugil cephalus*, *M. capito* and *M. chelo* locally called "Bouri, Tobar and Halilli" respectively caught from Lake Qarun in Egypt. The new species is named in the honour of the distinguished Egyptian Zoologist Prof. H.A.F. Gohar.

Body elongate oval, 1.02–1.21 (1.11) in length and 0.26–0.39 (0.33) in width; length/width ratio varies from 3.10–4.65 (3.88):1; covered with tegumental spines, 3–4 (4) μm long, a few specimens lack these spines.

Oral sucker fairly round, subterminal, measuring 0.07–0.12 (0.09) in length and 0.07–0.13 (0.10) in width. Ventral sucker also round, but smaller than oral sucker; 0.07–0.08 (0.08) in length and 0.07–0.09 (0.08) in width, and lies almost at the end of the first third of the body. Ratio of oral sucker to ventral sucker 0.87–1.5 (1.19):1.

Prepharynx short, 0.01–0.05 (0.03) long. Pharynx well developed, oval in shape, 0.04–0.06 (0.05) in length and 0.05–0.07 (0.06) in width. Oesophagus relatively long, 0.19–0.32 (0.26) in length, bifurcates at the level of the anterior margin of ventral sucker. Intestinal caeca short, 0.09–0.18 (0.14) in length and 0.04–0.07 (0.06) in width, saccular in shape, ending shortly behind acetabulum.

Testis large, elongate 0.27–0.37 (0.32) in length and 0.11–0.17 (0.14) in width, occupies most of hind body, extending from caecal ends to near posterior extremity. Hermaphroditic pouch oval-shaped, 0.16–0.19 (0.18) in length and 0.11–0.13 (0.12) in width, and lies completely in front of the acetabulum; its direction may be transverse or longitudinal, includes an oval-shaped internal seminal vesicle, prostate gland cells, uterine vesicle and hermaphroditic vesicle. Maternal leads to the uterine vesicle that opens in the

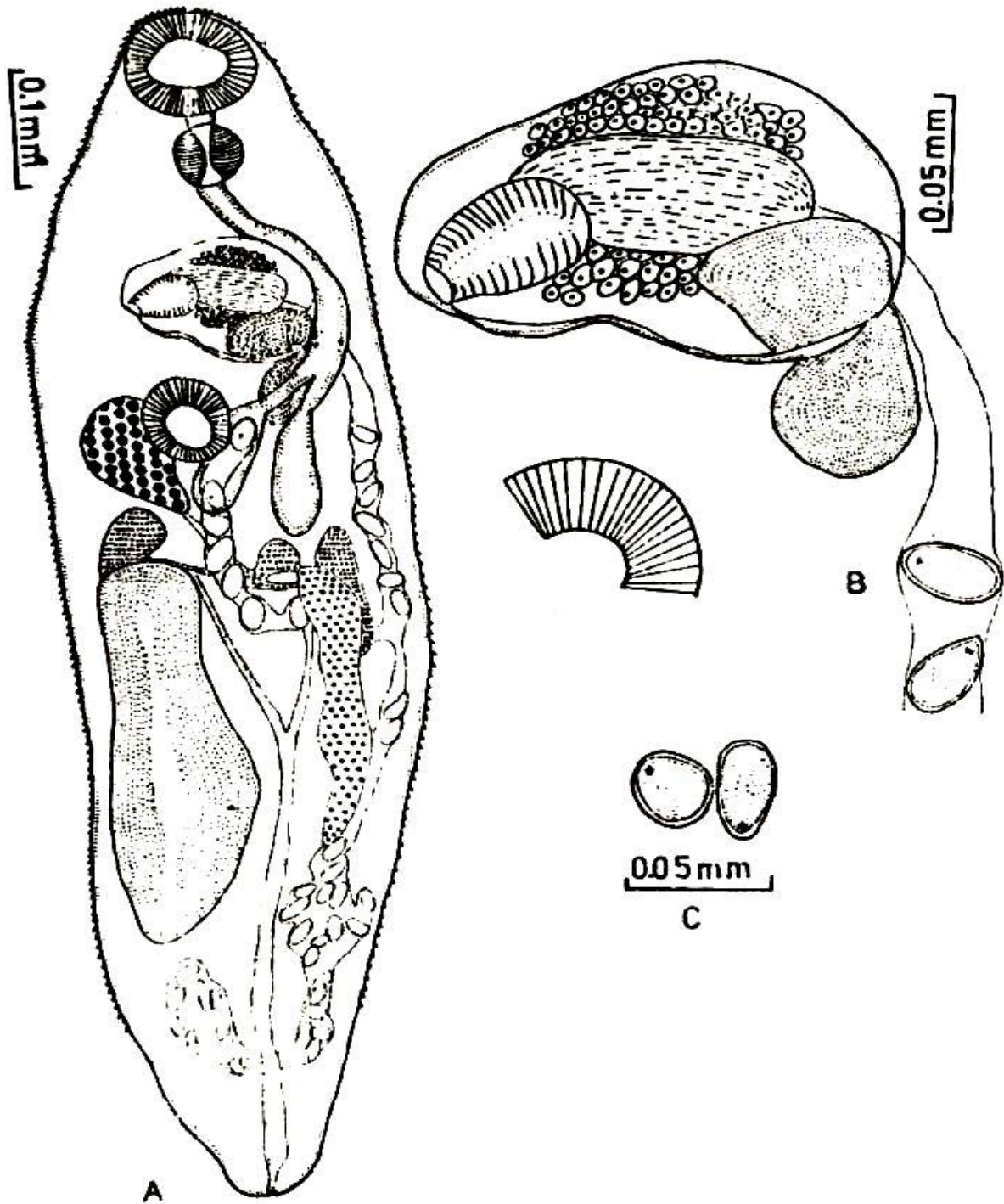


Fig. 2. *Saccocochium gohari* sp. n. (holotype). A — ventral view, B — terminal genitalia, C — eggs

hermaphroditic vesicle. External seminal vesicle oval in shape, 0.04–0.12 (0.08) in length, leads to the internal seminal vesicle, 0.07–0.15 (0.11), which opens into the hermaphroditic vesicle that leads to the genital pore. Genital pore lies at various levels between pharynx and acetabulum.

Ovary conical in shape and lies pretesticular, at about the same level as acetabulum, 0.09–0.14 (0.13) in length and 0.07–0.10 (0.09) in width. Receptaculum seminis uterinum is prominent, very elongate 0.17–0.27 (0.22) in length and 0.05–0.07 (0.06) in width and extends from the ootype to the last third of

testis. Ootype spherical in shape and lies between the two vitellarian masses.

Vitellaria consist of two compact oval symmetrical masses at level of the caecal ends. Right vitellarium 0.06–0.13 (0.10) in length and 0.03–0.05 (0.04) in width; left vitellarium 0.07–0.15 (0.11) in length and 0.04–0.05 (0.05) in width. Vitelline ducts clearly observed in most specimens.

Uterus with many coiled limbs, lies in the hind body and extends from the acetabulum to near posterior extremity. Eggs oval in shape, yellow or brown in colour, 33–36 (35) in length and 17–19 (18) μm in width. Excretory vesicle tubular in shape, bifurcates at level of the middle of testis whence its arms extend anteriorly. Excretory pore terminal at the posterior extremity.

Discussion

Saccocoelium gohari sp. n. differs from all the known species of the genus by its very much elongated testis, 0.27–0.37 in length, the prominent receptaculum seminis uterinum, oval-shape of the vitelline follicles and the ratio of oral sucker/ventral sucker (Tab. 1).

Saccocoelium gohari is easily separated from *S. tensum* Looss, 1902 and *S. obesum* by the length of the oesophagus which bifurcates at the end of the first third of the body, the ratio of oral sucker to ventral sucker, the very large testis as well as the size of receptaculum seminis uterinum. The new species can be differentiated also from *S. tensum* and *S. obesum* by the body shape, position and shape of ovary, position of hermaphroditic pouch as well as shape of excretory vesicle.

Finally, *S. gohari* sp. n. differs from *S. beauforti* by the shape of the vitellaria, body length, the shape of the excretory vesicle, the size of egg, length of the oesophagus, as well as by the ratio of oral sucker to ventral sucker.

The authors believe that all the above differences are sufficient to designate *Saccocoelium gohari* as a new species.

Hosts: *Mugil cephalus*, *M. capito* and *M. chelo*.

Location: Small intestine.

Locality: Lake Qarun, Egypt.

Types: Holotype No. 372 from *M. cephalus*, paratype No. 373 from *M. chelo* deposited in the Helminthological Collection, Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University.

The following key is proposed to distinguish between the four species known so far from the genus *Saccocoelium* Looss, 1902.

- Vitellaria divided into two symmetrical compact irregular to oval masses, eggs numerous and medium sized 2
 Vitellaria consisting of coarse, closely packed follicles arranged in irregular H-shape, eggs few in number and relatively large in size *S. beauforti* Hunter et Thomas, 1961
 Testis elongated, large in size; receptaculum seminis uterinum prominent; oral sucker larger than the ventral sucker, and caeca end in fore body *S. gohari* sp. n.
 Testis spherical, medium size; receptaculum seminis small or absent; oral sucker equal or slightly larger than ventral; caeca end at hind body 3
 Body small, hermaphroditic bursa considerably larger than ventral sucker *S. tensum* Looss, 1902
 Body large, hermaphroditic bursa and ventral sucker nearly of equal size *S. obesum* Looss, 1902

Acknowledgement. Appreciation is due to the members of the Marine Biological Station of Qarun Lake at Fayoum Governorate for considerable help in collection and identification of fishes.

REFERENCES

- DAWES B. 1946. *The Trematoda*. With special reference to British and other European forms. Cambridge University Press.
- DOLGIKH A. V. 1969. [Biology of trematodes of the family *Haploporidae* Nicoll, 1914]. *Mater. Nauch. Konf. Vses. Obshch. Gel'mint.*, 1969, Part I, 69-73 [in Russian].
- FARES A., MAILLARD C. 1974. Recherches sur quelques *Haploporidae* (Trematoda) parasites des Muges de Méditerranée Occidentale: systématique et cycles évolutifs. *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 45, 11-43.
- FERRETTI G., PAOGI L. 1965. Ridescrizione di *Saccocoelium obesum* Looss, 1902 (sin. *Saccocoelium tensum* Looss, 1902) trematode parassita di *Mugil cephalus*. *Rivista di Parassitologia*, 26, 229-239.
- FISCHTAL J. H., KUNTZ R. E. 1963. Trematode parasites of fishes from Egypt. Part III. Six new *Hemiuridae*. *Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington*, 30, 78-91.
- HUNTER W. S., THOMAS L. J. 1961. A new species of *Saccocoelium* (Trematoda, *Haploporidae*) from Beaufort, N.C. *Transactions of the American Microscopical Society*, 80, 176-179.
- LOOSS A. 1902. Die Distomen-Unterfamilie der *Haploporinae*. *Archives de Parasitologie*, 6, 129-143.
- MANTER H. W. 1963. Studies on digenetic trematodes of fishes of Fiji. IV. Families *Haploporidae*, *Angiodictyidae*, *Monorchidae* and *Bucephalidae*. *Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington*, 30, 224-232.
- MIKHAILOV T. K. 1958. Parasitofauna kefali Kaspijskogo Morja. *Zoologicheskij Zhurnal*, 37, 373-378.
- NICOLL W. 1914. The trematode parasites of fishes from the English Channel. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, 10, 466-505.
- OVERSTRIET R. M. 1971. Some adult digenetic trematodes in striped mullet from the Northern Gulf of Mexico. *The Journal of Parasitology*, 57, 967-974.
- RAMADAN M. M., SAUD M. F. A., ASHOUR A. A., MANSOUR D. A. 1988. A review of the trematode genus *Levinseni* (*Haploporidae*), with redescription of *Levinseni parvum* Looss, 1902 and *Levinseni helmynohamedi* n. sp. from some Egyptian Lake Qarun fishes. *Journal of the Egyptian Veterinary Medical Association*, 48.
- SKRIBIN K. I. 1956. Trematody zhivotnykh i cheloveka. Osnovy trematodologii. XII. Izd. Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva.
- SKRIBIN K. I. 1964. Keys to the trematodes of animals and man. University of Illinois Press.
- YAMAGI T. S. 1971. Synopsis of digenetic trematodes of vertebrates. Keigaku Publishing Co., Tokyo.

(Received November 9, 1987; accepted May 12, 1988)

Przegląd rodzaju *Saccocoelium* Looss, 1902 (*Trematoda*,
Haploporidae) z redeskrypcją *S. tensum* Looss, 1902 i opisem
S. gohari sp. n. z jeziora Qarun, Egipt

Streszczenie

W wyniku przeglądu przedstawicieli rodzaju *Saccocoelium* dokonano redeskrypcji *S. tensum* Looss, 1902 oraz opisano nowy gatunek *S. gohari* sp. n. z ryb *Mugil cephalus*, *M. capito* i *M. chelo*, pochodzących ze słonawego jeziora Qarun w Egipcie. *Mugil capito* i *M. chelo* są nowymi żywicielami *S. tensum*. Dla *S. gohari* sp. n. wyznaczono holotyp z *M. cephalus*, a paratypy z pozostałych dwóch gatunków ryb. Nowy gatunek różni się od innych przedstawicieli rodzaju wydłużonym kształtem jądra, owalnymi żółtnikami, dużym receptaculum seminis uterinum i proporcjami przyssawek.

Załączono klucz do oznaczania dotychczas opisanych gatunków rodzaju *Saccocoelium*. Jezioro Qarun w Egipcie jest nowym stanowiskiem omawianych gatunków.