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Revision of the *Progamotaenia festiva* species complex (Cestoda: Anoplocephalidae) from Australasian marsupials, with the resurrection of *P. fellicola* (Nybelin, 1917) comb. nov.

I. BEVERIDGE & S. SHAMSI[1]

[1]*Department of Veterinary Science, University of Melbourne, Veterinary Clinical Centre, Werribee, 3030, Victoria, Australia*

Abstract

Examination of all available specimens currently identified as *Progamotaenia festiva* from macropodid and vombatid marsupials together with comparison with published genetic data has allowed the recognition of seven new species based on morphological differences: *P. adspersa* **sp. nov.** from *Macropus irma* (Jourdan) from Western Australia, *P. aemulans* **sp. nov.** from *Macropus dorsalis* (Gray) from Queensland, *P. corniculata* **sp. nov.** from *Lagorchestes conspicillatus* Gould from Queensland, *P. dilatata* **sp. nov.** from *Wallabia bicolor* (Desmarest) from Victoria, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland, *P. onychogale* **sp. nov.** from *Onychogalea unguifera* (Gould) from Queensland, *P. pulchella* **sp. nov.** from *Setonix brachyurus* (Quoy & Gaimard) from Western Australia, and *P. vombati* **sp. nov.** from *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw) from Victoria, New South Wales and the Australian Capital territory. *Progamotaenia fellicola* (Nybelin, 1917) comb. nov. is resurrected and is reported from *Macropus agilis* (Gould) from Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland in Australia as well as from Papua New Guinea. Within the redefined taxon *P. festiva* (Rudolphi, 1819), three morphotypes were recognised: the first lacking a space between the testis fields and the osmoregulatory canals, found in *M. giganteus* Shaw (type host), *M. rufus* (Desmarest), *M. robustus* Gould and *M. dorsalis*, the second with a space between the testis fields and the osmoregulatory canals, found in *M. parryi* Bennett and *M. robustus* and the third, with a space between the testis fields and the osmoregulatory canals but with a greater number of testes per segment, found in *M. antilopinus* (Gould) and *M. robustus*. Because the morphotypes are not entirely concordant with the genetic groups identified within *P. festiva*, all have been retained provisionally within this taxon.

Key words: Cestoda; Anoplocephalidae; *Progamotaenia*; Marsupialia; new species; revision

Introduction

Three species of anoplocephalid cestodes are currently known to occur in the bile ducts of herbivorous marsupials of the families Macropodidae (kangaroos and wallabies) and Vombatidae (wombats) in Australia and Papua New Guinea. *Progamotaenia diaphana* (Zschokke, 1907) is found only in the biliary system of the southern hairy-nosed wombat, *Lasiorhinus latifrons* (Owens) while *P. effigia* Beveridge, 1976 is restricted to similar sites in the western grey kangaroo, *Macropus fuliginosus* (Desmarest). *Progamotaenia festiva* (Rudolphi, 1819) was originally described from the eastern grey kangaroo, *M. giganteus* Shaw, but has subsequently been reported from 14 different species of kangaroos and wallabies as well as from the common wombat, *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw) (see Spratt *et al*. 1991).

Beveridge (1976) redescribed *P. festiva* and noted considerable morphological variation in specimens from different host species, suggesting that the taxon might represent a complex of sibling species. Subsequently, a study of a limited range of specimens belonging to this taxon, using multilocus enzyme electrophoresis (MEE) (Baverstock *et al*. 1985), supported the hypothesis and suggested the existence of up to

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