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Re-evaluation of *Tellervotrema katadara* (Kuramochi, 2001) Kuramochi, 2009 (Opecoelidae: Plagioporinae) and supplementary morphological data for *T. beringi* (Mamaev, 1965) Gibson & Bray, 1982 with new host and locality

CHARLES K. BLEND[1], TOSHIAKI KURAMOCHI[2] & NORMAN O. DRONEN[3]

[1]*58 Rock Creek Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas 78412-4214, U.S.A. E-mail: ilovethesea@att.net*
[2]*Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, 4-1-4 Amakubo, Tsukuba City, 305-0005 Ibaraki, Japan. E-mail: kuramoti@kahaku.go.jp*
[3]*Laboratory of Parasitology, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, 2258 TAMU, College Station, Texas 77843-2258, U.S.A. E-mail: n-dronen@tamu.edu*

Abstract

The trematode genus *Tellervotrema* Gibson & Bray, 1982 was erected for *Podocotyle*-like species that parasitize archybenthal macrourid fishes (also known as grenadiers or rattails) and that possess no vitelline follicles dorsal to the ceca but do have a symmetrical pair of isolated groups of vitelline follicles in the posterior forebody. *Tellervotrema katadara* (Kuramochi, 2001) Kuramochi, 2009 is resurrected as a valid species based on an examination and re-description of holotype and paratype specimens collected from the intestine of the bathygadine macrourid *Gadomus colletti* Jordan & Gilbert from 518–582 m depth in Tosa Bay, off the Pacific coast of southern Japan. *Tellervotrema beringi* (Mamaev, 1965) Gibson & Bray, 1982 is re-described from specimens originally identified as *T. katadara*, collected from the intestine of the longfin grenadier, *Coryphaenoides longifilis* Günther, and found at 1,196 m depth off the Pacific coast of the Tōhoku region, northern Honshu, Japan. New host and locality records for *T. beringi* are presented along with a brief listing of museums housing type and voucher specimens of the three species now recognized in *Tellervotrema*. A comprehensive listing is given of all parasites reported from the two macrourid species relevant to this study and a key is presented for members of *Tellervotrema*. Finally, we hypothesize that the life cycles for *T. beringi* and *T. katadara* in the deep waters of the North Pacific Ocean off Japan most likely include a gastropod as a first intermediate host, one or more of a variety of invertebrates (amphipods, decapods, mysids) and/or finfish as second intermediate hosts, and the grenadiers, *C. longifilis* and *G. colletti*, as definitive hosts, respectively.

Key words: *Coryphaenoides longifilis*, Digenea, Gadiformes, *Gadomus colletti*, Japan, Key, Life history, Macrouridae, Northern Honshu, Opecoelidae, Plagioporinae, *Plagioporus katadara*, *Tellervotrema beringi*, *Tellervotrema katadara*, Tosa Bay

Introduction

The digenean genus *Tellervotrema* Gibson & Bray, 1982 is composed of *Podocotyle*-like species possessing the following diagnostic combination of characters: a symmetrical pair of isolated groups of vitelline follicles in the posterior forebody (follicles also present in the hindbody); vitelline follicles that are restricted to the ventral side of the ceca; and members of this genus are known only to parasitize archybenthal macrourid fishes (Gibson & Bray 1982).

There are two recognized species of *Tellervotrema*: *Tellervotrema armstrongi* Gibson & Bray, 1982 (type species) and *Tellervotrema beringi* (Mamaev, 1965) Gibson & Bray, 1982. Gibson & Bray (1982, Table 1) gave a brief list and table of features used to distinguish *T. armstrongi* from *T. beringi*, including in the latter species a larger egg size (100–110 long × 50–60 μm wide *vs* 50.6–64 × 24–35 μm), a smaller sucker width ratio (1:1.4 *vs* 1:1.6–2.1), a more posteriorly situated genital pore (opening at the level of the intestinal bifurcation *vs* opening at the level of about 30% of the distance between the intestinal bifurcation and the pharynx), a more posteriorly-extended cirrus pouch and lateral gaps in the vitelline fields (cirrus pouch reaches the rear edge of the ventral

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