


**Rogerus rosae** sp. n. (Nematoda: Cylindrolaiminae) from Marathwada, India

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**ABSTRACT:** *Rogerus rosae* sp. n., collected from the soil around the roots of rose, differs from the other two known species, *R. orientalis* and *R. rajasthanensis*, in having a single tooth at the beginning of the stoma, in the absence of cephalic setae and in not possessing the glandular organs at the base of esophagus.

Hoeppli and Chu in 1932 proposed the genus *Greenia*, when they described the species *G. orientalis*. But, as the generic name *Greenia* was preoccupied in arthropods, Hoeppli and Chu in 1934 renamed the genus as *Rogerus*. Andrassy, 1959, for the same reason but unaware of this change, proposed the name *Greenenema* for *Greenia*. Goodey (1963) also retained the name *Greenenema*. Khera in 1966, while describing the new species *Rogerus rajasthanensis*, noted the change in name already made by Hoeppli and Chu in 1934. Thus the name *Rogerus* is accepted and a new species is described herein.

**Rogerus rosae** sp. n.  
(Fig. 1, A–F)

**Measurements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Females (5)</th>
<th>L = 0.473–0.507 mm; a = 24.8–28.8; b = 4.8–5.4; c = 3.4–3.6; V = 40.5–41.5.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holotype female</td>
<td>L = 0.473 mm; a = 25.5; b = 4.9; c = 3.4; V = 41.</td>
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**Description**

**FEMALE:** Body slightly curved ventrally when relaxed, cylindrical, tapering towards both the extremities, more so posteriorly. Cuticle with fine transverse striations. Lateral fields absent.

Head continuous with body contour, rounded anteriorly; lips amalgamated. Circle of six papillae observed in *en face* view; cephalic setae absent. Amphids not discernible in lateral view, but pore-like openings seen in dorsoventral view, about 7 μ behind the anterior end. Stoma cylindrical, slightly narrowing posteriorly, about 30 μ long and armed with anteriorly directed dorsal tooth near mouth. Two slightly refractive thickenings situated at beginning of stoma, anterior to dorsal tooth. Cylindrical esophagus completely surrounding stoma and with pyriform basal bulb having sclerotized valvular apparatus. Esophago-intestinal valve rounded. Intestine with wide lumen. Rectum less than one anal-body-width long. Tail 9–10 anal-body-widths long, tapering gradually posteriorly to ‘dagger-like’ process at terminus, which is 11.5 μ long. Caudal glands present. Vulva a transverse slit situated at 41% of

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body. Vagina at right angles to body axis, extending about one-third body width. Gonads amphidelphic and outstretched.

**Male:** Not found.

**Type Habitat and Locality:** Soil around roots of rose from Marathwada University Campus, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India.

**Type Specimens:** Holotype and five paratype females deposited in nematode collection of Zoology Department, Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India.

**Relationship:** *Rogerus rosae* sp. n. exhibits the generic characteristics of cylindrical stoma, cylindrical esophagus with posterior valvular bulb and outstretched amphidelphic gonads. However, it differs from both *R. orientalis* and *R. rajasthanensis* in the absence of cephalic setae (10 cephalic setae present in *R. orientalis* and 4 in *R. rajasthanensis*) and in having only one dorsal tooth at the beginning of the stoma against 3 equal teeth in both *R. orientalis* and *R. rajasthanensis*). It further differs from *R.*
rajasthanensis in not possessing three glandular organs reported by Khera at the base of the esophagus.

Acknowledgment

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References


Studies on the Parasites of Chiroptera. I. Helminths of Jamaican Bats of the Genera Tadarida, Chilonycteris, and Monophyllus

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Abstract: Four species of bats collected in Jamaica have been examined for internal parasites. The following helminths were recovered: Trematoda: Limatulmn gastroides Macy, 1935 from Chilonycteris macleayi; Prosthodendrium (P.) swansoni Macy, 1936 from Tadarida brasiliensis; Urotrema scabridum Braun, 1900 from C. macleayi and T. brasiliensis; Nematoda: Capillaria jamaicanensis sp. n. from T. brasiliensis; Capillaria spp. from C. purnelli and Monophyllus redmani; Histostrongylus purnelli sp. n. from C. purnelli; and Litomosoides guiterasi (Pérez Vigneras, 1934) Sandground, 1934 from C. purnelli. The new species are described and figured. Many findings represent new parasite-host records; all are new with respect to geographical distribution.

The helminth fauna of some Central and South American bat species is fairly well known. However, the author is unaware of any published data on the helminths of bats from Jamaica. Several species of bats were recently collected in Jamaica and kindly made available to us by Dr. A. W. F. Banfield, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa. This collection included specimens of Tadarida brasiliensis (Geoffr.); Monophyllus redmani Leach; Chilonycteris purnelli (Gray); and C. macleayi (Gray).

All bats, received frozen, were thawed, examined for external parasites, and dissected to remove the heart, lung, and complete gastrointestinal tract. All tissues were examined in saline using a dissecting microscope. Trematodes were stained with Harris’ haematoxylin stain. Nematodes were cleared in an alcohol–phenol solution. Drawings were made with the use of a Zeiss drawing tube. Unless otherwise noted, specimens have been deposited in the Animal Diseases Research Institute Parasite Collection.

Table 1 shows the helminth parasites recovered. New host–parasite records are marked with an asterisk.

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