



## **NEW HOSTS AND DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR *Moniliformis clarid* (Ward, 1917.)**

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**OCCURRENCE OF THE TREMATODE,  
*Glypthelmins pennsylvaniensis* Cheng, 1961,  
IN CHORUS FROGS, *Pseudacris triseriata*,  
IN COLORADO.**

Examination of Boreal Chorus frogs, *Pseudacris triseriata* Weid, from two populations in the vicinity of Fort Collins, Colorado, yielded specimens of *Glypthelmins pennsylvaniensis* Cheng, 1961. Twenty-five and 30 frogs were examined from each population respectively. Nineteen mature trematodes in four frogs (15 per cent) and 13 trematodes in three frogs (10 per cent) were recovered from the two populations. Analysis of stomach contents revealed that spiders, Coleoptera, Diptera and Hemiptera comprised the bulk of foods eaten. A single frog contained discoidal snail shells. Cheng (1961, J. Parasit. 47: 469-477) reported that a discoidal snail, *Helisoma trivolis* (Say), in Pennsylvania, served as first intermediate host. Due to discrepancies in Cheng's data, as pointed out by Byrd and Maples (1963, Z. Parasitenk. 22: 521-536) we

are repeating the life cycle in our laboratory.

Since the erection of *Glypthelmins* for the reception of *G. quieta* (Stafford, 1905), 25 species have been referred to one of several genera: *Glypthelmins*, *Margeana*, *Choledocystus*, *Reynoldstrema* and *Repandum*. The validity of these genera, with the exception of *Glypthelmins*, has been questioned by many authors. Without carefully controlled experimental evidence on the validity of 'generic characters' used to separate these genera, we prefer the suggestion of Nasar (1966, J. Helminth. 33: 166-170), that all species be considered as *Glypthelmins*.

*G. pennsylvaniensis* has been reported from *Hyla crucifer* Weid, in Pennsylvania (Cheng, 1961) and in *P. nigrita* (LeConte) in Georgia (Byrd and Maples, 1963). This report adds *P. triseriata* from Colorado.

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**NEW HOSTS AND DISTRIBUTION RECORDS  
FOR *Moniliformis clarki* (Ward, 1917.)**

*Moniliformis moniliformis* (Bremser, 1811), *M. clarki* (Ward, 1917) and a congener of the latter, *M. dubius* (Meyer, 1932), are the only species of the genus known to occur in North America. *M. clarki* has been found to occur primarily in sciurid rodents although specimens are reported from the Geomyidae, Cricetidae and Muridae. The other two species occur primarily in the Muridae (Van Cleave, 1953. Illinois Biol. Mono. 23: 1-179; Yamaguti, 1963. Systema Helminthum. vol. 5. Acanthocephala, Intersci. Pub. 423. pp.)

The examination of *Zapus princeps* Allen, collected by one of us (WLP) from 2 mi. SW Rabbit Ears Pass, Grand Co., Colorado, revealed heavy infections of *M. clarki*. Collections of parasites from hosts collected in Mexico also re-

vealed several specimens of *M. clarki* from *Eutamias dorsalis*, 13 mi. S. Tepic, Jalisco, Durango, collected by R. H. Baker and *Eutamias bulleri*, Vicente Guerrero, Durango, collected by L. C. Drew.

Whitaker (1963, Ecol. Mono. 33: 215-254) surveyed the parasites of *Zapus* but reported no acanthocephalans. This is the first report of *M. clarki* from these host species and from the Zapodidae. The occurrence of *M. clarki* in Mexico extends the geographic range of this parasite.

We wish to thank Dr. Rollin H. Baker, the Museum, Michigan State University for allowing us to examine parasites collected in Mexico.

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