



Rana cascadae, NEW DEFINITIVE HOST OF Megalodiscus microphagus Ingles, 1936 (TREMATODA: PARAMPHISTOMATIDAE) IN OREGON

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Source: Bulletin of the Wildlife Disease Association, 4(1) : 21

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-4.1.21.a>

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***Nematodirus roscidus* Railliet, 1911
IN RUMINANTS OF THE NETHERLANDS**

Two males and four females of the nematode *Nematodirus roscidus* were found in the small intestine of a moufflon (*Ovis aries musimon*). In a sample of faeces of a juvenile red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) *Nematodirus* eggs were found with the typical features of the eggs of *N. roscidus*: yellowish and with pitted poles.

The moufflon lived in the National Park "De Hoge Veluwe" and the deer in the Royal Park "Het Loo". Both localities are in the province of Gelderland, the Netherlands.

N. roscidus seems to be of widespread occurrence in Europe being found in France in *Cervus elaphus* (Railliet, as cited by Travassos, 1937, Monogr. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz. 1:282-283) Poland in *Cervus elaphus* and *Dama dama*

(Drozdz, 1966, Acta Parasitol. Polon., 14: 1-13), Yugoslavia in *Cervus elaphus* and *Capreolus capreolus* (Petrovic et al., 1967, Rap. Vlle Congr. Un. Int. Biol. Gibier, 449-453), and the Netherlands in *Ovis aries musimon* (present note).

Summary

Nematodirus roscidus has been found for the first time in the Netherlands in a moufflon (*Ovis aries musimon*) (new host-parasite record). Eggs indistinguishable from *N. roscidus* eggs were found in the faeces of a red deer (*Cervus elaphus*).

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October 19, 1967

***Rana cascadae*, NEW DEFINITIVE HOST OF
Megalodiscus microphagus Ingles, 1936
(TREMATODA: PARAMPHISTOMATIDAE)
IN OREGON**

During a survey of Oregon amphibians for helminth parasites, 12 of 16 specimens of *Rana cascadae* were found infected with 54 specimens of a trematode identified as *Megalodiscus microphagus* Ingles 1936. All specimens were recovered from the host rectum. No other species of trematode was found.

The *R. cascadae* were captured at Bear Spring, located in the southeast corner of Sec 25, T12S, R10E, in the Deschutes National Forest about fifteen miles north of Sisters, Oregon. Frogs from nearby Alder Spring (9 specimens) and Summit Spring (4 specimens) were not parasitized with any helminth.

Megalodiscus microphagus was described from specimens found in the bladder of *Bufo borealis* (Ingles, 1936, Trans. Am. Micr. Soc. 51: 173-192). In Oregon, it has been reported from the salamanders *Taricha granulosa* (Macy,

1960, J. Parasit. 46: 662) and *Dicamptodon ensatus* (McCauley and Pratt, 1959, J. Parasit. 45: 614) and from the frogs *Hyla regilla* and *Rana aurora* (Macy, *ibid.*).

Thirty-one of the 54 specimens were immature. Measurements of adult specimens agreed with the original description.

A search of the collection area yielded four specimens of *Menetus callioglyptus* Vanatta 1895. On isolation two of these snails shed amphistome type cercariae. Dr. J. P. E. Morrison (pers. comm.) indicated that this is the earliest valid name for *M. cooperi* F. C. Baker 1945. Macy (*ibid.*) proposed the latter name for the snail intermediate host in Oregon.

Dr. J. E. McCauley kindly confirmed this identification. Dr. J. P. E. Morrison, U. S. National Museum identified the snail specimens.

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December 6, 1967