Brief Note New Host Records for Haematoloechus Complexus (Seely) Krull, 1933 from Hyla Crucifer and Rana Sylvatica

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The Ohio Journal of Science. v77, n2 (March, 1977), 99-99
http://hdl.handle.net/1811/22439

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BRIEF NOTE

NEW HOST RECORDS FOR HAEMATOLOECUS COMPLEXUS (SEELEY) KRULL, 1933 FROM Hyla crucifer AND Rana sylvatica

Haematoloechus complexus (Trematoda: Haematoloechidae) was described by Seely (1900) from the lungs of Rana pipiens and was redescribed by Krull (1933). Using Rana clamitans as the experimental host, Krull determined the life history of the parasite. The snail Pseudosuccinea columella and the nymphs of the dragonflies Sympetrum vicinum, Pachydiplax longipennis and Libellula sp. were the intermediate hosts. In Ohio, this fluke has been reported from Rana pipiens by Odlaug (1954), and from Rana clamitans by Koeppe (1941). Elsewhere it has been reported from Hyla catesbeiana and Rana montezumae Yamaguti, 1958).

Hyla crucifer: Between March, 1969 and August, 1975, over five hundred spring peepers from more than 40 Ohio counties were examined for helminths. A single host, collected in Ross County during March of 1973, was infected with 4 mature Haematoloechus complexus. Nineteen other H. crucifer collected at the same site were uninfected with this fluke. This report is a new host record and represents the first collection of lung flukes from hylid frogs in North America. Haematoloechus australis (Johnston, 1912) from Hyla aurora in Australia appears to be the only other member of the family Haematoloechidae known to infect a hylid host.

Rana sylvatica: In May, 1972 a single mature specimen of Haematoloechus complexus was taken from the lung of a wood frog collected in Geauga County, Ohio. Other wood frogs collected at the same site and in the vicinity were uninfected with lung flukes. Rana sylvatica has previously been reported to harbor Haematoloechus parviflexus in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Michigan (Najarian, 1955). This report represents a new host record and is the second species of lung fluke to be reported from the wood frog.

Acknowledgment. This investigation was supported by a research grant from The Ohio Biological Survey.

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LITERATURE CITED


*Note received June 28, 1976 (#70-52).*