The genus *Oschmarinolepis* Spassky et Spasskaja, 1954 (Cestoda, Cyclophyllidea), history of studying, and the most recent species structure

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The genus Oschmarinolepis was erected by Spassky and Spasskaja (1954) for one cestode species – O. microcephala (Rudolphi, 1819) described from Plegadis falcinel, lus in Europe. The genus is characterized by 10 fraternoid hooks and the unique position of the testes: two lateral ones are located outside of the osmoregulatory canals and the third one is in the median position. In subsequent publications Taenia multiformis Creplin, 1829 and Taenia leptoptili Linstow, 1908 were considered junior synonyms of O. microcephala. The list of definitive hosts of the species was expanded, by adding birds of the order Ciconiiformes: Ardea alba, A. cinerea, A. purpurea, Ardeola ralloides, Bubulcus ibis, Nycticorax nycticorax, Ciconia ciconia, Leptoptilus crumenifer. More recently Czapliński and Vaucher (1994) considered the genus Oschmarinolepis as a synonym of the genus Microsomacanthus Lopez-Neyra, 1942. We studied museumdeposited cestode specimens labelled as O. microcephala from P. falcinellus (Ukraine), C. ciconia (Slovakia and Sweden), Ciconia abdimii (Sudan), A. cinerea (Russia). We also examined syntype of O. microcephala from ZMB Berlin, revised the published descriptions of O. microcephala, T. multiformis, and T. leptoptili and compared them with our specimens. Based on the morphology of examined specimens we restore the genus Oschmarinolepis as a valid taxon. The genus includes 2 species: O. microcephala – a parasite of P. falcinelus. It has 10 fraternoid (15–18 µm) hooks with relatively short handle. O. multiformis (Creplin, 1829) Greben et al. comb. n. (in press) – a parasite of different birds of the family Ciconiidae. It has 10 fraternoid (33–35 μm) hooks with relatively long handle. T. leptoptili is a synonym of O. multiformis. Creplin (1829) described T. multiformis by two cestode species from C. ciconia. One of the species was redescribed later by Krabbe (1869) as T. multiformis and now it is a synonym of D. discoidea (Van Beneden, 1868) in the family Dilepididae (Fuhrmann, 1908). The second species was redescribed by Cohn (1904) also as T. multiformis but its morphology suggests it should rather represent the family Hymenolepididae. We only consider as valid the hosts for which a morphological description of the cestodes is available. Therefore records of O. microcephala in different herons needs confirmation. Descriptions of the cestodes from herons are absent in a number of publications. It is possible that some of these records represent different species of the family Hymenolepididae.