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Evaluation of the Status of *Texanocotyle pogoniae* and *Laterocotyle padreinsulae* (Trematoda: Aspidogastridae)

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Simpson and McGraw (1979, Southwest. Nat. **24**: 557–562) erected two genera for two new species of aspidogastrid trematodes infecting the black drum, *Pogonias cromis* (Linnaeus), along the Texan Gulf of Mexico coast. Examination of holotypes and paratypes of each reveals that the two species have been described previously and that the genera are invalid.

We consider *Texanocotyle pogoniae* Simpson and McGraw, 1979 a subjective junior synonym of *Cotylogaster basiri* Siddiqi and Cable, 1960. Therefore, *Texanocotyle* Simpson and McGraw, 1979 becomes a junior synonym of *Cotylogaster* Monticelli, 1892. Simpson and McGraw (1979, loc. cit.) based their generic determination primarily on the presence of tubular, rather than follicular, vitellaria. Whereas the holotype (USNM Helm. Coll. No. 76461) appeared poorly fixed, some follicles were clearly present. The examined paratypes (USNM Helm. Coll. No. 76462; Lamar University PC 1701 I-1 and PC 1726 I-4) showed them more clearly in a narrow inverted U-shaped form unlike that in their illustration. A true cirrus sac was lacking as discussed in a redescription of *C. basiri* by Hendrix and Overstreet (1977, *J. Parasitol.* **63**: 810–817). Additionally, pigmented eyespots occurred in Simpson and McGraw's specimens even though dispersed in some individuals. Simpson and McGraw had mature specimens and in the two paratypes from Lamar, well-developed embryos in utero each had two eyespots. Although difficult to determine in the examined specimens and not mentioned

in their description, the number of peripheral alveoli appeared to range from 46 to 58. *Cotylogaster basiri* is now known from Puerto Rico (Siddiqi and Cable, 1960, *Sci. Surv. Porto Rico and Virgin Islands* **17**: 257–369), Jamaica (Nahhas and Cable, 1964, *Tulane Stud. Zool. Bot.* **11**: 169–228), Mississippi, Louisiana (Hendrix and Overstreet, 1977, loc. cit.), and Texas (Simpson and McGraw, 1979, loc. cit.), with *Pogonias cromis* as one of its hosts. We have collected specimens from *P. cromis* in Mississippi also.

Laterocotyle padreinsulae Simpson and McGraw, 1979 agrees in all aspects with and is considered a subjective junior synonym of *Cotylogaster dinosoides* Hendrix and Overstreet, 1977, making *Laterocotyle* Simpson and McGraw, 1979 a junior synonym of *Cotylogaster*. Simpson and McGraw described *L. padreinsulae* as having marginal alveoli directed laterally rather than ventrally and having one rather than two testes. Based on the holotype (USNM Helm. Coll. No. 76463) and paratypes (USNM Helm. Coll. No. 76464; Lamar University PC 1720 I-4 and PC 1726 I-1), the alveoli, numbering 39 to 42 when counting those at the anterior margin, faced the same as in specimens from Mississippi and the worms had two testes. Specimens were not well developed, and perhaps Simpson and McGraw mistook the anterior testis for the ovary because in some specimens it partially obscured the ovary. The holotype from Texas had poorly-developed eggs reaching as large as 56 by 29 μm . Three additional specimens from the intestine of the drum in Mississippi

with a ventral holdfast 3.0 to 5.6 mm long had eggs 62 to 96 μm long by 33 to 39 μm wide. Testicular length in those specimens was 53 to 1,024 μm . Because mature individuals infect the black drum, that fish can be considered a true definitive host as well as the only known vertebrate host.

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