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Occurrence of the Trematode *Glypthelmins pennsylvaniensis* Cheng, 1961, in Chorus Frogs, *Pseudacris triseriata*, in Colorado

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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. nigrata* (LeConte) in Georgia (Byrd and Maples, 1963.). This report adds *P. triseriata* from Colorado.

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