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Phyllodistomum scrippsi sp. n. (Digenea: Gorgoderidae) and *Neobenedenia girellae* (Hargis, 1955) Yamaguti, 1963 (Monogenea: Capsalidae) from the California Sheephead, *Pimelometopon pulchrum* (Ayres) (Pisces: Labridae)

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PHYLLODISTOMUM SCRIPPSI SP. N. (DIGENEA: GORGODERIDAE) AND *NEOBENEDENIA GIRELLAE* (HARGIS, 1955) YAMAGUTI, 1963 (MONOGENEA: CAPSALIDAE) FROM THE CALIFORNIA SHEEPHEAD, *PIMELOMETOPON PULCHRUM* (AYRES) (PISCES: LABRIDAE)

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ABSTRACT: *Phyllodistomum scrippsi* sp. n. is described from the urinary bladder and *Neobenedenia girellae* is reported from the skin of *Pimelometopon pulchrum* from La Jolla, California. *Phyllodistomum scrippsi* differs from *P. borisbychowskyi* in possessing lobed vitellaria, fewer extracecal uterine loops, irregular to lobed gonads, and larger eggs; and from *P. acceptum* in possessing a short esophagus, nondigitiform vitelline lobes, and an oral sucker larger than the acetabulum. An annotated checklist of trematodes parasitizing *P. pulchrum* is given.

A specimen of the California sheephead, *Pimelometopon pulchrum* (Ayres), was collected off La Jolla, California, in March 1974. The urinary bladder contained eight specimens of an unreported species of *Phyllodistomum* Braun, 1899 (Digenea: Gorgoderidae), and over 100 specimens of the monogenean *Neobenedenia girellae* (Hargis, 1955) Yamaguti, 1963, were found on the skin.

The digeneans were fixed in situ with hot AFA, removed from the urinary bladder, and stored in 70% ethanol. Monogeneans were collected as suggested by Rogers (1966) and stored in 10% formalin. All worms were stained with Mayer's hematoxylin and mounted in Canada balsam for study as whole mounts. Figures were drawn with the aid of a camera lucida. All measurements are in microns unless otherwise stated.

Phyllodistomum scrippsi sp. n.
(Figs. 1, 2)

Description (measurements based on 8 adult specimens): Body broadly pyriform, 3.936 mm to 4.584 mm long by 3.198 mm to 3.28 mm wide. Oral sucker subterminal, 517 to 615 long by 508 to 680 wide; acetabulum 410 to 492 long by 410 to 541 wide; ratio of sucker widths 1 : 0.8. Esophagus 246 to 328 long; cecal bifurcation preacetabular, ceca ending near posterior end of body. Testes large, irregular to lobate, oblique; in midhindbody. Seminal vesicle saccular, preacetabular. Genital pore median, midway between acetabulum and bifurcation. Ovary pretesticular, irregular, smaller than testes, submedian, dextral or sinistral. Mehlis' gland and Laurer's canal present. Vitellaria immediately postacetabular, paired, irregular to lobed. Uterus extensive, filling most of hindbody, with extracecal loops posterior to level of vitellaria, and distal, saccular swelling near genital pore. Eggs 38 to 40 long and 22 to 26 wide. Excretory pore subterminal, dorsal, with associated gland cells; excretory vesicle I-shaped, reaching intertesticular area.

Host: Pimelometopon pulchrum (Ayres), California sheephead.

Locality: Kelp beds off La Jolla, California.

Location: Urinary bladder.

Type specimens: Holotype and paratype USNM Helm. Coll. Nos. 73815, 73816. Two paratypes H. W. Manter Laboratory No. 20073. Other paratypes in collections of authors.

Remarks

Phyllodistomum scrippsi most closely resembles *P. borisbychowskyi* Caballero and Caballero, 1969, and *P. acceptum* Looss, 1901. It differs from *P. borisbychowskyi* in possessing large, irregular gonads and lobed vitellaria rather than small round gonads and vitellaria, uterine loops which do not extend as far anteriorly, and larger eggs. It differs from *P. acceptum* in possessing a short esophagus, nondigitiform vitelline lobes, and an oral sucker larger than the acetabulum. The host for *P. borisbychowskyi*, *Gibbonsia metzi* (Hubbs), was collected less than 100 miles north of La Jolla, and, though representing a different family (Clinidae), occupies a similar ecological niche as *Pimelometopon pulchrum*. *Phyllodistomum acceptum* has been reported only

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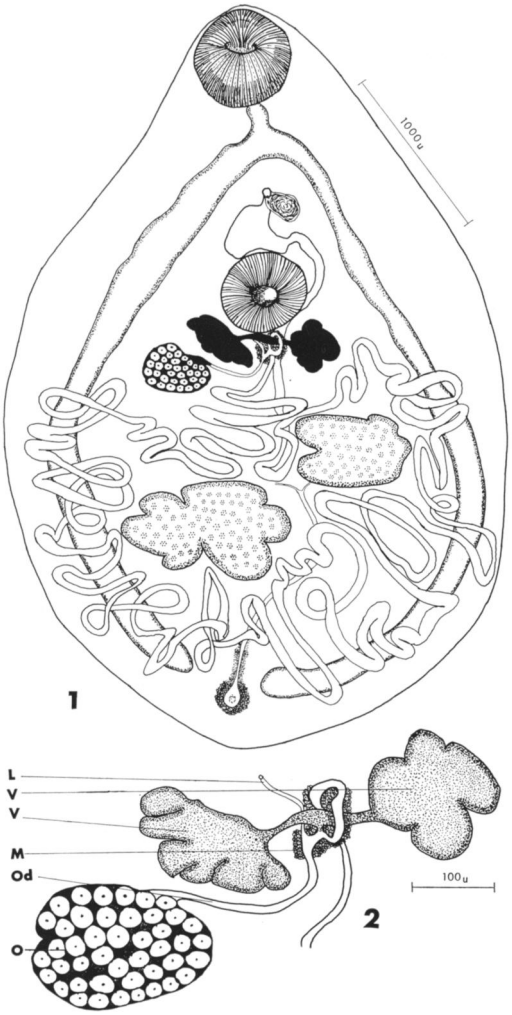

FIGURES 1, 2. *Phyllodistomum scrippsi* sp. n., holotype. **1.** Ventral view. **2.** Ootype region. Abbreviations: L, Laurer's canal; M, Mehlis' gland; O, ovary; Od, oviduct; V, vitellarium.

from *Crenilabrus griseus* (Gmelin apud L.) and *C. pavo* (Brunnichius) in the Black Sea, fish which belong to the same family (Labridae) as *Pimelometopon pulchrum*.

Neobenedenia girellae (Hargis, 1955) Yamaguti, 1963

Neobenedenia girellae has previously been reported from *Girella nigricans* (Ayres) from La Jolla (Hargis, 1955) and *Mycteroperca pardalis* Gilbert from Baja California (Bravo-Hollis, 1958). This report from *Pimelometopon pulchrum* constitutes a new host record, and is the first report of a monogenean from that host.

Three additional digeneans are known to parasitize *Pimelometopon pulchrum*:

Labrifer secundus Manter, 1940, from Cedros Island, Baja California (Manter, 1940), La Jolla, California (Montgomery, 1957), and La Jolla, California and 52.5 nautical miles east of Isla Guadaloupe, Mexico (Pritchard, 1972).

Lepocreadium bimarinum Manter, 1940, from Cedros Island, Baja California (Manter, 1940), and La Jolla, California (Montgomery, 1957).

Neolabrifer bravoae Pritchard, 1972, from La Jolla and Point Loma, California and 52.5 nautical miles east of Isla Guadaloupe, Mexico (Pritchard, 1972).

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