Trematodes Recovered in the Small Intestine of Stray Cats in the Republic of Korea

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Abstract: In 2005, we reported the infection status of 438 stray cats with various species of intestinal helminths, including nematodes (4 species), trematodes (23 species), and cestodes (5 species) in the Republic of Korea. However, morphologic details of each helminth species have not been provided. In the present study, we intended to describe morphologic details of 13 trematode species which were either new fauna of cats (10 species) or new fauna of not only cats but also all animal hosts (3 species). The worms were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin under a cover slip pressure, stained with Semichon’s aceticarmine, and then observed using a light microscope equipped with a micrometer. The 13 subjected species included members of the Heterophyidae (Stellantchasmus falcatus, Stictodora fuscata, Stictodora lari, Centrocestus armatus, Procerovum varium, and Cryptocotyle concava), Echinostomatidae (Echinostoma hortense, Echinostoma revolutum, Echinococclus japonicus, and Stephanoprora sp.), Diplostomidae (Neodiplostomum seoulense), Plagiorchiidae (Plagiorchis muris), and Dicrocoeliidae (Eurytrema pancreaticum). By the present study, Cryptocotyle sp. and Neodiplostomum sp. recored in our previous study were identified as C. concava and N. seoulense, respectively. Three species, P. varium, C. concava, and Stephanoprora sp., are new trematode fauna in Korea.

Key words: Procerovum varium, Cryptocotyle concava, Stephanoprora sp., intestinal trematode, fauna, stray cat

INTRODUCTION

The stray cat, Felis catus, is well established as a powerful predator in the wild natural ecosystem of the Republic of Korea. This highly adaptable predator actively consume the wide-ranged food stuff originated from the mammalian, avian, reptilian, amphibian, and piscine preys as well as invertebrates. Consequently, it has been known that the stray cat is infected with numerous parasites and act as an important reservoir host for parasites of medical or veterinary importance. On the other hand, surveys on the intestinal parasites of stray cats have been conducted in various regions of the world [1-6]. In the Republic of Korea, studies on helminthic infections of cats have been performed by several workers [7-13].

As trematodes of cats, a total of 10 species, i.e., Clonorchis sinensis, Paragonimus sp., Heterophyes nocens, Heterophyopsis conti-

nua, Pygidiopsis summa, Metagonimus yokogawai, Centrocestus sp., Pharyngostomum cordatum, Echinococcus perfoliatus, and Echinoparyphium sp., were reported in the Republic of Korea until 2000 [7-10]. Subsequently, in 2005, more than 15 species were added to the trematode fauna of felines by Sohn and Chai [12], and Gymnophallusoei was found in the small intestines of 2 feral cats from Shinan-gun, Jeollanam-do in 2009 [13]. Among the trematode fauna reported by Sohn and Chai [12], 13 species (Procerovum varium, Stellantchasmus falcatus, Stictodora fuscata, Stictodora lari, Centrocestus armatus, Cryptocotyle sp., Echinostoma hortense, Echinostoma revolutum, Echinococclus japonicus, Stephanoprora sp., Neodiplostomum sp., Plagiorchis muris, and Eurytrema pancreaticum) were new for cat parasites in Korea. However, no morphologic descriptions were made on these trematode species. Therefore, in the present study, we intended to provide morphologic details and characteristics of these 13 trematode species infecting cats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The trematode specimens were collected as previously described [12]. The collected worms were fixed with 10% neutral
buffered formalin under a cover glass pressure, stained with Semichon’s acetocarmine, and observed using a light microscope equipped with a micrometer (OSM-4, Olympus Co., Tokyo, Japan). All measurements are given in µm unless stated otherwise.

RESULTS

Morphology of worms first recorded in Korea [12]

*Procerovum varium* (Fig. 1)

Body small, pear-shaped, 435 (425-445 in range) long and 235 (230-240) wide (n = 2), with greatest width at posterior 1/3 of the body. Oral sucker subterminal, 44 (41-46) by 47 (44-51). Prepharynx very short. Pharynx subglobular or elliptical, 37 (36-38) by 35 (33-36). Esophagus short, 53 (51-54) in length. Ceca bifurcating anterior 1/3 and terminating posterior 1/4, middle level of testis. Ventral sucker very small, 25 by 38, embedded in ventrogenital sac. Expulsor long and thick-walled, 156 (153-159) by 29 (26-33). Seminal vesicle saccular, 87 (82-92) by 51. Ovary spherical or subspherical, 44 (41-46) by 47 (46-49), preequatorial and slightly dextral to midline. One testis globular or subglobular, 102 (90-115) by 118 (102-133), lying in middle of hind-body. Vitellaria follicular, distributing in post-testicular fields near posterior extremity. Uterus with eggs occupying from anterior 1/3 to posterior end, most of hind-body. Eggs small, yellow, and 26 (24-28) by 13 (11-14).

*Cryptocotyle concava* (Fig. 2)

Body small, oval or spatulate, 778 (500-1,170) long and 576 (468-732) wide (n = 20). Oral sucker subterminal, 75 (50-84) by 89 (70-105). Pharynx subglobular, 36 (28-49) by 43 (25-55). Esophagus slender, 114 (63-230) in length. Ventrogenital sac elliptical, 52 (35-88) by 65 (48-88), with small ventral sucker and genital pore. Seminal vesicle saccate, thick-walled, 270 (150-332) by 114 (75-153). Ovary spherical, 70 (38-133) by 76 (50-120), lying dextral to midline. Seminal receptacle elliptical and small, just behind of the left margin of ovary. Two testes slightly lobulated, closely located in posterior portion; right 182 (108-332) by 85 (50-161); left 169 (110-307) by 89 (50-197). Vitellaria follicular, distributing along extracecal margin from pre-acetabular level to posterior end of body. Eggs small, yellow, and 25.6 (23.0-28.1) by 13.2 (11.0-16.6).

*Stephanoprora* sp. (Fig. 3)

Body elongated, somewhat attenuated at both ends, 2,317 (2,253-2,381) long and 474 (461-486) wide (n = 2). BW (body width) 474 (461-486). Oral sucker, 48 (43-53) by 50 (47-55). Pharynx subglobular, 36 (30-40) by 40 (35-45). Esophagus slender, 114 (84-158) in length. Ceca bifurcating anterior 1/3 and terminating posterior 1/4, middle level of testis. Ventral sucker very small, 26 by 38, embedded in ventro genital sac. Expulsor long and thick-walled, 156 (143-168) by 30 (27-33). Seminal vesicle saccular, 114 (96-139) by 65 (48-81). Ovary globular or subglobular, 71 (64-92) by 77 (58-102), lying dextral to midline. Seminal receptacle elliptical and small, just behind of the left margin of ovary. Two testes slightly lobulated, closely located in posterior portion; right 182 (108-332) by 85 (50-161); left 169 (110-307) by 89 (50-197). Vitellaria follicular, distributing along extracecal margin from pre-acetabular level to posterior end of body. Eggs small, yellow, and 25.6 (23.0-28.1) by 13.2 (11.0-16.6).
width) to Bl. (body length) ratio about 20%. Head crown distinct, bearing total 22 collar spines in 1 row, and interrupted at the dorsal side of oral sucker, 135 (125-145) by 305 (300-310). Dorsal spines 45 (43-48) long and 14 broad at base, lateral spines 40 (39-41) by 12, the last one (33 by 11) of 2 end group spines smaller than the second one (38 by 12). Oral sucker subterminal, 105 by 113 (100-125). Prepharynx short. Pharynx subglobular, 133 (130-135) by 105 (100-110). Esophagus slender, 190 (175-205) in length. Ceca bifurcated at 513 (21-24% of body length) from anterior end. Ventral sucker large and well developed, 215 (205-225) by 230 (225-235), located at 713 (27-32% of body length) from anterior end. Cirrus sac well developed and contained saccular seminal vesicle, 225 (215-235) by 123 (110-135). Ovary spherical, submedian, 95 (80-110) by 120 (115-125). Two testes transversely elliptical, directly tandem near the middle portion of the body; anterior 125 (100-150) by 245 (215-275); posterior 140 (130-150) by 218 (200-235). Total testicular region 274 (about 12% of body length). Vitellaria follicular, occupying from 73 from posterior end of body to about middle of posterior testis. Eggs, a few in the uterus, operculated, yellow, 82 (77-92) by 65 (61-69).

**Morphology of worms first recorded in cats in Korea [12]**

**Stellantchasmus falcatus**

Body small, 500 (390-555) long and 294 (255-325) wide (n = 20). Oral sucker subterminal, 42 (38-48) by 55 (50-60). Pharynx subglobular, 29 (25-33) by 29 (20-40). Esophagus slender, 86 (63-100) in length. Ventral sucker small, 38 (33-43) by 39 (33-45). Expulsor long and thick-walled, 115 (83-138) by 47 (43-55). Seminal vesicle saccate, 81 (63-100) by 28 (25-33). Ovary spherical, 49 (33-63) by 61 (50-73). Two testes ovoid or globular; slightly oblique and widely separated; right 111 (93-126) by 72 (63-83); left 106 (70-125) by 69 (50-88). Vitellaria follicular and distributed in post-ovarian fields. Eggs small, yellow, and 24 (23-25) by 12 (11-13).

**Stictodora fuscata**

Body small, leaf-like, 657 (490-950) long, and 304 (250-440) wide (n = 10). Oral sucker subterminal, 61 (53-70) by 71 (55-95). Prepharynx very short, 28 (10-48) in length. Pharynx subglobular, 59 (50-70) by 40 (30-60). Esophagus short, 31 (15-58) in length. Gonotyl elliptical, 73 (63-100) by 42 (38-53), armed with 13-18 spines. Seminal vesicle constricted into 3 or 4 saccules. Ovary semilunar, 42 (30-55) by 75 (50-110). Two testes bean-shaped, obliquely tandem in middle part of the body; right 49 (38-65) by 103 (80-138), left 54 (43-63) by 101 (75-130). Vitellaria follicular and distributed in post-testicular fields. Eggs small, yellow, and 34 (33-39) by 21 (20-23).

**Stictodora lari**

Body small, long slender, 628 (540-750) long, and 229 (200-260) wide (n = 10). Oral sucker round and subterminal, 47 (40-53) by 59 (53-63). Prepharynx short. Pharynx well developed, 49 (43-53) by 38 (33-45). Esophagus short, 38 (28-55) in length. Gonotyl elliptical, 74 (65-80) by 60 (50-75), armed with numerous spines. Seminal vesicle constricted into 3 or 4 parts, thin-walled, located between ventrogenital sac and ovary. Ovary elliptical, 42 (33-60) by 60 (50-70). Two testes sub-globular, obliquely tandem in middle part of the body; right 59 (45-80) by 80 (58-100), left 58 (45-75) by 74 (53-90). Vitellaria follicular and distributed in post-testicular fields. Eggs small, yellow, and 28 (28-29) by 15 (15-16).
**Centrocestus armatus**

Body very small, 336 (285-420) long, and 167 (155-185) wide (n = 10). Oral sucker subterminal, 55 (50-70) by 61 (55-75), armed with about 42 circumoral spines. Prepharynx very short. Pharynx globular, 33 (30-38) by 33 (30-43). Esophagus short, 25 in length. Ventral sucker round or elliptical, 39 (30-45) by 47 (43-50). Seminal vesicle large and saccular, constricted into two parts, locating transversely behind ventral sucker. Ovary elliptical, 55 (45-63) by 39 (30-50). Two testes ellipsoidal, side by side near the posterior end; right 56 (50-65) by 34 (25-40), left 60 (50-80) by 34 (28-40). Vitellaria follicular and distributed along extracecal margins from pharyngeal level to posterior end. Eggs small, yellow, and 28 by 16.

**Echinostoma revolutum**

Body elongated, somewhat attenuated at both end, 6,488 (6,375-6,600) long and 1,275 (1,000-1,550) wide (n = 5). Head crown distinct, bearing about 37 collar spines with 5 end group spines, 290 (285-295) by 553 (550-555). Oral sucker subterminal, 228 (215-240) by 233 (230-225). Prepharynx very short, 125 (100-150) in length. Pharynx subglobular, 200 by 205 (190-220). Esophagus short, 633 (565-700) in length. Ventral sucker large and protruded ventrally, 705 (700-710) in diameter. Cirrus sac well developed and contained saccular seminal vesicle, 475 (450-500) by 258 (250-265). Ovary spherical and on the median line of the body, 198 (195-200) by 353 (350-355). Two testes slightly lobed and tandem; anterior 448 (400-495) by 585 (485-685); posterior 550 by 572 (470-625). Vitellaria follicular, distributing all of the lateral field from the anterior 1/3 level to posterior end of the body. Eggs operculated, golden yellow, 102 (93-128) by 57 (51-62).

**Echinostoma hortense**

Body elongated, somewhat attenuated anteriorly, 6,485 (5,625-8,450) long and 1,110 (900-1,725) wide (n = 6). Head crown distinct, bearing about 37 collar spines with 5 end group spines, 290 (285-295) by 553 (550-555). Oral sucker subterminal, 228 (215-240) by 233 (230-225). Prepharynx very short, 125 (100-150) in length. Pharynx subglobular, 200 by 205 (190-220). Esophagus short, 633 (565-700) in length. Ventral sucker large and protruded ventrally, 705 (700-710) in diameter. Cirrus sac well developed and contained saccular seminal vesicle, 475 (450-500) by 258 (250-265). Ovary spherical and on the median line of the body, 198 (195-200) by 353 (350-355). Two testes slightly lobed and tandem; anterior 448 (400-495) by 585 (485-685); posterior 550 by 572 (470-625). Vitellaria follicular, distributing all of the lateral field from the anterior 1/3 level to posterior end of the body. Eggs operculated, golden yellow, 103 (93-113) by 57 (50-63).

**Echinococclus japonicus**

Body small, somewhat attenuated anteriorly, 534 (450-640) long and 328 (300-360) wide (n = 10). Oral sucker subterminal, 48 (38-60) by 55 (50-60). Two testes ellipsoidal, side by side near the posterior end; right 33 (20-45) by 139 (100-175); posterior 50 (38-63) by 123 (93-150). Vitellaria follicular, distributing laterally from the anterior 1/3 level to posterior end of the body. Eggs operculated, golden yellow, 102 (93-128) by 57 (45-68).

**Neodiplostomum seoulense**

Body small, 1,603 (1,290-2,030) in length (n = 6), bisegmented into two region, fore-body round, ventrally concave and tapering anteriorly, 835 (710-1,000) by 783 (650-920), hind-body elongate, 768 (520-1,030) by 505 (440-580). Oral sucker subterminal, 73 (68-83) by 83 (75-88). Prepharynx very short. Pharynx subglobular, 52 (50-63) by 43 (35-55). Esophagus slender, 63 (50-83) in length. Ventral sucker large and well developed, 90 (85-108) by 110 (100-118). Cirrus sac well developed and contained saccular seminal vesicle, 123 (105-150) by 61 (50-75). Ovary spherical, submedian, 40 (28-50) by 57 (50-73). Two testes transversely elliptical, directly tandem near the middle portion of the posterior body; anterior 33 (20-45) by 139 (100-175); posterior 50 (38-63) by 123 (93-150). Vitellaria follicular, distributing laterally from the level of ventral sucker down to the posterior end of the body. Eggs operculated, yellow, 83 (75-86) by 58 (51-62).

**Plagiorchis muris**

Body small, 1,380 long and 460 wide (n = 1). Oral sucker subterminal, 170 by 173. Pharynx subglobular, 70 by 78. Esophagus short, 75 in length. Ventral sucker slightly smaller than oral sucker, 138 by 138. Seminal vesicle elongated and saccate, terminating between ventral suc-
ker and ovary. Ovary spherical, prerenchymatous, located to the right of the median line, 133 by 138. Two testes slightly spherical, postequatorial, obliquely tandem; anterior 200 by 188; posterior 270 by 195. Vitellaria follicular, distributing laterally from the level of pharynx to the posterior end of body. Uterus passing posteriorly between 2 testes. Eggs conspicuously operculated, golden yellow; 33.5 (32.5-35.0) by 19.5 (18.8-20.0).

**Eurymetra pancreaticum**

Body leaf-like with a terminal projection, approximately 10,170 (from the broken anterior margin to the posterior end: 7,250) long and 3,900 wide (n = 1). Ceca slightly convolute, terminate at the posterior 1/6 of body length. Ventral sucker large and well developed, 1,110 by 960. Cirrus sac well developed and contained saccular seminal vesicle, 1,080 by 350. Two testes lobed, locate the both side of ceca at the posterior level of ventral sucker, right 470 by 450; left 460 by 370. Ovary lobed, submedian, 450 by 350. Vitellaria follicular, distributing laterally at submedian level. Eggs operculated, dark brown and thick shelled, 44.6 (43.8-45.0) by 29.9 (28.8-30.0).

**DISCUSSION**

Trematode infections in cats have been reported by several workers in Korea. In 1967, Kang [7] detected 2 trematode species, i.e., *C. sinensis* and *Paragonimus* sp., in cats from a western region of Gyeongsangnam-do. In 1979, Lee [8] reported 6 trematode species, namely, *C. sinensis, H. nocens*, *M. yokogawai*, *Centrocestus* sp., *E. perfoliatus*, and *Echinoparyphium* sp., in cats from Gyeongsangbuk-do [8]. Eom et al. [9] described heterophyid flukes, including *E. perfoliatus, E. revolutum,* and *E. japonicus*, in domestic cats from Vientiane province, Lao PDR. In several regions of Egypt, Kuntz and Chandler [14] detected 14 trematode species (*H. heterophyes, H. aequalis, H. pumilio, H. taichui, H. yokogawai, E. falcatus,* *P. varium, C. concava,* and *Stephanopora* sp.) in domestic cats but also all animal hosts in Korea. There was a necessity to provide morphologic details of these trematodes. Therefore, in the present study, we intended to record the morphologic details of these 13 new fauna of cats.

With regard to cat trematode parasites, Scholz et al. [1] reported 5 species (*Opisthorchis viverrini, Haplorchis pumilio, Haplorchis taichui, H. yokogawai,* and *S. falcatus*) in domestic cats from China, Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, and Australia [15,16]. Only 3 species, namely *P. varium, P. calderoni,* and *P. cheni,* are recognized to be valid by morphologic differences, including the extent of ceca and size of the expulsor. Our specimens are characterized by the presence of a saccular seminal vesicle and an expulsor measuring longer than 200 μm, and *P. cheni* has a very long expulsor measuring longer than 200 μm, and *P. cheni* has a bipartite seminal vesicle with thin-walled chambers and an expulsor shorter than 100 μm long [15]. Moreover, our specimens were morphometrically very similar with *P. varium* from...
Vietnam which was described by Chai et al. [16]. Accordingly, it is confirmed that our specimen is identical to *P. varium*, and this species is indigenously distributed in Korea.

Trematodes of the genus *Cryptocotyle* (Heterophyidae) are intestinal parasites of fish-eating birds and mammals, and they are widely distributed throughout the world. Among 11 species recorded, *Cryptocotyle lingua* is known from various species of birds and mammals, including cats, *Felis catus*. This species was also found from herring gulls (*Larus argentatus vegae*), stray dogs (*Canis familiaris*), and red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes schrencki*) in Japan [17]. However, our specimens were morphologically compatible with *C. concava*, rather than *C. lingua*. The body shape is usually elongated in *C. lingua*, while it is somewhat oval or spatulated in *C. concava* which was consistent with our specimens [18]. The shape of testes, slightly lobed or severely lobed, is somewhat obscure as a differential point between *C. lingua* and *C. concava*. The location of 2 testes is side by side in *C. concava* and in our specimens, while it is slightly oblique in *C. lingua*. The distribution of vitellaria, extending anteriorly to mid-point between the ventral sucker and intestinal bifurcation, is commonly revealed in *C. lingua*, *C. concava*, and also our specimens, unlike in *C. jejuna* in which vitellaria extending to the level of the anterior edge of the ventral sucker. The egg size in our specimens was more or less smaller than those of *C. lingua* and *C. concava* (Table 1). Based on the aforementioned morphologic characters, our specimens were almost identical with *C. concava* except in the size of eggs.

The genus *Stephanopora* (Echinostomatidae) is a group of echinostomatid flukes, and mainly found in birds and rarely in mammals. Among the species described, *S. denticulatoides* was found in dogs from Crimea and cats from the Mediterranean coast of Egypt [14,19]. Isaiichikoff [19] recorded this echinostome as a new species based on some morphological differences from a close species, *S. denticulata*. He regarded following characters as differential points from *S. denticulata*: large collar spines, larger body, suckers, ovary, and testes, and more anterior extending of the vitellaria [19]. However, *Stephanopora* species are difficult to distinguish on the basis of adult morphology alone. Since this fluke group has been described from birds and mammals of wide geographical ranges, they can differ in important morphologic characters, i.e., measurements of the body and internal organs, shape and location of internal organs, shape and arrangement of collar spines, and distribution of vitelline glands, according to the age (maturity) of worms recovered and host species. Moreover, the quality of worm specimens can affect the species identification. Accordingly, the more solid index is needed for the definitive identification of *Stephanopora* species.

It has been known that more than 13 species have the following morphologic characters like *S. denticulata*: a total of 22 collar spines, an unlobed ovary, and the anterior limits of the vitelline glands fluctuating between the anterior limits of the anterior testis and the testicular junction [20]. Among them, 2 species recovered from mammalian hosts, *S. denticulatoides* and *S. denticulata*, were compared with our specimens from cats (Table 2) [14,20]. Our specimens (about 20% of BW/BL ratio) are somewhat stouter than *S. denticulatoides* (about 10%) and *S. denticulata* (about 15%). However, the sucker ratio, diameter of the oral sucker to the ventral sucker, 1:2.07-2.13, is nearly equal with those of 2 species. The arrangement pattern of 22 collar spines is nearly the same, but the size of each spines is more or less smaller than those of the 2 species.

The egg size was somewhat larger in our specimens. On the other hand, from the standpoint of some morphologic characters, such as the anterior limits of the vitelline glands, smaller size of the eggs than the ovary, uterine extent, diameter of suckers, sucker ratio, and having 2 corner spines on each side of the pharynx, about 10 species, including *S. denticulatoides* are regarded as the synonyms of *S. denticulata* [20]. Conclusively, based on the aforementioned comparative morphologic

| Table 1. Comparison of *Cryptocotyle* sp. morphometrics with those of previous studies |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Host | *Cryptocotyle lingua* | *Cryptocotyle concava* | *Cryptocotyle lingua* |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Host | Stray cat | Experimental chick | Red fox |
| Body length (L) | 500-1,170 | 418-585 | 1,190-1,770 |
| Body width (W) | 468-732 | 240-313 | 570-670 |
| Oral sucker (L) | 50-84 | 34-39 | 58-63 |
| Oral sucker (W) | 70-105 | in diameter | 63-75 |
| Pharynx (L) | 26-49 | 24-36 | 63-75 |
| Pharynx (W) | 25-55 | 24-31 | 43-63 |
| Esophagus (L) | 63-230 | 36-61 | 48-100 |
| Ventrogenital sac (L) | 35-88 | 12-22 | 100-200 |
| Ventrogenital sac (W) | 44-88 | in diameter | - |
| Ovary (L) | 38-133 | 49-54 | 43-50 |
| Ovary (W) | 50-120 | in diameter | 220 |
| Testes (L) | 109-320 | 75-115 | 110-210 |
| Testes (W) | 105-179 | 36-73 | 220-320 |
| Egg (L) | 23-28 | 32 | 40-45 |
| Egg (W) | 11-17 | 18 | 21-23 |

Unit: µm.
Data from the present study*, Hoffman (1957)*, and Kitamura (1973)* [17,18].
gies, it is suggested that our specimens, tentatively called Stephanoprora sp., should be considered identical with *S. denticulata* although there are minor differences between them and lacking enough number of our specimens.

The remaining 10 species (*S. falcatus, S. fuscata, S. lari, C. armatus, E. revolutum, E. hortense, E. japonicus, N. seoulense, P. muris, and E. pancreatitum*), newly recorded as cat flukes in Korea, are all zoonotic trematodes, and their infections to humans and animals have been sporadically reported [21]. With the exception of humans and cats, a few animal species have been recorded as natural definitive hosts of these flukes in Korea. For example, adults of *C. armatus* were recovered from egrets [22], *E. revolutum* from rats [23], *E. hortense* from rats, dogs, and mice [24-27], *E. japonicus* from egrets, ducks, and shrews [22,27,28], and *N. seoulense* and *P. muris* from rats and mice. Before the present study, *N. seoulense* and *P. muris* were described only from rodent hosts (*Rattus norvegicus* and *Apodemus agrarius*), and they were somewhat smaller than our specimens [24,25,29,30]. *E. pancreatitum* normally parasitizes the biliary and/or pancreatic duct of ruminants, such as cattle, sheep, goat, and rabbit. However, sometimes this fluke accidentally infects humans. In Korea, human infections by this fluke were reported by detecting eggs in stool examinations [31,32]. Adult worms were found at a human autopsy case in Japan [33]. The specimens from this human were about 10.5 mm in length and 6 mm in width, having the oral sucker (2.0 mm in diameter) larger than the ventral sucker (1.5 mm in diameter) and characteristic dark brown eggs (av. 47 by 30 µm in size) [33]. Although our specimen is partly broken and somewhat smaller than those from a human case, morphologic characteristics, including convoluted ceca, lobed ovary, 2 lobed testes, and operculated dark brown eggs, were identical with that of the previous study [33].

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### Table 2. Comparison of Stephanoprora sp. morphometrics with those of previous studies

| Organ              | Stephanoprora sp. | *S. denticulatoides* | *S. denticulata* |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Body length (L)    | 2,253-2,381       | 3,300-4,200         | 2,160-3,096      |
| Body width (W)     | 461-486           | 320-410             | 288-504          |
| Head collar (L)    | 125-145           | 250-350             | 162-237          |
| Head collar (W)    | 300-310           | -                   | -                |
| Oral sucker (L)    | 105               | 92-112              | 72-112           |
| Oral sucker (W)    | 100-125           | in diameter         | in diameter      |
| Pharynx (L)        | 130-135           | 104-116             | 78-109           |
| Pharynx (W)        | 100-110           | 100-122             | -                |
| Esophagus (L)      | 175-205           | -                   | 114-168          |
| Ventral sucker (L) | 206-225           | 200-240             | 162-225          |
| Ventral sucker (W) | 225-235           | 203-230             | in diameter      |
| Ovary (L)          | 80-110            | 85-92               | 87-112           |
| Ovary (W)          | 115-125           | -                   | 87-162           |
| Anterior testis (L)| 100-150           | 270-330             | 150-275          |
| Anterior testis (W)| 215-275           | 155-190             | 150-255          |
| Posterior testis (L)| 130-150        | 640-780             | 237-375          |
| Posterior testis (W)| 200-235         | 310-380             | 150-212          |
| Cirrus sac (L)     | 215-235           | 200-220             | 56-112           |
| Cirrus sac (W)     | 110-135           | 75-118              | 92-254           |
| Egg (L)            | 77-92             | 76                  | 69-84            |
| Egg (W)            | 61-69             | 52                  | 51-54            |

Unit: µm.
Measurement data from the present study, Kurtz and Chandler (1955) [14], and Nasir and Scorza (1968) [20].
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