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Stictodora cablei n. sp. (Digenea: Heterophyidae) from the royal tern, *Sterna maxima* (Laridae: Sterninae) from Puerto Rico and the Brazos County area of the Texas Gulf coast, U.S.A., with a list of other endohelminths recovered in Texas

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Abstract

During a study of the endohelminths of wading birds from the Texas Gulf coast, 3 immature specimens of *Stictodora* (Heterophyidae) representing the same species that had previously been identified as *Stictodora acanthotrema* from the royal tern, *Sterna maxima*, in Puerto Rico by Raymond M. Cable, Robert S. Connor, and Jan W. Balling in 1960 were recovered from a royal tern, collected from the Bryan Utility Lake, Bryan, Texas. An additional 17 slides (14 whole mounts and 3 slides of sections) of this species that had been collected from this same bird host in Puerto Rico by Dr. Raymond M. Cable were examined from the holdings of the Harold W. Manter Laboratory of Parasitology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. This species of *Stictodora* has the characteristic of the subgenus *Galactosomoides* and does not conform to the original description of *Stictodora* (=*Acanthotrema*) *acanthotrema* from the royal tern in Brazil, and it is therefore described as *Stictodora cablei* n. sp. The new species can be distinguished from all the other species in the genus by its unique acetabulogenital complex in which the acetabulum is highly modified with a small pad-like structure at its base surrounded by 3 papilliform arms extending sinistrally from it, whose outer edges fuse with the wall of the acetabulogenital sac, supporting the walls of the sac and the genital opening, and where the acetabulogenital sac contains a second, larger pad-like structure (the gonotyl described by Raymond M. Cable, Robert S. Conner, and Jan W. Balling in 1960) that extends from the left wall of the sac. Eleven other endohelminths were found in royal terns from Texas, U.S.A.: 3 cestodes, *Angularella* sp. (Dilepididae), an unknown genus and species of Dilepididae, and an unidentified immature cestode; 1 nematode, *Contracaecum* sp. (Anisakidae); and 7 trematodes, *Cardiocephaloides brandesii* (Strigeidae), *Cercarioides cochleariformis* (Heterophyidae), *Mesostephanus fajardensis* (Cyathocotylidae), *Natterophthalmus andersoni* (Philophthalmidae), *Parorchis acanthus* (Philophthalmidae), *Stephanoprora conciliata* (Echinostomatidae), and *Stephanoprora denticulata* (Echinostomatidae). *Angularella* sp., *Contracaecum* sp., *M. fajardensis*, *S. conciliata*, *C. cochleariformis*, and *P. acanthus* represent new host records. A checklist of parasites previously reported from the royal tern is also provided.

Key words: *Angularella*, *Beaverostomum*, *Cardiocephaloides brandesii*; *Cercarioides cochleariformis*; Cestoda; *Contracaecum*; Digenea; Dilepididae; Gulf of Mexico; *Mesostephanus fajardensis*; *Natterophthalmus andersoni*; Nematoda; *Parorchis acanthus*; Puerto Rico; royal tern; *Stephanoprora conciliata*; *Stephanoprora denticulata*; *Sterna maxima*; *Stictodora* (*Acanthotrema*) *acanthotrema*; *Stictodora cablei* n. sp.; Stictodorinae; Texas; Trematoda; U.S.A.

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