

Surface Ultrastructure of *Contraecum Spiculigerum*  
(Nematoda: Anisakidae) from White Pelican

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A white pelican, *Pelecanus onccrotalus*, was imported from Tanzania and died 5 days later. We necropsed the bird and found *Contraecum spiculigerum* from the proventriculus. The number of parasite was over a thousand and the worm burden attached its head part to the mucosa of proventriculus. But, in histopathological finding of proventriculus, there was no inflammation, mucosal epithelium somewhat detached and found slightly congestion in lamina propria. The parasites were destined for light and scanning electron microscopy. In both sex, the parasites had three well-developed lips, one dorsal and two subventral, each of which bears two papillae. Between the bases of these lips there was smaller lips, the interlabia. The dentigerous ridge is not seen at the outer margin of the internal surface of each of the large lips and is separated from outer surface by a groove. The interlabia are seen in lateral view as a triangular outgrowth between each of the three lips. Striations are transverse in the whole body cuticle.

*Male*: Length 24-32mm (n=20). Spicules of equal length, 1.5-2.3mm; distal end extended and pointed. Numerous preanal papillae forming single subventral rows: 69-79 pairs. Paracloacal papillae 6 separate pairs; postanal papillae 5 separate pairs with 1 larger pairs. Tail relatively pointed, lacking distinct mucron.

*Female*: Length 31-37mm (n=20). The albumin-coated eggs from uterus was spherical and 52-57um long, 38-42um wide. Vulva located on average 57% of total body length from anterior end. The conical tail has a pair of phasmids situated in a lateral position.

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