

Body oval, 2.042—2.062 long, 1.455—1.749 in maximum wide. Oral sucker subterminal,  $0.202—0.212 \times 0.152—0.192$ . Pharynx  $0.081—0.101 \times 0.121—0.152$ . Esophagus short, ceca reaching to near posterior end of the body, Acetabulum  $0.283—0.324 \times 0.222—0.234$ , situated at somewhat anterior of equator line.

Testes sausage like, diagonal, left testis  $0.455—0.597 \times 0.111—0.121$ , right testis  $0.404—0.485 \times 0.101—0.121$ . Cirrus pouch saccular, enclosing seminal vesicle, prostatic complex and cirrus. External seminal vesicle preacetabulum,  $0.234—0.283 \times 0.131—0.142$ , internal seminal vesicle  $0.152—0.192 \times 0.111—0.131$ . Genital pore on left side of oral sucker.

Ovary trilobate,  $0.293—0.303 \times 0.101—0.121$ , situated at anterior margin of left testis. Seminal receptacle oval  $0.313—0.333 \times 0.121—0.142$ , behind the acetabulum. Uterus extending from ovary to metraterm. Vitelline follicles extending from bifurcating level to near posterior end of the body. Eggs  $0.038—0.066 \times 0.028—0.033$ .

This species most closely resembles *L.indicus* Srivastava, 1941 and *L.cynoglossi* Fischal et Thomas, 1970, but differs from them in: (1) size of the body, (2) ratio of the suckers, (3) position of the acetabulum, (4) shape and size of the testes, (5) position of the seminal receptacle and uterus.

Host: *Cynoglossus semilaevis*

Location: intestine

Date: April, 1985

Locality: Bohai Sea, Tianjin, China

Type specimen: 1, paratype specimen 8.

## 也谈饲养抗性测定所需家蝇的点滴体会

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在饲养抗性测定所需家蝇中，摸索了一些经验，现介绍于下。

**一、饲养室温度控制：**家蝇的饲养，关键是温度和湿度的控制。在约七平方米的室内，配置一弯管加热器、控温仪、继电器和接点温度计，并放几盆水。用一台1000瓦的加热电炉，炉上放一壶水临时备用。即可控制温度在  $30^{\circ} \pm 2$ ，相对湿度在  $70\% \pm 2\%$ 。室内再装一支40瓦日光灯，光照12小时，晚上关灯，利于家蝇取食、交尾、产卵等。

**二、幼虫饲料有关环节：**每饲养缸按麦麸100克、奶粉2克、水190毫升左右及一小匙酵母粉配制饲料。其中关键是饲料的干湿度，过湿易结块发霉，过干则不利于卵块孵化和幼虫钻动。一般以手捏饲料有湿润感，轻握指缝稍有水份渗出，但不流滴，松手后拌动即松散为宜。饲料发酵时产生大量热量，有时达40以上，不适于幼虫生长，则可每隔24~48小时用玻璃棒翻动饲料一次，拌碎结块，散热降温，并将饲养缸置于阴暗避光的地上。在上述温度湿度条件下，幼虫可以正常生长和发育。