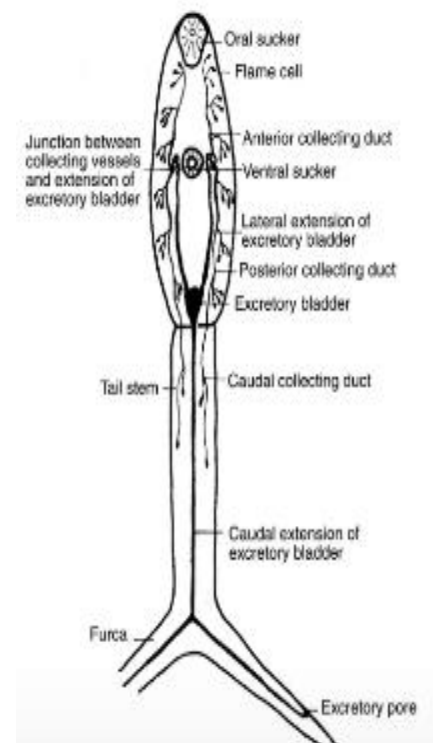


TYPE OF CERCARIAE WITH EXAMPLES

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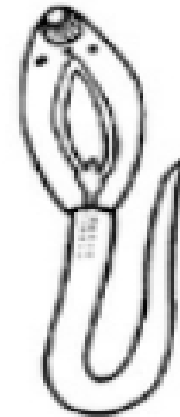
TYPE OF CERCARIAE

- Monostome Cercaria
- Amphistome Cercaria
- Gymnocephalous Cercaria
- Echinostome Cercaria
- Xiphidio Cercaria
- Pleurolopho Cercaria
- Cystocercous Cercaria
- Furcocercous Cercaria
- Microcercous Cercaria
- Cercarjaeum cercaria
- Trichocercous cercaria



Monostome Cercaria

- They are large and have only one oral sucker & no pharynx.
- They usually have 2-3 eye spots in the anterior part of the body.
- A pair of adhesive organs are present at the posterior end.
- Tail is slender and long.
- The excretory system is stenostome.
- They develop in rediae.
- Example – *Notocotylus attenuatus*



Amphistome Cercaria

- Eye – spots are present
- Have two suckers situated at each end i.e., not close to each other.
- Tail is simple.
- The excretory system is steno stomate.
- Example – *Paramphistomum cervi*



Gymnocephalous Cercaria

- The body is rounded.
- Pharynx, oesophagus, and intestine are well developed.
- Two suckers situated close to each other.
- Tail is simple.
- Stylet or spine is absent.
- They develop in rediae
- Example - *Fasciola gigantica*



Echinostome Cercaria

- Body is short.
- They are having a collar with spine which surrounds the oral sucker.
- Tail is simple and slightly longer than the body.
- The excretory system is steno stomate type.
- They develop in rediae and encyst in mollusca.
- **Example- Family- Echinostomatidae**



Xiphidiocercus Cercaria

- The oral sucker is armed with a piercing stylet.
- Have two suckers situated close to each other.
- They are the smallest known cercariae.
- Cephalic glands are well developed.
- cercariae develop in sporocysts or radiae and encyst in animals.
- Excretory system is merostomate type
- Example – *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*



Pleurolopho Cercaria

- These are small cercariae with long tail.
- Ventral sucker is usually very small and over-looked.
- 2 eyes spots are present.
- The tail is provided with a dorsoventral or lateral fin fold.
- Cystogenous glands are present.
- Cercariae develop in radiae and encyst in fish.

Example - Family - Opisthorchiidae

Cystocercous Cercaria

- These are largest known cercariae.
- The body is drawn or “encysted” in the base of the tail.
- 2 type of tails are found . In first type tail is simple and motile found in bivalve molluscs while in other type a pair of flaps are present at the posterior end of the tail found in snail.
- Example – cercariae family

Furcocercous Cercaria

These are of 2 types-

A. Longifurcate pharyngeate types

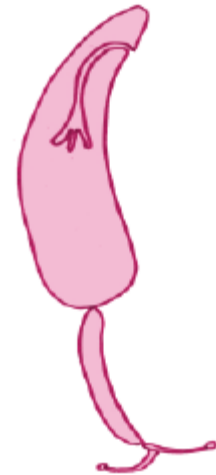
- These are having forked tail but the furcae are long in proportion to the length of the tail stem.
- Eye spots may or may not be pigmented.
- Oral sucker is well developed.
- Pharynx is present.
- Intestinal caeca are well developed.
- Excretory system is miesostomate.
- Cercariae develop in sporocysts and encyst in second intermediate host.
- Penetration glands are of one types.

Example – Family-Strigeidae

B. Brevwurcate Apharyngeate Type:

- Tail surface are short in proportion to length of tail stem.
- Suckers are close to each other.
- Pharynx is absent.
- Intestinal caeca are not well developed or vestigial.
- Eye spots are usually pigmented.
- Penetration glands are of 2 types.
- Excretory system is mesostomate.

Example – Schistosome



Microcercous Cercaria

- Cercaria single.
- These are having small tail. The tail may be knob like or cup like and glandular.
- Obviously with larvae can not swim.

Example – *Bithynia* sp.



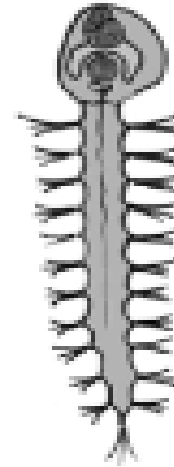
Microcercous
(e.g. *Bithynia* sp.)

Cerariaeum Cercaria

- The tail is completely absent.
- Cercaria of *leuco chloridium paradoxum*.

Trichocercous cercaria

- Cercaria single.
- Tail well developed.
- Body not retractile into tail.
- Tail not bifurcate.
- Tail with bristles (marine).
- Example- *Donax* sp.



Trichocercous
(e.g. *Donax* sp.)



Thank
you