

DISCUSSION

The following species are recorded from New Zealand for the first time:

1. *Anthobothrium laciniatum* Linton, 1891
2. *Monorygma hyperapolytica* (Obersteiner, 1914)
3. *Calyptrobothrium riggii* Monticelli, 1893
4. *Calyptrobothrium occidentale* Linton, 1901
5. *Phormobothrium affine* (Olsson, 1867)
6. *Clydonobothrium elegantissimum* (Lönnerberg, 1889)
7. *Trilocularia acanthiae-vulgaris* (Olsson, 1867)
8. *Acanthobothrium fillicole* var. *benedeni* Lönnerberg, 1889
9. *Acanthobothrium fillicole* var. *paulum* Linton, 1901
10. *Calliobothrium verticellatum* van Beneden, 1850
11. *Calliobothrium eschrichtii* (van Beneden, 1849)

Of the four tetraphyllideans recorded by Robinson (1959a) two, *Phyllobothrium lactuca* van Beneden, 1850, and *Phyllobothrium dohrnii* (Oerley, 1885) were also encountered in the present study, while two, *Orygmatobothrium versatile* (Diesing, 1854) and *Ceratobothrium xanthocephalum* Monticelli, 1892, were not recovered in this study. *O. versatile* is a parasite of *Mustelus lenticulatus*, while *C. xanthocephalus* has been recorded only from *Isurus glaucus*. The latter host was not examined in this study.

The material collected here is somewhat limited in quantity to permit generalizing as to zoogeographical affinities. However the majority of the species above occur in the North Pacific and North Atlantic in conspecific or congeneric hosts. This is similar to the situation described by Manter (1954, 1955) in discussing digenetic trematodes of New Zealand. Manter suggests a "bipolar" distribution of trematodes limited to host species of colder water, and from the present study the same would appear to be the case for the tapeworm fauna of elasmobranchs.

The host specificity indicated above is also striking, the only apparent exception to a strict specificity being three species of *Calyptrobothrium*, two occurring in *Torpedo fairchildi* and the other in *Cephaloscyllium isabellum*. Euzet (1957) considers a similar occurrence in the Mediterranean as one of ecological similarity in the hosts, although, as he points out, more frequently ecological similarity is not reflected in the sharing of parasite species by taxonomically widely separated host species. The writer feels that host specificity should be given greater emphasis than has generally been done in the past by taxonomists when identifying tetraphyllidean species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The work was done using the facilities of the Zoology Department, Victoria University, while on sabbatical leave from San Francisco State College, and the author is indebted to Professor L. R. Richardson for making those facilities available, and for his aid and encouragement during the course of the work. All the members of the staffs of the Botany and Zoology departments were generous in offering their help, and the author takes special pleasure in acknowledging that help. Thanks are also due to Mr John Moreland, of the Dominion Museum, Wellington, for his advice, to Miss Helen E. S. Clark and Miss Julia Mason for helping to make the tasks easier in innumerable ways, and to Mr Hunter, of the "Ho-Ho", and Mr Dickenson, of the "Northern Light".