

PRESENCE OF THE LANCET FLUKE, *DICROCOELIUM*  
*DENDRITICUM* (RUDOLPHI 1819), IN CANADA

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On December 1, 1929, specimens of sheep livers were received from the Lake St. John region of Quebec. The animals were reported as having had "liver trouble" and of five sheep three had died. Flukes were located in large numbers in the sheep livers and the parasite identified as *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* (Rudolphi 1819). The five infested sheep had been brought in from Nova Scotia. The two surviving sheep were slaughtered after diagnosis of the trouble had been made. The same species of fluke, as above, was later found and identified from a section of sheep liver received from Nova Scotia on December 16, 1929. On March 10, 1930, examination of a carcass of a mink received from Prince Edward Island disclosed the presence of the same parasite as noted above.

In the liver, gall bladder, pancreatic duct and duodenum the parasites were present in large numbers. The livers were enlarged and at the pole more spongy than cirrhotic.

DESCRIPTION OF PARASITE

Small trematode, body pointed anteriorly and posteriorly; attenuated anteriorly, and the greatest breadth usually behind the middle of the body; length 5.1 to 7.0 mm. and breadth 1 to 1.4 mm. Oral and ventral suckers present. Ventral sucker same size as oral sucker or slightly larger (0.3 mm.); two suckers separated from each other by about one fifth length of body (by same distance as the length of the vitellaria). Surface of body smooth. Intestine divides anterior to the genital pore; intestinal ceca about three fifths of body length, broadening rather slightly at their free ends. Testes two in number, smoothly indented, and lying obliquely behind the ventral sucker; posterior testis usually slightly the larger (0.4 to 0.55 mm.). Vasa deferentia run forward to cirrus pouch from anterior margins of testes. Ovary single, considerably smaller than testes (0.2 mm.); it approaches the median line behind the posterior testis and is not indented on its margin in the same manner as the testes. Vitellaria (yolk glands) double, commencing posterior to