



Taxonomy and systematics

Denarycotyle gardneri n. gen., n. sp. (Monogenea: Monocotylidae: Euzetiinae), from the gills of *Rhinoptera steindachneri* (Rhinopteridae) from Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico

Denarycotyle gardneri n. gen., n. sp. (Monogenea: Monocotylidae: Euzetiinae), de las branquias de *Rhinoptera steindachneri* (Rhinopteridae) de Acapulco, Guerrero, México

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Abstract

Denarycotyle gardneri n. gen., n. sp. (Monogenea: Monocotylidae) is described from the gills of the stingray, *Rhinoptera steindachneri* (Myliobatidae), collected in marine waters off Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. The genus is assigned to Euzetiinae because it has a haptor with one central loculus, one additional loculus on either side of the central loculus and 10 peripheral loculi. However, the genus described herein can be distinguished from *Euzetia*, the only genus currently assigned to Euzetiinae, by the presence of two accessory structures on the dorsal surface of the haptor and hamuli with a sclerotized accessory piece on each hamulus. Specimens of *D. gardneri* n. gen., n. sp. were found on the gills of 4 of 18 individuals of *R. steindachneri* (22%) but were not present on *Rhinobatos glaucostigma* Jordan and Gilbert (1 individual), *Urotrygon rogersi* (Jordan and Starks) (2), *Narcine entemador* Jordan and Starks (3), *Aetobatus narinari* (Euphrasen) (1) or *Dasyatis longa* (Garman) (3). This is the third genus and the fourth species of a monogenean recorded from *Rhinoptera* and the second member of Euzetiinae from Mexico and from the neotropics. Keys to the subfamilies of Monocotylidae and to the species of Euzetiinae, as well as a hypothesis of phylogenetic relationships between Heterocotylinae, Decacotylinae, and Euzetiinae are provided.

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Keywords: *Denarycotyle gardneri* new species; Monocotylidae; Myliobatidae; Stingray; Pacific Ocean

Resumen

Se describe *Denarycotyle gardneri* n. gen., n. sp. (Monogenea: Monocotylidae) parásito de las branquias de la raya, *Rhinoptera steindachneri* (Myliobatidae), de Acapulco, Guerrero, México. El género se incluyó en Euzetiinae por presentar un haptor con 1 lóculo central, 1 lóculo adicional en cada lado del lóculo central y 10 lóculos periféricos. Sin embargo, el género que se describe ahora se distingue de *Euzetia* –único género incluido hasta ahora en Euzetiinae– por la presencia de 2 estructuras accesorias en la superficie dorsal del haptor, y hamuli con una pieza accesoria esclerotizada presente en cada uno de los hamulus. Los ejemplares de *Denarycotyle gardneri* n. gen., n. sp. fueron recolectados de 4 de 18 ejemplares de *R. steindachneri* (22%), pero no se encontraron en *Rhinobatos glaucostigma* Jordan y Gilbert (1 ejemplar), *Urotrygon rogersi* (Jordan y Starks) (2), *Narcine entemador* Jordan y Starks (3), *Aetobatus narinari* (Euphrasen) (1), ni en *Dasyatis longa* (Garman) (3). Este es el tercer género y cuarta especie de un monogéneo registrado para *Rhinoptera* y es el segundo miembro de Euzetiinae en México y el neotrópico. Se presentan una

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clave para las subfamilias de Monocotylidae y las especies de Euzetiinae, y una hipótesis de las relaciones filogenéticas entre Heterocotylinae, Decacotylinae y Euzetiinae.

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Palabras clave: *Denarycotyle gardneri* nueva especie; Monocotylidae; Myliobatidae; Raya; Océano Pacífico

Introduction

During a collaborative study of the helminths of marine fishes of the southern Pacific coast of Mexico, specimens of a monogenean generally similar to members of *Euzetia* Chisholm and Whittington, 2001 were collected from the gills of *Rhinoptera steindachneri* Evermann and Jenkins, 1891. Similar to *Euzetia*, these specimens had 10 peripheral loculi and an additional loculus on either side of the central loculus; however, the central loculus was reduced in size, with the additional loculi on either side of central loculus in contact with each other. Further study revealed that the specimens had two accessory structures on the dorsal surface of the haptor, also lacking in *Euzetia*. Considering these characters, among others mentioned below, a new genus is created; the description of the new genus and species is provided herein and the subfamily is emended to accommodate this species. The key of Chisholm, Wheeler, and Beverley-Burton (1995) to the subfamilies of Monocotylidae is revised to include Euzetiinae Chisholm and Whittington, 2001, and a key to the genera and species of this subfamily is provided. Based on the characteristics of members of Heterocotylinae, Decacotylinae, and Euzetiinae, a phylogenetic hypothesis is presented for the relationships of the three subfamilies and the new taxa described herein.

Materials and methods

Eighteen specimens of *Rhinoptera steindachneri* were collected in coastal marine waters in Bahía de Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico (Playa Las Hamacas: 16°51'10.80" N, 99°53'59.02" W) between February and June, 2011. The external body surface of each stingray was examined using a magnifying glass and each gill arch was excised, placed in a Petri dish with seawater, and examined using a stereomicroscope. Monogeneans were removed from gill lamellae and transferred temporarily to dishes containing seawater. When all worms had been collected they were killed with hot water, fixed with Alcohol–Formalin–Acetic Acid (AFA) at room temperature for at least 12 h, and transferred for storage to 70% ethyl alcohol. Specimens were stained with Gomori's trichrome, Mayer's carmalum, or Delafield's hematoxylin, dehydrated in an ethanol series, cleared in methyl salicylate, and mounted in Canada balsam. Specimens were examined using a compound photomicroscope equipped with normal light and differential interference contrast microscopy (DIC or Nomarski) optics and drawings were made with the aid of a drawing tube. Measurements were made using an ocular micrometer; all measurements are given in micrometers as the mean followed in parentheses by the range and the

number of structures measured. Terminology for structures of the haptor follows Chisholm et al. (1995), and Chisholm and Whittington (1998a, 2001). Specimens were deposited in the Colección Nacional de Helminths, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México (CNHE); the Harold W. Manter Laboratory, Division of Parasitology, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska (HWML). Material examined for this study included: *Decacotyle floridana* (Pratt, 1910) Chisholm and Whittington, 1998 (CNHE-327, 4368, 4369; USNPC-49447; 36968; 39582; 87548; 90354); *D. lymmae* (Young, 1967) Chisholm and Whittington, 1998 (HWML-1386; USNPC-61747); *D. octona* (Young, 1967) Chisholm and Whittington, 1998 (HWML-1389; USNPC-61759; 87549); *D. tetrakordyle* Chisholm and Whittington, 1998 (USNPC-87550); and *Euzetia lamothei* Pulido-Flores and Monks, 2008 (CHNE-6067; 6068, HWML-48817, 48818, CHE P-6-00056). Other species of stingrays were collected in the same locality but were negative for the species described herein: *Rhinobatos glaucostigma* Jordan and Gilbert, 1883 (1 individual), *Urotrygon rogersi* (Jordan and Starks, 1895) (2), *Narcine entemador* Jordan and Starks, 1895 (3), *Aetobatus* cf. *A. narinari* (Euphrasen, 1790) (1), and *Dasyatis longa* (Garman, 1880) (3).

Description

Monocotylidae Taschenberg, 1879 *Euzetiinae* Chisholm and Whittington, 2001 (emended) *Type-genus:* *Euzetia* Chisholm and Whittington, 2001

Revised diagnosis

Monocotylidae (sensu Chisholm et al., 1995). Haptor with one central loculus, one additional loculus on either side of central loculus, and 10 peripheral loculi. Marginal valve present. Sclerotized sinuous septal ridge and septal sclerites absent. Hamuli with distinct handle and guard. Fourteen hooklets distributed in marginal valve. Unsclerotized accessory structures present or absent on dorsal surface of haptor. Eye-spots present in form of dispersed pigment granules. Intestinal caeca without diverticula, ending blindly in posterior portion of body. Testis single. Male copulatory organ sclerotized; accessory piece absent. Two spherical internal chambers (sensu Chisholm & Whittington, 2001; Pulido-Flores & Monks, 2008) of ejaculatory bulb present or absent. Vaginal pore unarmed, single, opening on left side of body at level of common genital pore; vagina not sclerotized. Common genital pore unarmed. Parasites of *Rhinoptera*idae.

Remarks

The revised diagnosis follows Chisholm and Whittington (2001) with the following emendations: unsclerotized accessory structures are present or absent on the dorsal surface of haptor and internal chambers are present or absent in the ejaculatory bulb. Chisholm and Whittington (2001) noted the resemblance of members of Euzetiinae (at that time, only *Euzetia occultum* Chisholm and Whittington, 2001 was assigned to the subfamily) with members of Decacotylinae Chisholm, Wheeler and Beverley Burton, 1995 in having 10 peripheral loculi. The discovery of the new genus described below reinforces this shared similitude. The presence of dorsal unsclerotized haptor accessory structures in Euzetiinae also suggests a close relationship between the two subfamilies. These structures, called dorsal haptor protuberances (dhp) by Chisholm et al. (1995) and dorsal unsclerotized haptor accessory structures (dhas) by Chisholm and Whittington (1998b), are features shared with members of Decacotylinae and Heterocotylinae Chisholm, Wheeler and Beverley Burton, 1995.

Denarycotyle n. gen. (Fig. 1A–C)

Diagnosis

With characters of the subfamily Euzetiinae as emended above. Mouth surrounded by distinct ridges. Haptor with one central loculus and 10 peripheral loculi (Fig. 1A); one additional loculus on either side of central loculus, in contact with each other anterior to central loculus. Two unsclerotized accessory structures present on dorsal surface of haptor associated with posteriormost loculi. Hamuli with accessory sclerotized piece (asp) (Fig. 1C). Ejaculatory bulb without spherical internal chambers (Fig. 1B).

Taxonomic summary

Type-species. *Denarycotyle gardneri* n. gen., n. sp.

Etymology. The generic epithet refers to the 10 peripheral loculi, to draw attention to the similarity with members of Decacotylinae.

Remarks

The only monocotylid reported to have an accessory piece on the hamuli that is sclerotized (asp, *sensu* Young, 1967) is *Troglocephalus rhinobatidis* Young, 1967 (Dasybatotremiinae). However, the shape is different (Chisholm et al., 1995; Young, 1967). The accessory sclerotized piece (asp; *sensu* Young, 1967) of the hamuli of members of the new genus is a single-pointed structure that is narrowly semicrescentic (Fig. 1C) (see Clopton, 2004 for a comprehensive discussion and tables of standard terminology for shapes); the asp of *T. rhinobatidis* is not concave, but blade-like with more than one point on the posterior end of the structure (Chisholm et al., 1995; Young, 1967). Species of *Euzetia* do not have hamuli with an asp. Members of *Euzetia* possess a haptor with one central loculus, with an additional loculus on either side, and 10 peripheral loculi, features also shared with *Denarycotyle* n. gen., although the three central loculi are

of different shapes in each. In *Euzetia*, the three loculi are approximately the same size and shape, and the two additional loculi are entirely lateral to the central loculus (Chisholm & Whittington, 2001; Pulido-Flores & Monks, 2008). In contrast, in *Denarycotyle* n. gen., the central loculus is smaller than the loculi on either side of the central loculus, and in contact with each other anterior to the central loculus (Fig. 1A). Members of *Euzetia* have two internal chambers in the ejaculatory bulb, a feature not present in the new genus (Fig. 1B). A suite of three characters, the presence and shape of the accessory sclerotized piece on the hamuli, the presence of two unsclerotized accessory structures on the dorsal surface of the haptor, and the absence of internal chambers in the ejaculatory bulb distinguish *Denarycotyle* n. gen. from *Euzetia*, the only other genus currently assigned to the subfamily.

Denarycotyle gardneri n. sp. (Fig. 1A–C)

Diagnosis. Measurements based on 10 specimens. Body (excluding haptor) 439 (390–490, $n = 10$) long by 178 (155–210, $n = 10$) wide at level of anterior margin of testis. Haptor very broadly elliptoid, 185 (60–225, $n = 10$) long and 235 (215–270, $n = 10$) wide, with one central loculus and 10 peripheral loculi (Fig. 1A); one additional loculus on either side of central loculus, larger in size than central loculus, in contact with each other anterior to central loculus. Two unsclerotized accessory structures present on dorsal surface of haptor, associated with posteriormost loculi (Fig. 1A). Marginal valve with 14 hooklets, 9 (7–10, $n = 18$) long distributed as illustrated (Fig. 1A). Hamuli with accessory sclerotized piece, 41 (38–45, $n = 16$) long, with handle 14 (13–20, $n = 15$) long, associated with posterolateral septa (Fig. 1A). One anterior gland present on each side, lateral to pharynx, ascending ducts connected by a lateral commissure located anterior to mouth, ducts continuing to openings on anterior margin of head; contents of glands not observed. Antero-medial gland not observed. Eye-spots in form of dispersed pigment granules located anterodorsal to pharynx (Fig. 1B). Mouth ventral, subterminal, anterior and posterior muscular ridges present around mouth; esophagus absent (Fig. 1A). Pharynx muscular 64 (55–80, $n = 9$) long, 54 (45–65, $n = 9$) wide, with 6–8 transversal muscular packets (Fig. 1A and B). Intestinal ceca without diverticula, extending laterally to posterior portion of body proper, not confluent posteriorly. Cecal bifurcation 129 (115–162, $n = 9$) from anterior end of body. Testis single, spherical to oval, 112 (80–170, $n = 9$) long and 114 (95–148, $n = 9$) wide (Fig. 1A and B). Vas deferens arising from left side of testis, enlarged to form spherical reservoir, 60 (47–80, $n = 9$) long by 18 (17–20, $n = 9$) wide, leading to a smaller reservoir curved toward left side of body; loosely coiled narrow duct ascending dorsally, posterior to genital pore, to connect to seminal vesicle. Seminal vesicle 74 (53–107, $n = 9$) long by 42 (33–50, $n = 9$) wide (Fig. 1A and B), connected to spherical ejaculatory bulb, 19 (16–23, $n = 9$) long and 20 (18–23, $n = 9$) wide, by short, narrow duct (Fig. 1B). Chambers within ejaculatory bulb absent. Accessory glands associated with ejaculatory bulb not observed. Male copulatory organ short sclerotized tube 19 (15–22, $n = 7$) long and 3 (3–4, $n = 7$) wide (Fig. 1B); accessory piece absent.



Figure 1. Line drawings of *Denarycotyle gardneri* n. gen., n. sp. (A) holotype, ventral view; (B) detailed view of male and female reproductive systems, ventral view (CNHE-9558); and (C) hamuli (r, right; l, left). Scale bars: A, B = 50 μ m; C = 20 μ m. Abbreviations: ar, anterior ridge; asp, accessory sclerotized piece; cgp, common gonopore; dhas, dorsal haptoral accessory structure; e, eyespots as dispersed pigment; eb, ejaculatory bulb; h, hooks; ha, hamulus; i, intestine; m, mouth; mco, male copulatory organ; mg, Mehlis' gland; mv, marginal valve; o, ovary; oot, oötype; p, pharynx; s, spherical reservoir; sr, seminal receptacle; sv, seminal vesicle; t, testis; tvd, transverse vitelline duct; v, vagina; vp, vaginal pore.

Ovary elongate, V-shaped, with lateral arm of “V” encircling right intestinal cecum dorsoventrally and narrowing to form oviduct. Longitudinal length of ovarian mass 94 (81–116, $n=9$) (Fig. 1B). Oviduct receives duct from seminal receptacle and common vitelline duct and joins oötype (Fig. 1B). Mehlis' gland not prominent (Fig. 1B). Oötype 115 (95–150, $n=9$) long and 40

(30–55, $n=9$) wide, opening medially at unarmed common genital pore. Vaginal pore unarmed, opening ventrally on left side slightly posterior to common genital pore located 137 (122–160, $n=6$) from anterior end of body. Vagina muscular, unsclerotized, in shape of an elongate sack, 35 (30–40, $n=8$) long and 11 (8–17, $n=8$) wide. Proximal portion of vagina connected

to seminal receptacle by a narrow duct. Seminal receptacle 39 (32–45, $n=9$) long and 21 (15–32, $n=9$) wide (Fig. 1B). Vitellarium extending from level of posterior portion of pharynx to posterior of body proper. Transverse vitelline duct common, arising from dorsal vitelline glands to join oviduct. Egg tetrahedral, side length 40 ($n=1$) by 52 wide ($n=1$) (egg measured within oötype); short appendage present at one pole.

Taxonomic summary

Type host. *Rhinoptera steindachneri* Evermann and Jenkins, 1891 (Myliobatidae).

Type locality. Playa Las Hamacas, Acapulco, Guerrero, México (16°51'10.80" N, 99°53'59.02" W).

Prevalence and intensity. 4 of 18 (22%) individuals of *Rhinoptera steindachneri* infected (mean intensity = 11.5).

Specimens deposited. Holotype CHNE-9558; paratypes CHNE-9559 (six specimens), paratypes HWML-75364 to 75367 (four specimens).

Site of infection. Gills.

Etymology. The specific epithet honors Dr. Scott Lyell Gardner, Harold W. Manter Laboratory of Parasitology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A. for his years of friendship, both personal and professional, and his help in obtaining the grant that gave the authors the opportunity for this study.

Remarks.

Of the Monocotyliidae, only representatives of *Euzetia*, *Decacotyle* Young, 1967 and *Denarycotyle* n. gen. have a haptor with 10 peripheral loculi (Fig. 1A) (Chisholm & Whittington, 1998b, 2001; Pulido-Flores & Monks, 2008). Both *Decacotyle*, type genus of Decacotyliinae, and *Denarycotyle* n. gen. have unsclerotized accessory structures on the dorsal surface of the haptor. The presence of an additional loculus on either side of the central loculus in *Denarycotyle* and the presence of an accessory sclerotized piece on the hamuli, features not present in *Decacotyle*, clearly distinguishes between the two genera. The new species shares lateral loculi (on either side) of the central loculus with members of *Euzetia*, type genus of Euzetiinae, but it can be distinguished by having two unsclerotized accessory structures on the dorsal surface of the haptor, a sclerotized accessory piece on each hamulus, the absence of the two internal chambers in the ejaculatory bulb, features which are not present in *Euzetia*. Furthermore, in the only species of *Denarycotyle* n. gen. that is presently known, the additional loculi on either side of the central loculus are larger than the central loculus, and they are in contact with each other anterior to the central loculus (Fig. 1A), but in *Euzetia* the three loculi are approximately the same shape and size, and the central loculus completely separates the loculi on either side (Chisholm & Whittington, 2001; Pulido-Flores & Monks, 2008).

Key to the subfamilies of the Monocotyliidae.

1. Vagina double 6
 - Vagina single, opening on left ventral surface 2
2. Haptor with 10 peripheral loculi 3
 - Haptor with seven, eight or nine peripheral loculi 4
3. Haptor with one central loculus and without one additional loculus on either side of central loculus (Chisholm & Whittington, 2005) Decacotyliinae
 - Haptor with one central loculus and one additional loculus on either side of the central loculus Euzetiinae
4. Dorsal surface of haptor armed with accessory structures Heterocotyliinae
 - Dorsal surface of haptor without accessory structures 5
5. Septa of haptor armed with numerous small sclerites; haptoral papillae present, armed with numerous small sclerites Monocotyliinae
 - Septa of haptor without numerous small sclerites; haptoral papillae usually absent (present but unarmed in *Dasybatotrema* Price, 1938) Dasybatotremiinae
6. Haptor with seven peripheral loculi (rarely with numerous, irregular, unevenly distributed loculi; *Dictyocotyle* Nybelin, 1941) (Nybelin, 1941); ejaculatory bulb with two distinct spherical chambers (Chisholm, Hansknecht, Whittington, & Overstreet, 1997); testis follicular Calicotyliinae
 - Haptor with three to seven peripheral loculi (rarely with numerous, irregular, unevenly distributed loculi; *Cathariotrema* Johnston and Tiegs, 1922) with numerous, irregular, unevenly distributed loculi; marginal loculi present; ejaculatory bulb without two spherical chambers; testis single, rounded (Chisholm & Whittington, 1999) Merizocotyliinae

Key to the genera and species of the Euzetiinae.

1. Unsclerotized accessory structures on the dorsal surface of the haptor; hamulus with accessory sclerotized piece; internal chambers in the ejaculatory bulb absent (*Denarycotyle* n. gen.) *D. gardneri* n. gen., n. sp.
 - Accessory structures on the dorsal surface of haptor absent; hamulus without sclerotized accessory piece; ejaculatory bulb with two internal chambers (*Euzetia*) 2
2. Male copulatory organ sclerotized, in form of small funnel; vas deferens sigmoid; vaginal chamber present *E. lamothei* Pulido-Flores and Monks, 2008
 - Male copulatory organ sclerotized, short, tubular; vas deferens narrow, loosely coiled; vaginal chamber absent *E. occultum* Chisholm and Whittington, 2001

Discussion

Since the formal conception of Monocotyliidae by Taschenberg (1879) (at the subfamilial level), the interest in the group has grown. Price (1938), Dawes (1946), and Sproston (1946) recognized Monocotyliidae as a family with five subfamilies, three of which, Monocotylinae Taschenberg, 1879, Calicotylinae Monticelli, 1903, and Merizocotylinae Johnston and Tiegs, 1922, are still considered to be part of the family, with Dasybatotremineae Bychowsky, 1957 as a later addition (Bychowsky, 1957). In the only comprehensive cladistic analysis of the phylogenetic relationships of putative members of the family using morphological characters, Chisholm et al. (1995) recognized the aforementioned subfamilies and proposed the addition of Decacotylinae Chisholm, Wheeler, and Beverly-Burton, 1995 and Heterocotylinae Chisholm, Wheeler, and Beverly-Burton, 1995. However, that study did not resolve the relationships between the subfamilies. Subsequently, Euzetiinae Chisholm and Whittington, 2001, was added as a seventh subfamily (Chisholm & Whittington, 2001); members of Euzetiinae have not been included in any formal analysis to date.

Recently studies using molecular data have not been able to determine completely these relationships, but the interpretations of those data suggest that Heterocotylinae and Decacotylinae are closely related (Chisholm, Morgan, Adlard, & Whittington, 2001; Fehlauer-Ale & Littlewood, 2011; Olson & Littlewood, 2002). Members of the two subfamilies share some structural features (Chisholm & Whittington, 1996, 1998b; Chisholm et al., 1995); among these, the presence of accessory structures on the dorsal surface of the haptor is a putative synapomorphy. Presence or absence of sclerotization of the dorsal haptoral accessory structures (dhas) has been used to distinguish between members of the two subfamilies, but recent work (Chisholm, 2013; Vaughan & Chisholm, 2010a, 2010b) has cast doubt on the ability to recognize sclerotization in some structures.

Chisholm et al. (1995) did not explain why they considered the dorsal protuberance with no evident sclerotization to not be homologous with the dorsal haptoral accessory sclerites (dhas), which also are rounded protuberances on the dorsal haptor of some species of Heterocotylinae (Chisholm & Whittington, 1996, 1998b); the dhas also is referred to as a dorsal haptoral “bump” in some works (Chisholm, 1995). In many species of both subfamilies the dhas are broadly to narrowly rounded, although some are spine-like (Vaughan & Chisholm, 2010a, 2010b). The similarity between the rounded forms of dhas suggests that they are homologous, with sclerotization being a separate character (Fig. 2).

The presence and form of oral ridges were used by Domingues and Marques (2011) as diagnostic characters in a phylogenetic analysis. Oral grooves and oral ridges, in several forms, have been illustrated and described by many authors (Chisholm, 1994, 1995, 2013; Chisholm & Whittington, 1995, 2000; Domingues & Marques, 2007, 2011; Domingues, Pancera, & Marques, 2007; Santos, Santos, Cunha, & Chisholm, 2012; Vaughan & Chisholm, 2009, 2010a, 2010b; Vaughan, Chisholm, & Christison, 2008; Whittington, Barton, & Lester, 1989), but a complete interpretation is still lacking.

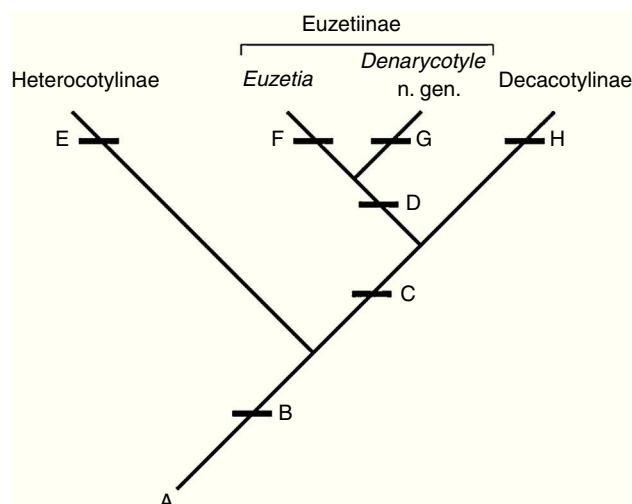


Figure 2. Characters supporting the relationship between Heterocotylinae, Decacotylinae, and Euzetiinae, and assignment of *Denarycotyle* n. gen. to Euzetiinae: (A) characters plesiomorphic for these taxa as given in Chisholm et al. (1995); (B) presence of dorsal haptoral accessory structures (dhas); (C) 10 peripheral loculi; (D) additional loculus on each side of the central loculus; (E) seven to nine peripheral loculi and the presence of sclerotization of the dhas; (F) presence of internal chambers in the ejaculatory bulb and secondary absence of dhas; (G) additional loculi larger than the central loculus and the presence of an accessory structure each hamulus; and (H) secondary absence of sclerotization of the dhas.

Domingues and Marques (2011) listed 12 species of *Potamotrygonocotyle* Mayes, Brooks and Thorson, 1981 (Heterocotylinae) that have sclerotized oral ridges and Chisholm (2013) listed an additional 12 species that have muscular oral ridges. However, Chisholm (2013) commented on the difficulty of distinguishing between oral ridges that are muscular and those that are sclerotized. This argument was supported by citing studies of sclerotized structures in monocotyliids carried out by Vaughan and Chisholm (2010a, 2010b) in which proteolytic digestion of the haptor of specimens of *H. tokoloshei* Vaughan and Chisholm, 2010 and *N. robbii* Vaughan and Chisholm, 2010, in which the degree of digestion of the sinuous ridge on the septa was equal to that of other non-sclerotized parts of the haptor; this was interpreted as casting doubt on the determination of presence of sclerotized structures using microscopy. In spite of this, we used microscopy (with DIC illumination) as the basis for our characterization of the oral ridges of *D. gardneri* n. gen., n. sp. as muscular and to characterize the accessory sclerotized piece on the hamuli as sclerotized.

Studies of morphological and of molecular data separately have supported the value of the number of haptoral loculi in the recognition of taxa within the family (Chisholm, 2013; Chisholm & Whittington, 1998a; Chisholm et al., 1995, 2001; Fehlauer-Ale & Littlewood, 2011; Olson & Littlewood, 2002). These features are useful for distinguishing between the subfamilies and are important for differentiation of the assigned genera.

Of the seven subfamilies, Decacotylinae and Euzetiinae have 10 peripheral haptoral loculi (see key). Members of Euzetiinae are distinguished by the presence of an additional loculus on either side of the central loculus. In light of these characters,

and others included in previous studies mentioned above, the presence of dorsal haptor accessory structures is a putative synapomorphy for Heterocotylinae, Decacotylinae, and Euzetiinae (dhas secondarily absent in *Euzetia*). Members of Heterocotylinae have 7–9 peripheral loculi; having 10 peripheral loculi is a synapomorphy for Euzetiinae and Decacotylinae. Euzetiinae is distinguished from Decacotylinae by the additional loculus on each side of the central loculus and two chambers in the ejaculatory bulb, features absent in Decacotylinae (Chisholm & Whittington, 2001; Pulido-Flores & Monks, 2008). *Denarycotyle* n. gen. is assigned to Euzetiinae because it shares having 10 peripheral loculi and an additional loculus on each side of the central loculus. *Denarycotyle* n. gen. can be distinguished from *Euzetia* by the absence of chambers in the ejaculatory bulb, presence of dhas, and the additional loculi being much larger than the central loculus. This hypothesis is presented in Fig. 2.

Chisholm and Whittington (2001) created Euzetiinae to accommodate *Euzetia occultum*, the first monocotylid to be described from the gills of a species of *Rhinoptera* Cuvier (on *R. neglecta* Ogilby, 1912 from Australia). Later, *E. lamothei* from *R. bonasus* (Mitchill, 1815) from Campeche, Gulf of México, was the second member of *Euzetia*, to be described (Pulido-Flores & Monks, 2008). *Denarycotyle gardneri* n. gen., n. sp., parasite of the gills of *R. steindachneri* from the Pacific coast of México, is the third published record of a monocotylid collected from stingrays of this genus.

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