

• • • •

. . .

Monogenea,

Polyonchoinea,

(1957)

, 1977, 1981; Gläser, 1965 (, 1969; Kern, 1966, 1971; Llewellyn, 1960; , 1968;).

(. 1,1).

F_1 ,

(. 1, 2),

' (. 1, 2).

() ,

F_2

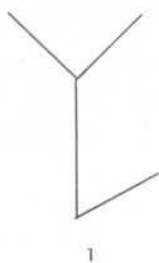
— F_1 —

F_2 —

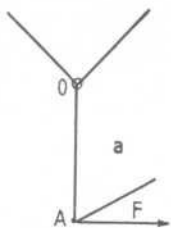
(F_2) —

(F_1)

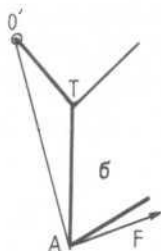
(. 1, 3).



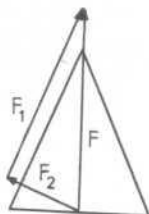
1



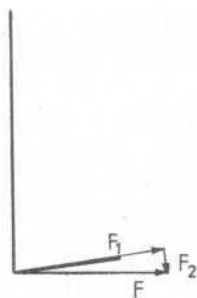
a



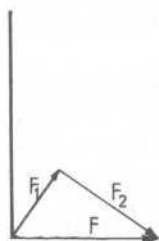
b



3



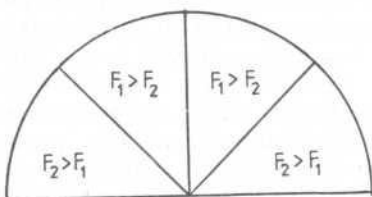
4



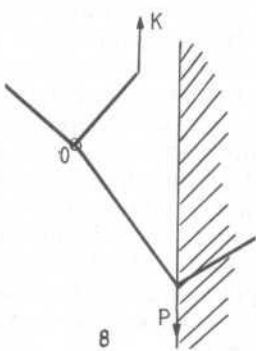
5



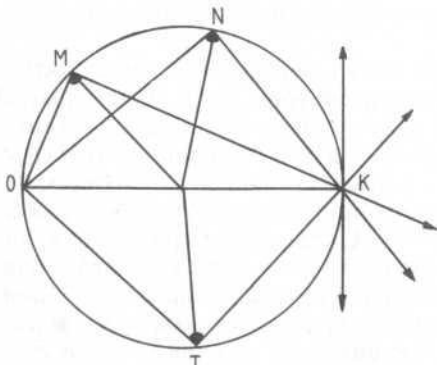
6



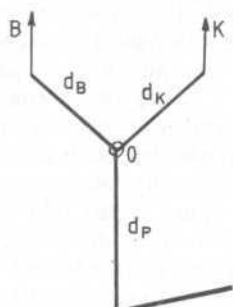
7



8



9



10

1, 2 .

90°.

1)

90° (. 1, 4).

$$F_1 > F_2$$

2)

90° (. 1,5).

$$F_2 > F_1$$

45°

$$F_1 = F_2$$

45°

$$F_1 > F_2$$

3)

90° (. 1,6).

135° $F_1 = F_2$

135° $F_1 > F_2$

135° $F_2 > F_1$

45—90° 90—135°

0—45° 135—180° (. 1,7).

135—180°

1. I —

2. , —

A —

, F —

3 —

4 —

F

F_2 —

90°; 5 — F_1 F_2

F_1 —

90°; 6 —

90°; 7 —

90°; 8 —

9 —

10 —

d_1 —

d_k d_n —

135—180°

(*D. vastator*).

(. 1, 2 ,).

(' . 1, 2).

F

(' . 1, 2).

F, 180°, *F*₂ *F*_r (. 1, 2). 90° . 1, 2 ,

1, 2

(. 1, 7),

(. 1, 8).

$$M = \overline{F} | d,$$

$$— F, d — F$$

$$K/P = d_p/d_k.$$

K.

ON,
K,

—
N T —

K,

K,

K)

(. 1,9).

. 1,2 .

I

(. 1, 10).

). « »
 $K/P > d_p/d_k$ « »
 $B/P > d_p/d_b$ « »

$K/P = d_p/d_k$ (
 $Kd_k > Pd_p$
 $Bd_b > Pd_p$)

$K/B = d_p/d_k$

« » « »

II

III

$$d_K > d_{B^*}$$

$$d_B > d_K$$

(. 2, I).

— "

$$d_{BK^*}$$

$$d_{PK^*}$$

$$d_{BK^*} / d_{PB^*}$$

$$= d_{PB} / d_{PK^*}$$

$$d_{PK}$$

$$d_{PB}$$

II

III

« »

« » —

« » « »

(d_{BK}),

(. 1, 2),

1, 2 .

D. vastator).

$$y = 180^\circ -$$

(1, 2) (. 2, 3).

$$1, 2 = 180^\circ - x, \quad \text{---} \\ (d_{BK}, \quad \cdot 2, 1) (\quad \cdot 2, 4).$$

y,

90°

$$90^\circ - \quad \text{---} \\) (\quad \cdot 2, 5).$$

$$1, 2 - 1, 2$$

1)

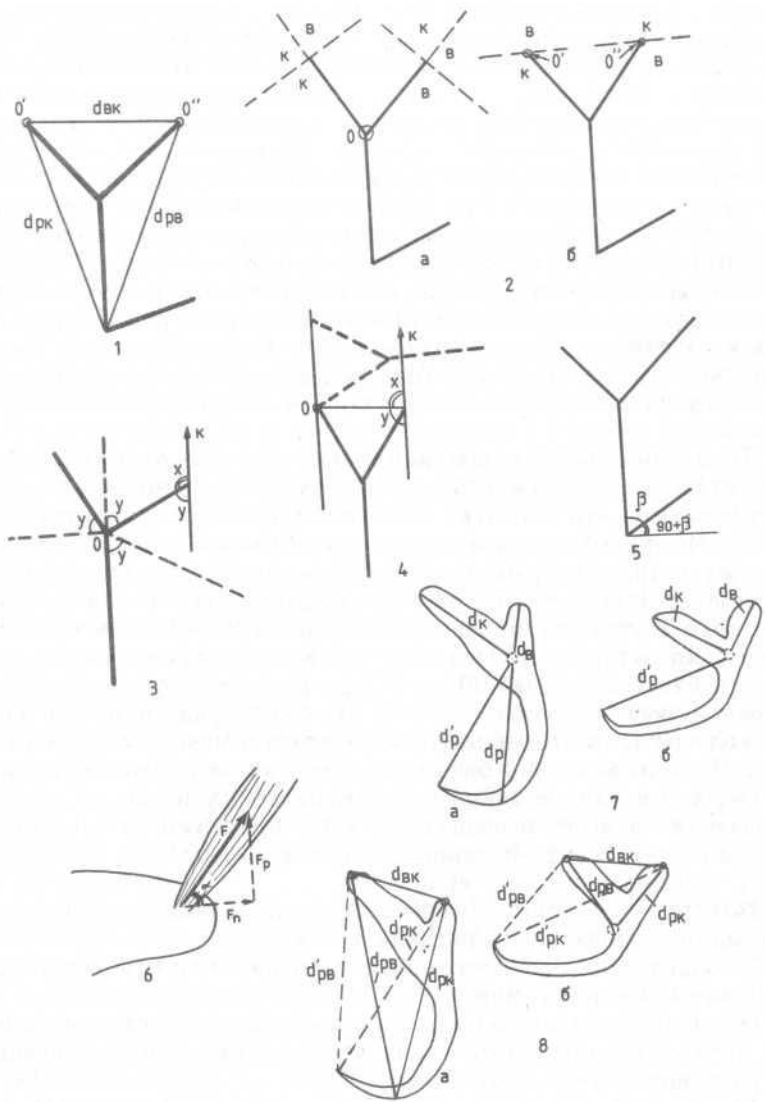
2)

3)

4)

(F) —

(F) —



. 2. 1 — ; 1, 2 . ; 2 , —
 — ; « » ; 3 —
 . 1, 2 . ; 4 — . 1, 2 .
 ; 5 —

(. 2, 6).

$$F/F, \quad \sin \alpha, \quad \alpha -$$

(. 2, 7, 8).

D. alatus.

(1981) (. 3).

$$\approx 60^\circ, \quad F_1 > F_2,$$

$$1 \quad 3 \quad \text{«} \quad \text{»}, \quad 2 -$$

4

— 2 3.

$$\approx 1,5. \quad K/B = d_r/d_k \approx 24/54 \approx 0,4 \quad K'/B = d_r/d_k \approx 24/16 \approx$$

3,

$$= d_r/d_k \approx 27/16 \approx 1,7; \quad K/P = d_r/d_k \approx 27/54 \approx 0,5; \quad B/P = d_r/d_b \approx 27/24 \approx 1,1.$$

$$\approx 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ, \quad 1 = 180^\circ - \approx$$

$$= 180^\circ - \approx 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ.$$

$$3 - \quad \left(\quad \right), \quad 4 -$$

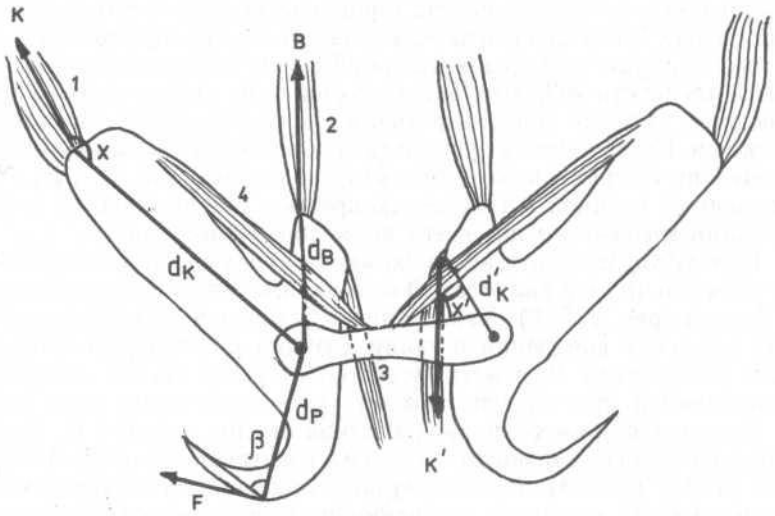
$$90^\circ - \approx 90^\circ - 65^\circ = 25^\circ.$$

; 6 -

7, —
1, 2 . d' -

« », d' -

1, 10. 2, 76 - d_r ≈ 0; 8 -
1, 26. 2, 1 2, 7



. 3.

D. alatus

Gyrodactylus

« » , « » .

1957. 509 .
 (Monogenoidea) . Triacanthinella — // . 1968. . 2,
 . 2. . 148—158.
 (Monogenoidea) . Dactylogyrus extensus D. achmerowi
 . 513—519. // . 1977. . 1, . 6.

(Monogenea, Dactylogyridae) //

1981. 30. 190—205.

1964. 229

1969. 24. 106—127.

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Summary

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PRINCIPLES OF THE FUNCTIONAL MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS OF THE LOWER MONOGENEA ANCHORS

The basis of the Monogenea system is the structure of the adhesive apparatus of these worms. It is the attempt to find the relationships between anchor morphology and its function. The basis of our approach is the idea of anchor as the liver with compound configuration. The next working scheme is suggested: 1) discovering the point of rotation; 2) discovering the anchors type («outside calliper», «inside calliper», «anchor») and alignment of «piercing» and «slicing» forces; 3) discovering the maximum force arms and alignment of «piercing» and «draging out» forces; 4) discovering the maximum and minimum rotation angles. It seems that this approach can be useful for the working out of basis of the functional morphology analysis of the regularities in evolution of the adhesive apparatus of the lower monogeneans.