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HELMINTH FAUNA OF THE JAPANESE SEROW, *CAPRICORNIS CRISPUS CRISPUS* TEMMINCK, IN GIFU PREFECTURE

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Thirty-nine Japanese serows, *Capricornis crispus crispus*, from Gifu Prefecture, central Japan, were examined for parasites in January and February, 1981. Nine species of helminths were recognized as follows. Trematoda : *Ogmocotyle capricorni* MACHIDA, 1970 from the small intestine (incidence 86.8%); *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* (RUDOLPHI, 1819) from the bile duct and the gall bladder (29.4%), Cestoda : *Moniezia monardi* FUHRMANN, 1933 from the small intestine (31.6%), Nematoda : *Okapinema japonica* MACHIDA, 1970 from the abomasum (100%); *Skrjabinema* sp. from the large intestine (59.5%); *Trichuris discolor* (VON LINSTOW, 1906) from the large intestine (2.6%); *Protostrogylus shiozawai* OHBAYASHI et UENO, 1974 from the lung (100%); *Onchocerca* sp. 1 from the subcutaneous connective tissue (71.8%) and *Onchocerca* sp. 2 from the tibiotarsal and radiotarsal joint regions (66.7%).

Light microscopy and scanning electron microscopy were used to elucidate the morphological characteristics of these species. Among these species, *Skrjabinema* sp., *Onchocerca* sp. 1 and *Onchocerca* sp. 2 were distinguished from known species of the genera.

A comparative study was carried out on the helminth fauna in the Japanese serow and other mammals. The presence of *Ogmocotyle capricorni*, *Okapinema japonica*, *Skrjabinema* sp., *Protostrongylus shiozawai*, *Onchocerca* sp. 1 and *Onchocerca* sp. 2, which show high infection rates, have not been reported in other mammals.

Pathogenicities of *Onchocerca* spp. and the lungworm were briefly discussed.