

macromeres, while the inner envelope is formed by three mesomeres. The main differences were observed in the ultrastructure of secondary egg envelopes surrounding mature oncospheres. The most robust are envelopes in the infective eggs of *S. platyrhyncha* with a very thick outer shell and fibrillar embryophore. [Supported by the INTAS Fellowship Grant No. 04-83-3420 for Young Scientists to Dr Ruslan V. Salamatin]

376. Morphogenesis of oncospherical envelopes in dilepidid cestodes: comparative TEM studies

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Very little is known on embryogenesis in dilepidid cestodes. New data are very useful as additional ontogenetic characters proposed as phylogenetic indicators for the analysis of cestode evolution. Four dilepidid species were examined by means of TEM: *Dilepis undula* (Schränk, 1788), *Dichoanotaenia clavigera* (Krabbe, 1869), *Spasskytaenia platyrhyncha* (Krabbe, 1869) and *Hepatocestus hepaticus* (Baer 1932). Three primary embryonic envelopes the capsule and the outer and inner envelope, are formed around the developing embryos. A delicate membranous capsule is progressively reinforced by a secretion from the uterine wall, forming a thick outer shell in the mature eggs. The outer envelope is formed by two