

Metazoan Parasites from Freshwater Fishes of Northwest Iran

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ABSTRACT

A systematic parasitological examination was carried out on 266 freshwater fish specimens, belonging to 11 species, from Northwest of Iran during the period from Summer 2001 to Summer 2002. Twelve parasite species including *Diplostomum spathaceum*, *Allocreadium isoporum*, *Ligula intestinalis*, *Digrama sp.*, *Caryophylleus laticeps*, *Rhabdocona hellichi*, *Eustrongylides excisus*, *Argulus foliaceus*, *Lamproleghna compacta*, *Myxobolus musayevi*, *M. cristatus*, and *Neoechinorhynchus rutili* were isolated and identified. It was concluded that *Sander lucioperca*, *Albornoides bipunctatus*, *Capoeta capoeta*, *Carassius carassius* and *Barbus capito* were five new hosts for those parasites in Iranian freshwater fishes. Furthermore, *Myxobolus cristatus* is recorded for the first time among Iranian freshwater fishes. All the parasites were collected from natural waters, but these rivers form a very important water reservoir in this area and these parasites can injure cultured fishes under certain conditions.

Keywords: Freshwater fishes, Iran, Metazoan, Parasites.

INTRODUCTION

The presence of many fish hatcheries and fish farms along the freshwaters resources of the northern part of Iran has made carrying out parasitological studies on the Caspian Sea Fauna Region a very important task.

In the former Soviet Union, Bykhovskaya and Bykhovsky (1940), Dogiel and Bogolepova (1957), Bykhovskaya-Pavlovskaya *et al.* (1964), Shulman (1990) and Bauer *et al.* (2002), worked on different fish species along the northern part of the Caspian Sea and identified many species of fish parasites.

The study of freshwater fish parasites in the southern part of the Caspian Sea, however, has been continuing over the past 40 years: Eslami *et al.* (1972), Golovin and

Mokhayer (1973), Mokhayer (1974, 1975, 1976, 1981), Williams *et al.* (1980), Eslami and Mokhayer (1977), Eslami and Kohne-shahri (1978) and Jalali 1998.

After the 1990s, several intensive studies were done at species level: Malek (1993), Satari and Faramarzi (1997), Pazooki and Masoumian (1999, 2004); Mirhashemi and Pazooki (2003), Pazooki and Aghlmandi (2002), Pazooki *et al.* (2004), Masoumian and Pazooki (1999) and Masoumian *et al.* (2002, 2004, 2005). During these studies more than 30 species were recorded.

The aim of this study is to summarize and review previous information on and surveys of metazoan parasites on freshwater fishes of West Azerbaijan Province, Iran.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

During the present study, 266 fish specimens from 11 different species were examined (Table 1). The fishes were collected from seven stations on the Aras, Zangbar and Sarysou Rivers. The stations are as follows:

- 1) Aras River: Cheshmeh Soraya, Bohlo-kandy and Aras Dam.
- 2) Zangbar River: Ghalae Jough, Ghez-el Dag and Baroun Dam.
- 3) Sarysou River.

Fish samplings were carried out seasonally, from Summer 2001 to Summer 2002. Fishes were transferred alive to the laboratory of Fisheries Department of the Research Center of Natural Resources and Animal Sciences, Urumia. In the laboratory, the fishes were weighed, measured and the spinal cords cut. Finally, they were examined for different parasites under light and stereo microscope. The collected parasites were

fixed and classified according to Bykhovskaya-Pavlovskaya *et al.* (1964) and Moravec (1994).

RESULTS

Altogether, 12 different metazoan parasites were detected. Prevalence was different depending on seasons and stations (Tables 2 and 3). The highest and the lowest infection rates were in Winter 2002 and Spring 2001, respectively. The parasites found are as follows:

1) Metacercaria of *Diplostomum spathaceum* Rudolphi, (1819).

Hosts (prevalence of infection %): *Capoeta capoeta* (84%), *Cyprinus carpio* (72%), *Lucioperca lucioperca* (67%), *Alburnoides bipunctatus* (73%) (Figure 1a and Table 3).

Infected organs: lens of eyes.

Place of collection (prevalence of infection %): Baroun Dam (79%), Sarysou River (81%), Aras Dam (69%).

Table 1. Fish examined during the study.

No	Fish species	Number examined	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Prevalence of Infection
1	<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	166	8.5-60	9-18.5	65.6%
2	<i>Alburnoides bipunctatus</i>	15	2.4-7	6-8	33.3%
3	<i>Carassius carassius</i>	12	92-216	16-22	8.3%
4	<i>Barbus capito</i>	2	37-56	15-19	100%
5	<i>Rutilus rutilus caspicus</i>	18	22.213	12.6-2	11.1%
6	<i>Abramis brama</i>	23	44-260	16-29	1.4%
7	<i>Sander lucioperca</i>	9	162-400	28-49	44.4%
8	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	7	78-306	17.5-31	0
9	<i>Aspius aspius taeniatus</i>	11	17-196	12-30	18%
10	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	1	13	11.7	0
11	<i>Silurus glanis</i>	2	3500-5000	31-47	50%

Table 2. Prevalence of infections in different seasons.

Season	Examined fish	Infected fish Ecto-parasites	Infected fish Endo-parasites
Summer 2001	69	42(60.8%)	27(31.9%)
Autumn 2001	56	50(79.9%)	6(10.7%)
Winter 2001	102	58(56.2%)	44(75%)
Spring 2002	39	35(89.7%)	18(46.1%)

Table 3. Prevalence of infections in different fishes and seasons.

Parasites Fishes	Stations	Seasons	No. exam. Fish	No. exam. Fish	(%)
1): <i>Diplostomum spathaceum</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Baroun Dam	S	92	73	79.3%
"	Sarysou River	"	43	38	88.4%
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Aras Dam	A	7	5	71.5%
<i>Lucioperca lucioperca</i>	Aras Dam	"	15	11	73.3%
2): <i>Ligula intestinalis</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Ghalae Jough	S	67	20	29.8%
"	Cheshme Souraya	"	3	2	66.6%
"	Ghalae Jough	A	7	2	28.57%
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Aras Dam	"	6	2	33.3%
<i>Abramis brama</i>	"	"	1	1	100%
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Ghalae Jough	W	34	3	8.23%
"	Ghezel Dagh	"	1	1	100%
<i>Abramis brama</i>	Aras Dam	"	21	7	33.3%
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Ghalae Jough	Sp	21	1	0.07%
<i>Abramis brama</i>	Aras Dam	"	4	2	50%
3): <i>Digrama sp.</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Ghalae Jough	S	67	5	7.6%
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Ghezel Dagh	A	3	1	33.3%
<i>Abramis brama</i>	Aras Dam	W	21	10	9.25%
"	"	Sp	4	1	25%
4): <i>Rhabdochona hellichi</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Ghalae Jough	S	67	14	20%
"	Ghezel Dagh	A	13	4	66.6%
"	Ghalae Jough	W	34	24	70%
"	"	Sp	21	14	66.6%
5): <i>Argulus fuliaceus</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Baroun Dam	S	92	11	11.1%
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Aras Dam	"	7	6	85.7%
<i>Abramis brama</i>	"	A	34	28	82.3%
<i>Aspius aspius</i>	"	W	11	7	63.6%
<i>Lucioperca lucioperca</i>	"	Sp	9	6	66.7%
6): <i>Allocreadium isoporum</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Ghalae Jough	S	1	1	--
7): <i>Neoechinorhynchus rutilli</i>					
<i>Barbus capito</i>		Sp	1	1	--
8): <i>Caryophylleus laticeps</i>					
<i>Abramis brama</i>	Ghalae Jough	S	67	7	10%
9): <i>Lamprolegna compacta</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Baroun Dam	Sp	3	3	--
10): <i>Myxobolus cristatus</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Ghalae Jough	Sp	68	14	20.5%
11): <i>Myxobolus musayevi</i>					
<i>Capoeta capoeta</i>	Ghalae Jough	Sp	68	10	14.7%
12): <i>Estrongylides excisus</i>					
<i>Carassius carassius</i>	Aras Dam	W	1	1	--

S: summer, A: autumn, W: winter, Sp: spring.

2) *Allocreadium isoporum* Loos, (1894).

Host: *Capoeta capoeta* (Figure 1b).

Infected organ: intestine.

Place of collection: Ghalae Jough.

3) *Ligula intestinalis* Lineaus (1758).

Hosts (prevalence of infection %): *Capoeta capoeta* (34%), *Cyprinus carpio* (33%), and only one *Abramis brama* (Figure 1c1, c2);



Table 3).

Infected organ: abdominal cavity.

Place of collection (prevalence of infection %): Baroun Dam (79%), Sarysou River (81%), Aras Dam (69%).

4) *Digrama* sp.

Hosts (prevalence of infection %): *Capo-*

eta capoeta (8%), *Cyprinus carpio* (33%), *Abramis brama*(17%), (Figure1d and Table3).

Infected organs: abdominal cavity.

Place of collection (prevalence of infection %): Ghalae Jough (8%), Ghezal Dagh (34%), Aras Dam (17%).

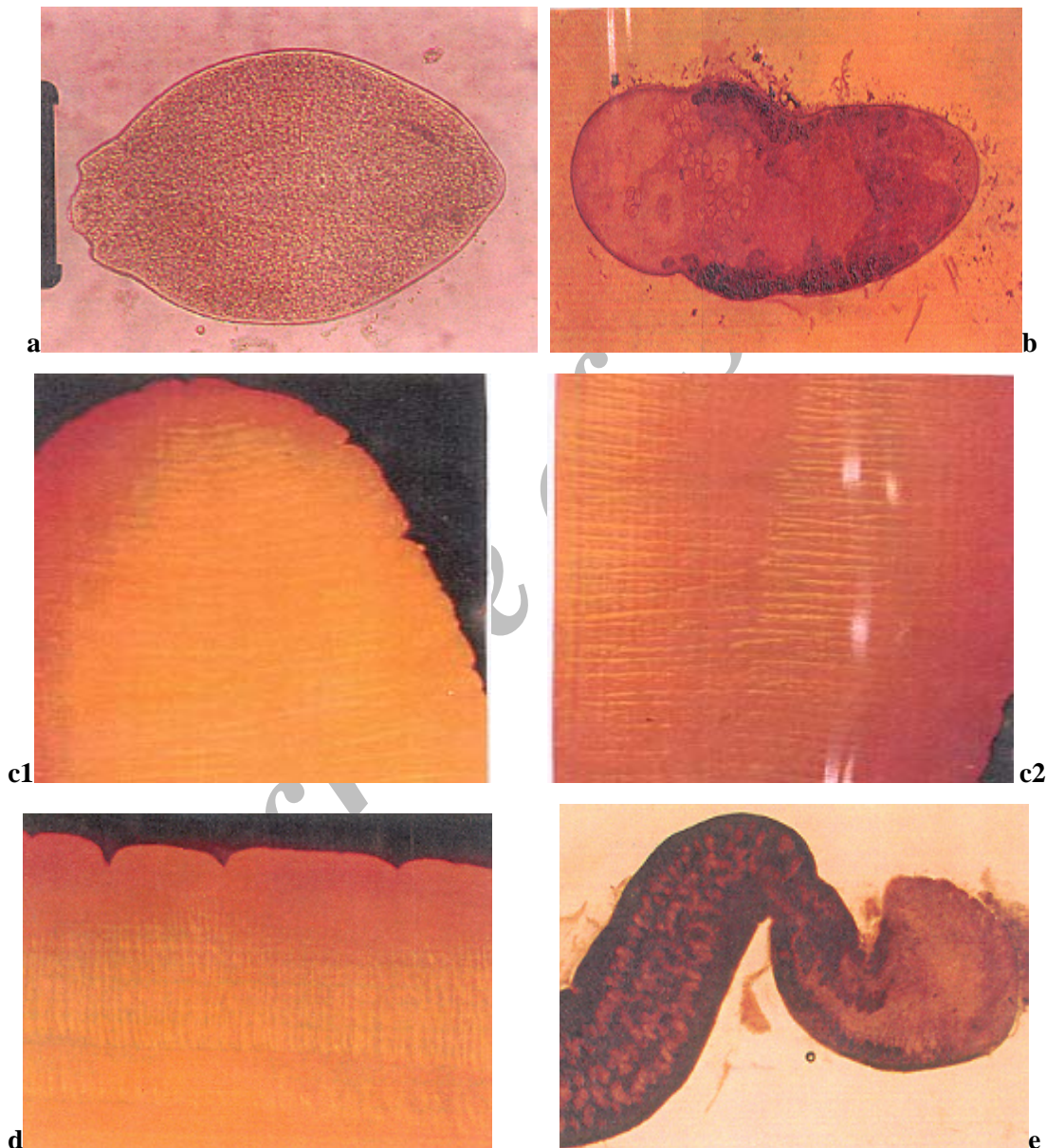


Figure 1: a) Metacercaria of *Diplostomum spataceum* from the lens of eyes in *Capoeta capoeta*, mag. X224. b) *Allocreadium isoporum* from the intestine *Capoeta capoeta*, mag. X140. c1) Anterior part, c2) Abdominal line of *Ligula intestinalis* from the abdominal cavity of *Abramis brama*, mag. x28. d) *Digrama* sp. from the abdominal cavity of *Abramis brama*, mag. x28. e) *Caryophylleus laticeps* collected from intestine of *Abramis brama*, mag. X112.

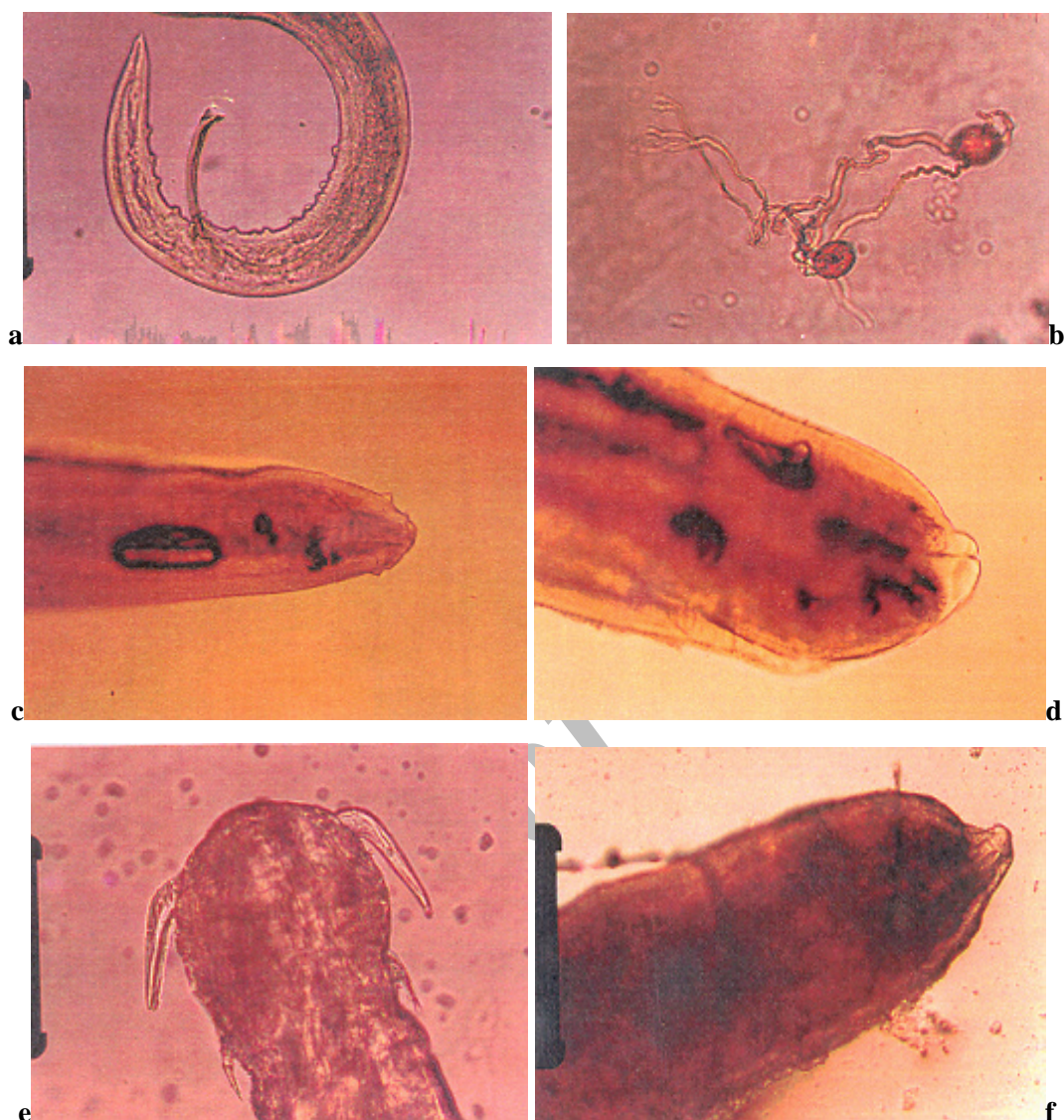


Figure 2: a) Spicule of *Rhabdochona hellichi* from *Capoeta capoeta* intestine, mag. x560. b) The eggs of *Rhabdochona hellichi*, mag. X224. c and d) Anterior part and posterior part of *Eustrongylides excisus* from *Capoeta capoeta*, mag. X560. e and f) Anterior part and posterior part of *Neoechinorhynchus rutili* from *Barbus capito*, mag. X560.

5) *Caryophyllaeus laticeps* Pallas, (1781).

Hosts (prevalence of infection %):
Abramis brama (10%), (Figure 1e).

Infected organs: intestine.

Place of collection (prevalence of infection %): Ghalae Jough (10%),

6) *Rhabdochona hellichi* Sramet, (1959).

Hosts (prevalence of infection %): *Capoeta capoeta* (56%), (Figure 2a, b and Ta-

ble3).

Infected organs: intestine.

Place of collection (prevalence of infection %): Ghalae Jough (52%), Ghezel Dagh (66%).

7) *Eustrongylides excisus* Jagerskiold, (1909).

Hosts: *Carassius carassius*, (Figure 2c, d).

Infected organs: intestine.



- Place of collection: Aras Dam.
- 8) *Neoechinorhynchus rutilli* Muller, (1780).
Hosts: *Barbus capito*, (Figure 2e, f).
Infected organs: intestine.
Place of collection: Sary Sou Dam.
- 9) *Argulus foliaceus* Muller, (1785).
Hosts (prevalence of infection %): *Capoeta capoeta* (11%), *Cyprinus carpio* (86%), *Sander lucioperca* (67%), *Abramis brama* (82%) and *Aspius aspius* (64%) (Table 5).
Infected organs: skin.
Place of collection (prevalence of infection %): Baroun Dam (11%), Aras Dam (59%).
- 10) *Lamprolegna compacta* Nordmann, (1832).
Hosts: *Capoeta capoeta*.
Infected organs: gills.
Place of collection: Baroun Dam.
- 11) *Myxobolus cristatus* Shulman, (1962).
Hosts: *Capoeta capoeta*.
Infected organs: gills.
Place of collection: Ghalae Jough.
- 12) *Myxobolus musayevi* Kadilov, (1963).
Hosts: *Capoeta capoeta*.
Infected organs: gills.
Place of collection: Ghalae Jough

DISCUSSION

During this study two Digenea, three Cestod, two Nematod, two Myxozoan, two Crustacean and only one Acanthocephalus were identified.

According to the results, five new hosts are recorded for the first time from Iranian freshwater fishes. They are as follows:

Sander lucioperca and *Alburnoides bipunctatus* for *Diplostomum spathaceum*; *Capoeta capoeta* for *Allocreadium isoporum* and *Digrama* sp.; *Carassius carassius* for *Eustrongylides excius*; and *Barbus capito* for *Neoechinorhynchus rutilli*. Furthermore, *Myxobolus cristatus* is reported here for the first time from Iranian freshwater fishes, namely from *Capoeta capoeta*.

Diplostomiasis is very common in the freshwater fishes of Iran (Jalali, 1998). The results of the present study and that of Jalali (1998) show that incidence of *Diplostomum*

spathaceum in the study area, especially among Cyprinid fishes, is very high.

Allocreadium isoporum has already been reported from the intestine of *Alburnoides bipunctatus* from the Gorgan Roud River (Jalali, 1998), and *Leuciscus cephalus* from the Zayandeh Roud River (Williams et al., 1980). This parasite may be pathogenic in cultured fishes (Woo, 1995), and is reported here also from the intestine of *Capoeta capoeta*.

Ligula intestinalis and *Digrama* sp. are widely distributed parasites (Jalali, 1998). Family Ligulidae are dangerous parasites for fish culture. *Ligula* sp. has been studied in Iran (Jalali, 1998), but there less data is available for *Digrama* sp.

Caryophyllaeus laticeps was collected from *Abramis brama* at Aras Dam. Satari and Faramarzi (1997) studied the life cycle of this parasite and indicated that if the number of parasites in the intestine was more than 300, the mortality of Cyprinids might be as high as 70%. *Caryophyllaeus laticeps* has previously been reported from the northern part of the Caspian Sea, (Evlanov and Kolokol, 1992), and is reported here from the southern part of the Caspian Sea.

The nematodes found in this study were *Rhabdochona hellichi* and *Eustrongylides excius*, of which the former had already been reported from *pike* and *Barbus* spp. (Eslami et al., 1972), and *Chalcalburnus chalcoides* (Pazooki and Masoumain, 1999), in Europe from *Barbus* spp. (Moravec, 1994), and later from *Silurus glanis* (in Jalali, 1998). In this study, *Eustrongylides excius* is reported for the first time from *Carassius carassius*.

Research on acanthocephalans in Iran is scarce. The genus *Neoechinorhynchus* has been reported by Mokhayer (1974) and *Neoechinorhynchus rutili* by Jalali (1998). In the present study this worm is reported from a new host, *Barbus capito*.

Crustaceans are even less well studied in Iran, with Mokhayer (1981) and Jalali (1998) having studied different crustaceans down to genus level. Abdi (1997) and Mirhashemi and Pazooki (2003) identified five

Crustacean species. In this study two crustacean, *Argulus foliaceus* and *Lamproglena compacta* are reported with high prevalence from some economically important fishes from the Aras Dam.

Among others, two species of Myxozoan parasites which have been shown to belong to the Metazoans (Smother *et al.*, 1994; Kent *et al.*, 2001; Bush *et al.*, 2001) were detected. One of them, *Myxobolus musayevi*, has already been reported in *Capoeta capoeta* from the Tajan River (Masoumian and Pazooki 1999), but the other one, *M. cristatus*, is reported for the first time from Iran. This parasite has already been reported from the northern part of the Caspian Sea (Shulman, 1990).

All the parasites were collected from natural waters, but these rivers form a very important water reservoir in this area; there are a lot of hatcheries and farms in the Northwest of Azarbaijan Province and, they used these waters. These parasites can injure the cultured fishes under certain conditions (Woo, 1995). The present study revealed some new host and locality records that are important from both the commercial and zoological points of view.

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بررسی انگل‌های پریاخته ماهیان آبهای شیرین شمال غربی ایران

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چکیده

در طی بررسی‌های انگل‌شناسی روی ماهیان آبهای شمال غربی ایران در طی سالهای ۱۳۸۰ تا ۱۳۸۱ مجموعاً ۲۶۶ عدد ماهی معاینه گردیدند. ماهیان از هفت ایستگاه در سه رودخانه شمال غربی استان آذربایجان غربی صید گردیدند و بطور زنده به آزمایشگاه شیلات مرکز تحقیقات منابع طبیعی استان منتقل شدند. در آزمایشگاه پس از بیومتری ماهیان قطع نخائی شده و سپس کلیه اندامهای ماهی از نقطه نظر آلودگی به انگل‌های پریاخته معاینه شدند. مجموعاً در این مطالعات دوازده انگل زیر از ماهیان جداسازی و شناسائی شدند: دیلوستوموم اسپاتاسه اوم، آلوکریدیوم ایزوپوروم، لیگولا اینتستینالیس، کاریوفیله اوس لاتی سپس، رابدوکونا هلیچی، اوسترونزیلیدس اکسیسوس، لامپروولگنا کمپاکتا، آرگولوس فولیاسه اوس، میکسوبولوس موسایوی، میکسوبولوس کریستاتوس، نئواکینورینکوس روتیلی و یک گونه از جنس دیگر. براساس نتایج این مطالعات میکسوبولوس کریستاتوس و نیز پنج میزبان جدید برای اولین بار از ماهیان آب شیرین ایران معرفی شده است. کلیه انگل‌ها از ماهیان محیط‌های طبیعی جدا شده‌اند که چنانچه به طریقی به محیط‌های مصنوعی راه‌بند برخی از آنها میتواند بسیار خطرناک و بیماری‌زا باشند.