Prevalence and intensity of internal parasitic helminthes infected
Black sole fish, *Brachirus orientalis* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) in
the Persian Gulf

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Abstract
This study was conducted to identify intestinal helminthes parasites. The helminthes fauna is
collected from body cavity and intestines of 108 specimens of *Brachirus orientalis* which
were obtained from Abadan port (waterfront) and investigated during the years 2009-2010.
Most of the 4 species of helminthes were found in the intestine and body cavity of the
examined fishes. The helminthes found was composed of 2 digenetic Trematodes
(*Lepocreadioides zebrine*, *Allocreadium brachirusii*) all adults, in the intestine. The general
prevalence of *Lepocreadioides zebrini* and *Allocreadium sp.* was in the intestine, 58% and
73% respectively, nematode *Hysterothylacium aduncum* with a prevalence of 23% was the
only cestod *Protocephalus sp.* with 16%, except *Pterobothrium sp.*, which was reported
previously. Most parasite species found in this study have been reported for the first time
from Iran and *Allocreadium sp.* is introduced as a new species and described here.

Keywords: Helminthes fauna, Intestine, *Brachirus orientalis*, Persian Gulf, Iran

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Introduction

Lack of investigation about this species as one of the most familiar edible sources of marine fish in the Persian Gulf is tangible. Almost 60% of flat fish are caught from Khuzestan. These fish have been captured in Abadan, which is the most important port of Khuzestan, and this study has been done in this harbor.

The Flounder fish contained 6 families, 117 genus and 538 species. Flat fish order (Pleuronectiformes) is one of the most diversified fishes (Yasemi et al., 2008). This order is one of the most significant species among near coast commercial fish resources. Bottom trawls on the inner continental shelf is the major catching method of this species. They are categorized as high valued species in the world (Nelson, 2006). This order is widely distributed in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. 1700 Mt out of 38000 Mt consists of flat fishes which are considered as 4.5% of the total catch amount harvested in Khuzestan province and to which the highest catch amount among 4 southern provinces belongs. The catches of Boushehr, Sistano-Baluchestan and Hormozgan provinces were 140, 300 and 760 Mt, respectively (Iran Fisheries Organization, 2009).

The pattern of food and feeding habits of Brachirus orientalis were studied during April 1987 to June 1988 by Khan et al. (1993). The food content consisted of annelids (2.82%), crustaceans (14.23%), molluscs (17.85%), platy-helminthes (4.16%), nemato-helminthes (4.70%), fish (3.09%), sand grains (30.07%) and miscellaneous food items such as semi-digested parts of fish, crustaceans, and shells etc. (56.51%). The food and feeding habits varied with reference to season (Khan et al., 1993). Geffen et al. (2007) reported that it feeds predominantly on bottom-living invertebrates, especially small crustaceans. Ambicoloration is an abnormality described in flatfishes (Carnikián et al., 2006).

The maximum total length of the species is about 30 cm, commonly 10 to 12 cm (Khan and Shamsulhoda., 1998). Flatfish metamorphosis includes a unique physical character with morphological and physiological changes associated with eye migration, a 90° rotation in posture and asymmetrical pigmentation (Geffen et al, 2007). Distribution of these fish are common throughout most tropical coastal waters of the Indo-West Pacific area from Gulf of Thailand northward to Taiwan and southern Japan, southward through the Philippines, New Guinea to north-central Australia (both coasts); westward to India and the Persian Gulf (Menon, 1978). Marine fish parasites have received little attention in Iran until recently studies of helminthes Parasitology have been developed in the recent years (Peighan and Hoghoghi, 2004; Peighan et al., 2006; Abdi, 2010; Bazari moghadam, 2010; Raissy, 2010). In recent years, several known and some unknown Helminthes species have been reported and described by Iranian researchers (Raissy et al., 2010). Many species of helminthes were observed in the Persian Gulf by Abdi (2010), but in the neighboring countries many of fish parasites in this region were reported by Khalil and Polling (1997) and by some researchers from Kuwait and Emirates (Sey...
et al., 2003). The objective of this study was to identify intestinal helminthes parasites. Mandani, (1994) reported the Trypanorhynchus larva in flesh of flat fishes from the Persian Gulf. Amin et al. (1984) have found Acanthocephal Neoechinorhynchida and serrasentis sagittifer from flatfish intestines in Kuwait shores. Ahmad et al. (1987) have also reported Lasiotocus guptai from intestine of flat fish in the Arabian Sea. Nahhas et al. (2002) have reported Erilepturus Hamati in flat fish intestines originated from Kuwait shores in the Persian Gulf. Gonzales et al. (2001) have reported 12 parasite species in big eye flat fishes from northern Chile which 7 species were internal parasites; Digens from Hemiuridae family and Cestodes, Floridosentis sp, Corynosoma australe and Neobothriocephalus adspinosus. Oliva et al. (1996) have reported nematodes; Capillaria sp, Anisakis sp, Philometra sp and Nybelinia surmenicola in Paralichthys adspersus which is a type of flat fish. Alkuwari (2000) from Qatari waters was found to be infected with 2 species of digenetic trematodes which have been identified as Treptodemus latus and chauhtrema spiniacetabulum. According to Saoud et al. (1986) 18 identified genera of digenetic trematodes were recorded for the first time in the Persian Gulf. Shimazu et al. (2000) have reported Allocreadium patogonicum sp.n. (Allocreadiidae) which has been identified from the intestine of Percichthys colhuaensis and percichthys trucha in Argentina. Richard arthurand and Abu tweb (2002) have reported 8 species from Order Plagiorchiida, Allocreadioidea Superfamily and Allocreadiidae Family whose names were Allocreadium bengalensis, A.glossogobium, A.handiai, A.mahaseri, A.mehrai, A.minutum, A.mynensinghi and A.ovatum, all of which were found in the intestine. Sheng-fa et al. (2010) reported 5 species of genus Lepocreadiidae (Trematoda) from Chinese marine fish. L. hunhuaensis from Cynoglossus semilaevi, L. orientalis from Cynoglossus robustus, Lepocreadioides discum and L. pagrosomi from Pagrus major and L. zebrini from Zebras zebra. Bray and Gibson (1989) reported a new species, Neolepidapedon smithi of the Lepocreadiidae (Digenea) family, it is described from the fish Mora moro in the north-eastern Atlantic Ocean and is distinguished from other members of the genus. Lile (1998) has reported eighteen species of helminths which were analysed in relation to host–parasite specificity and the effect of host ecological preferences on the establishment of parasite fauna in the alimentary tract of four flatfish were also analysed. The Persian Gulf in the Southwest Asian region is an extension of the Indian Ocean located between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula, historically and commonly known as the Persian Gulf. The length and width of the Persian Gulf basin region is about 1000 Km and 200-300 Km respectively. The Persian Gulf is situated between 26/30 31’ latitude and 56 20 longitude. The average temperature within the sampling region is 35 degrees in August and 13 degrees in February. The salinity of the Persian Gulf is 40-41 ppt and this figure reaches 50 ppt in shallow regions. The helminthes fauna found in the intestine of 108 specimens of Brachirus orientalis (Osteichthes: Soleidae) was
obtained from the Persian Gulf. Fresh catch specimens of Black sole were acquired from Abadan port during spring 2008 to winter 2009 in the Persian Gulf, Iran.

**Materials and methods**

A total of 108 *B. orientalis* Black sole fish were obtained from Abadan ports, during February 2009 to January 2010. Both commercial and non-commercial sized fish (18-40cm) were collected, these collected fish were kept on ice and brought to the laboratory of Aquatic Department, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Chamran University. An Iranian ichthyologist in accordance with Etemad and Mokhayer (1979) carried out identification of fish host. The methods and techniques used for collection, relaxation, fixation, staining and mounting of helminthes are basically those described by Hanek and Fernando (1972) and Roberts (2001).

![Figure1: Brachirus orientalis-Black sole (Soleidae)](image)

Each fish was measured, the total length to nearest 0.1cm, the total weight to nearest 10 g and the sex was determined internally. Fishes were examined only for internal parasites, each fish was opened and the intestines were fully examined for parasites. The abdominal cavity of each fish was cut open and the intestine was separated from the other visceral organs and placed in a Petri-dish containing physiological saline and the helminthes were found with loop. The digeneans were washed in a 0.6% saline solution and fixed in 70% ethanol alcohol. They were stained with alum carmine, dehydrated and then cleaned in xylene and mounted in Canada balsam for nematodes. Fish were dissected and the intestine and body cavity were observed carefully and nematodes were collected from the fish intestine and washed in saline (0.6%-0.8%). With the nematode kept extended, they were fixed in 76% alcohol and cleaned in lacto phenol for seasonal days. Permanent mount was made by using azocarmin stains and the identification of parasites was carried out according to keys given by Gussev (1985), Moravec (1994) and Yamaguti (1971). Prevalence and mean intensity were calculated according to the definitions given by Bush et al. (1997). Measurements expressed in micrometers and in parentheses are calculated for those species with measurements done on three
specimens; numbers are rounded to the nearest decimal. Drawings were prepared by Camera Lucida and photographs were taken by a Canon digital camera (A1000).

**Results**
The material collected during the present investigation was used for identification of the helminthes fauna currently occurring on *Brachirus orientalis* in Abadan, and also for estimating the prevalence and intensity of infestation of fish. All 4 helminthes were found in the body cavity and intestine of dissected fish. The following helminthes found are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Helminthes Family</th>
<th>Organ</th>
<th>Helminthes</th>
<th>Catching site(s)</th>
<th>Locality(ies)</th>
<th>Reference(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Erielepturus hamati</strong></td>
<td>Intestine</td>
<td>Trematode</td>
<td>Kuwait waters</td>
<td>Erilepturus hamati</td>
<td>Nahhas et al 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lasitocus guptai</strong></td>
<td>Intestine</td>
<td>Trematode</td>
<td>Arabian sea</td>
<td>Lasitocus guptai</td>
<td>Ahmad et al 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trypanorhynca larva</strong></td>
<td>Muscles</td>
<td>Cestoda</td>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
<td>Trypanorhynca larva</td>
<td>Mandani et al 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serrasentis sagittifer</strong></td>
<td>Intestine</td>
<td>Acanthocephal</td>
<td>Kuwait waters</td>
<td>Serrasentis sagittifer</td>
<td>Amin et al 1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lepocreadioides zebrini</strong></td>
<td>Intestine</td>
<td>Trematode</td>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
<td>Lepocreadioides zebrini</td>
<td>Present survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allocreadium Brachirusi</strong></td>
<td>Intestine</td>
<td>Trematode</td>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
<td>Allocreadium Brachirusi</td>
<td>Present survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hysterothylacium aduncum</strong></td>
<td>Intestine</td>
<td>Nematode</td>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
<td>Hysterothylacium aduncum</td>
<td>Present survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocephalus sp</strong></td>
<td>Intestine</td>
<td>Cestoda</td>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
<td>Protocephalus sp</td>
<td>Present survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trematodes**

*Intestine prevalence of the Lepocreadioides zebrini* Yamaguti, 1936 was assessed as 58% (table2) but according to table 6 the mean intensity was calculated as 4.65. Yamaguti, 1936, found and described the two new species of the Lepocreadiidae family observed in marine fish. *L. zebrini* from Zebrias zebrinus, which is distinguished from the closely related Lepocreadium based on the position of the genital pore. This helminthes has a cirrus sac with a small valve and all measurements are given in table 4 with a micrometer that seems to be the first report in the region (Figs. 2, 3).
Intestine prevalence of *Allocreadium* sp Looss, 1894 (New species) was 73% (table 2) but according to table 6 the mean intensity was calculated as 2.03. This helminthes has a cirrus sac in double folding, all measurements are given in table 4 and this species has been reported from the Persian Gulf for the first time (Figs. 4, 5).
Table 2: Prevalence of Internal parasites in examined fish in north of the Persian Gulf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasites</th>
<th>Fish infected</th>
<th>Fish uninfected</th>
<th>Prevalence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hysterothylacium Aduncum</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocreadium Sp</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepocreadioides zebrini</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteocephalus Sp</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Prevalence of different helminthes in Black sole in the Persian Gulf 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasites</th>
<th>Spring (%)</th>
<th>Summer (%)</th>
<th>Autumn (%)</th>
<th>Winter (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hysterothylacium Aduncum</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocreadium Sp</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepocreadioides zebrini</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteocephalus Sp</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Measurements of *Allocreadium sp* and *Lepocreadioides zebrini*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Allocreadium sp</em></td>
<td>Eggs 10×15-65×50 (33×25)</td>
<td>Pharynx 40×40-162×125 (93×76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ventral sucker 70×72-212×200 (135×124)</td>
<td>Oral sucker 80×70-223×182 (143×129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovary 110×100-50×45 (95×90)</td>
<td>Testes 170×150-80×70 (130-120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body width 150-550 (297)</td>
<td>Body length 454-1625 (915.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lepocreadioides zebrini</em></td>
<td>Eggs 25×30-40×40 (35.8×32)</td>
<td>Pharynx 15.2×18.3-65×80 (44×53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ventral sucker 39.8×37.6-185×225 (118.2×152.5)</td>
<td>Oral sucker 43×45-77×90 (45.9×51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovary 90×70-65×60 (70×65)</td>
<td>Testes 230×190-150×140 (200×165)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body width 400-645.8 (541.9)</td>
<td>Body length 790-1187.5 (969.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nematode

*H. auctum* (syn. *H. aduncum*) is a common nematode occurring in many regions of the world in the fish of sea and brackish waters (Hartwich, 1975). *Hysterothylacium aduncum* is known as a parasitic nematode of marine fish, which act either as a final or...
paratenic host (Rudolphi, 1802). Adult worms and larvae are found in the alimentary canal and in the body cavity, respectively. No case of human infection with the nematode has been reported (Yoshinaga, 1987). *H. aduncum* has two telogonic ovaries. Larvae encysted third-stage larvae and adults were found in intestines of examined fish. Mentioned parasites, have typically occurred in several flatfish in the European sea (Szostakowska and Sulgostowska, 2001). *Hysterothylacium aduncum* was a common species reported in flounder from the Baltic Sea in various seasons by Sulgostowska et al. (1987). In the present study the general prevalence was 23% (table 2) and according to table 6 the mean intensity was 1.16 parasites in a fish. All measurements are given in table 5 with a micrometer (Figs. 6, 7, 8).

**Table 5: Measurements of Hysterothylacium Aduncum**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spineous end</td>
<td>30-41 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventral lip</td>
<td>160×90-170×115 (163×103)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsal lip</td>
<td>180×64-190×80 (185×73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caudal pappies</td>
<td>8-14 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior cecum</td>
<td>790×263-861×290 (850×285)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior cecum</td>
<td>890×503-931×566 (920×550)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spicule</td>
<td>2400-3209 (2700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>53×41-60×50 (58×44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventricle</td>
<td>140×110-160×130 (150×124)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body width</td>
<td>500-700 (600)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body length</td>
<td>16200-45800 (32060)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cestoda
Protocephalus sp reported by Weinland, 1858 is the only cestod which was found in examined fish. Sculex has five suckers. The general prevalence is 16%, the mean intensity is 1.5 parasites in a fish and measurements of scolex in this Cestoda were 165×170-185×200 (170×175) (fig. 9). Azadikhah (2009) showed that the parasite silusus glanis species from Aras reservoir caused pathological changes by the scolex in the attaching site of intestines of infected fish.

![Figure 9: Protocephalus sp (sculex)](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasites name</th>
<th>The lowest No.</th>
<th>The highest No.</th>
<th>Mean intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of parasites in infected fish</td>
<td>of parasites in infected fish</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysterothylacium Aduncum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocreadium brachirus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepocreadioides zebrini</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteocephalus Sp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion
In the present study, prevalence of the infection by Trematodes according to Abdi (2010) was examined, the highest prevalence by trematodes was in spring and the lowest was in autumn. These results are caused by the climate of the Persian Gulf, having hot weather in summer and autumn which makes parasites unable to live in this climate, but in spring the weather is very suitable for parasites.

Probably the highest prevalence of infection by nematodes was in spring and the lowest prevalence was in summer in which the climate is unsuitable for parasites. Fischer and Kelso (1990) have reported that parasite loads increased
quickly in spring, and nearly all juvenile fishes over 25 mm long supported a parasite fauna by *Proteocephalus* (Cestoda). In the present study parasite load was in winter by proteocephalus. There was little infection of Gobid species with Proteocephalus, and the prevalence was lower than present studies (Kvach, 2005), especially in winter which the prevalence in our study was highest and in the summer parasites were not found. The prevalence and intensity of the helminthes’ infection from the intestine and body cavity of the fish examined in summer did not increase in larger fish. The intermediate hosts of *H. aduncum* have been known to be marine molluscs, annelids and arthropods (Yoshinaga, 1987). Pure infections with Trematodes were common but similar infections with nematodes and cestodes were less frequent (Saoud, 1986). Prevalence and mean intensity of *Hysterothylacium aduncum* in the present study were higher than the mentioned result in Szostakowska and Sulgostowska (2001) from southern Baltic in Herring fishes, but the maximum prevalence was in spring for this parasite and both studies were similar in this matter. Szostakowska and Sulgostowska (2001) reported the high prevalence of *H. aduncum* infection in Baltic herring *Clupea haerengus* from the southern Baltic Sea in spring. *Hysterothylacium aduncum* was found in all seasons with a high prevalence and mean intensity in Flounder fish from the Gulf of Gdansk (Chibani and Rokicki, 2004), but in the present study the prevalence was lower than Chibani, the lowest prevalence and intensity in both cycles was in summer which was similar to our study.

*Hysterothylacium aduncum* is a parasite that is not very host-specific in either the larval or adult stages (Chibani and Rokicki, 2004). Berenice et al. (2009) reported *Acanthogalea gibsoni* (Digenea, Yamaguti, 1936, finds and describes two new species of the Lepocreadiidae family from marine fish. *L. zebrini* from Zebrias zebrinus, is distinguished from the closely related Lepocreadium by the position of the genital poreiidae (from *Balistes vetula*), one of the genus of the Lepocreadiidae family, were captured from surrounding waters in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The prevalence was lower than the present study. Dyer et al. (1998) reported *Lepocreadium trulla* from Marine Fish, *Ocyrus chysurus* with a mean intensity lower than the present study in Paraguera of Puerto Rico. Members of Lepocreadiidae are recognizable as worms with widely distributed vitelline folicles, aspinous tegument, usually with a distinct external seminal vesicle and a typically I–shaped excretory vesicle (Bray 2005). The influence of diet preferences in macroparasite infection levels of 7 Soleidae along the Portuguese coast has been examined by Marques et al. (2006) and these authors found that most of the
variation of prevalence and mean abundance was related to the type and quantity of food ingested as well as habitat use. The excretory vesicle winding between the testes seem to relate it more to the genus *Lepocreadioides* (Yamaguti, 1936). *Lepocreadioides* however, has a cirrus sac and a genital pore far to the left and far anterior. *L. zebrini* (Yamaguti, 1936) and *L. branchiostegi* (Yamaguti, 1937) both have excretory vesicles extending anterior to the acetabulum, but in *L. indicum* (Srivastava, 1941) the vesicle extends only to the ovary (Manter, 1954).

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شیوع و شدت انگل های کرمی داخلی در ماهی کفشک راست گرد (Brachirus orientalis)

علی باقر پور ۱، محمد افشارنسب ۲، ایرج موبدی ۳، بهیار جلالی ۴، مهرزاد مصباح ۵

چکیده
این مطالعه از زمستان سال ۱۳۸۷ تا زمستان سال ۱۳۸۸ بر روی تعداد ۱۰۸ عدد نمونه ماهی کفشک راست گرد (کفشک گرد) با نام Brachirus orientalis علمی انجام شده است. بر اساس نتایج این مطالعه ۴ گونه انگل از روده و محوطه شکمی مذکور شناسایی گردید که شامل دو انواع Allocreadium brachirusii با میانگین آلودگی ۵۸ درصد و Lepocreadioides zebrini با میانگین آلودگی ۳۳ درصد، یک انواع Hysterothylacium aduncum با میانگین آلودگی ۲۳ درصد و یک انواع Proteocephalus با میانگین آلودگی ۲۲ درصد بود. انگلها بارا اولین بار از این ماهی گزارش گردید و بنابراین یک گونه جدید در این ماهی می‌گردد. Allocreadium brachirusii

واژگان کلیدی: فون، انگل های کرمی، روده، کفشک راست گرد، خلیج فارس، ایران

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