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**RESUMENES**

BIOGEOGRAFIA DE LOS HELMINTOS PARASITOS DE *APODEMUS SYLVATICUS* LINNAEUS, 1758 (RODENTIA: MURIDAE) EN EL AREA CIRCUMMEDITERRANEA

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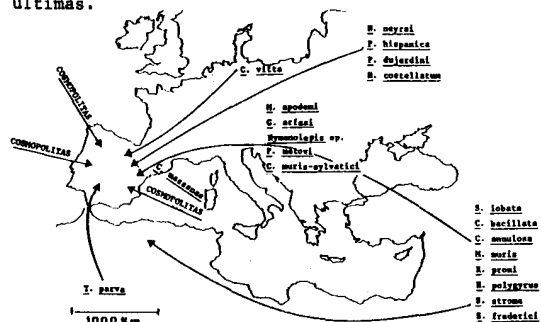
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A partir del espectro vermidiano que posee *Apodemus sylvaticus* en Europa y Norte de Africa y del detectado en más de un millar de especímenes de este roedor capturados en Iberia y Baleares, se ha podido intuir las posibles vías migratorias seguidas por gran parte de sus helmintos hasta alcanzar el área circummediterránea en general e hispana en particular (véase figura).

En la Península, la mayoría de vermes parece haber seguido una única vía de migración, concretamente a través del istmo europeo. Cabe pensar, por tanto, en general, en un origen oriental con introducción en Europa a partir de Oriente próximo y evolución por la ribera norte del mar Mediterráneo hasta España. No puede desecharse, sin embargo, el paso de algunos helmintos a través de Gibraltar, especialmente de los que no son propios de *A. sylvaticus* (*Taenia parva* Baer, 1926 Cestodo parásito en estado adulto de la gineta).

En las Baleares aparecen diferencias evidentes entre la helmintofauna de *Apodemus* de las islas Gimnécicas y la de las islas Pitiusas, con una clara influencia africana en estas últimas.



PARASITIC INFECTIONS OF COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT FISH IN TURKISH WATERS AND MICROHABITAT UTILIZATION

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Parasite burden renders fish commercially less valuable and often limits reproduction. In view of scarcity of information on parasites from Turkish waters investigation was carried out along the Aegean coast of Turkey. Study included occurrence, intensity and also microhabitat utilization by parasites. Major parasites were *Cryptocaryon irritans*, *Amyloodinium ocellatum*, *Microcotyle chrysophrii*, *Lamellodiscus elegans* on *Sparus aurata*; *Diplectanum aequans*, *Lernanthropus nordmanni*, and *Caligus minimus* on *Dicentrarchus labrax*; *Kuhnia scombrum* and *Grubea cochlear* on first and second gills and *Caligus pelamydis* in opercula of *Scomber scombrus*. A restricted microhabitat perhaps allows closer contact among the individuals of one species to facilitate reproduction. Parasite community structure in *Mugil cephalus* varied e.g. larval stages infected by larval helminths, and adults in brackishwater (Dalyan) infected by *Ergasilus lizae*, *Lernaenicus neglectus*, metacercariae of *Heterophyes heterophyes*. Major digenetic trematodes in various other fishes were *Monorchis monorchis*, *Lecithaster confusus*, *Hemiuris communis*, *Derogenes varicus*, *Helicometra fasciata*, *Opechona bacillarus*. Cymothoid isopod parasites encountered were *Anilocra physodes*, *Nerocila trivittata*, *N. orbigny*, and *pranizae* of *Gnathia maxillaris* on gills of most of the marine fishes investigated.

ZOOGEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENDOHELMINTHOFAUNA OF CYPRINIDS IN THE NW OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

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In autoctonous cyprinids, the best-represented helminths are cestodes, with four species of caryophyllideans and one cyclophyllidean, the latter having been found only in the larval stage in tench.

Of the caryophyllideans, *Caryophyllaeus laticeps* and *Caryophyllaeides fennica*, harboured by *Leuciscus cephalus cabada* (chubb), *Barbus barbus bocagei* (barbel) and *Chondrostoma polylepis polylepis* (Iberian nase), are palaeartic species, although *C. fennica* is less widely distributed. *Khawia* sp. and *Archigetes* sp., which are probably new species, are found mainly in barbel. Species of the genus *Khawia* are typically palaeartic (*Kh. iwensis* is the only nearctic species), and they have been only found in 8 genera of cyprinids. *Archigetes*, on the other hand, is widely distributed but most of its species are palaeartic.

Of the nematodes, *Rhabdochona gnedini*, specific to the barbel in our rivers, has a limited distribution in the Palaeartic region, while *Rh. denudata*, harboured mainly by chubb, is found over a much wider area.

The trematodes, *Allocreadium isoporum* (harboured by the Iberian nase, chubb and barbel) and *Asymphyrodora tincae*, a barbel parasite, are widely distributed palaeartic species, although *A. isoporum* has also been found in the Nearctic region.

The helminths mentioned show a marked preference for cyprinids as hosts, some, such as *Khawia* sp. or *Rh. gnedini*, being harboured only by certain genera (*Rh. gnedini* mainly by *Barbus* spp.)

Introduced cyprinid species harbour some of the endohelminths mentioned, but not regularly, and only in the larval or juvenile stages, which would seem to indicate that the parasites have been acquired from autoctonous fishes. The Iberian nase, chubb and *Rutilus arcasi* have a similar endohelminthofauna, which would seem to confirm their greater affinity, whereas that of the barbel is different.

THE BLACK FLIES (DIPTERA:SIMULIIDAE) FROM PORTUGAL.- DISTRIBUTION AND BIO-ECOLOGY IN ALGARVE.

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Since the family SIMULIIDAE (INSECTA:DIPTERA) includes several species which have medical and economic importance it is necessary to study in each country the taxonomy, distribution and bio-ecology of the black flies.

Therefore more than 100 potential breeding sites were investigated during 1979 in Algarve (South of Portugal).

In this communication the author reports the results of that study concerning distribution and bio-ecology of the species which were found.