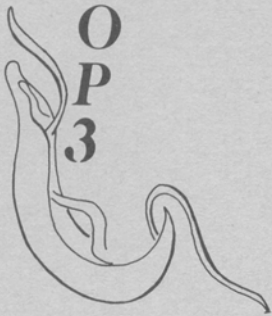


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CAMBRIDGE



**THE THIRD EUROPEAN
MULTICOLLOQUIUM
OF PARASITOLOGY**
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PROCEEDINGS

was Naylor's but you should mention TM. T. P. Naylor

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THE PARASITFAUNA OF FISHES ACCLIMATIZED IN FRESHWATER HABITATS OF THE DUERO BASIN (NW SPAIN).

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265 fishes (91 Cyprinus carpio, 104 Carassius carassius, 11 Gobio gobio, 54 Micropterus salmoides and 5 Esox lucius) caught in rivers of the Duero basin, were examined.

14 Protozoans, 5 Monogeneans, 1 Digenean, 2 Cestodes, 1 Nematode and 2 Crustaceans were found.

Ichthyophthyrus multifillis and Diplostomum sp. (metac.) are the only two parasites of E. lucius (20 %), and were also found in the other fishes (except I. multifillis on M. salmoides) with similar frequency. G. gobio harbours also Myxobolus sp. I (40 %) and M. salmoides two Myxosporidians (Myxobolus sp. II, 15,7 %; Telohanellus sp., 5,2 %), two Ciliates (Tripartiella sp., 5,2 %; Sessilia, 5,2 %) and one Monogenean (Urocleidus principalis, incidence 57,14 %; mean intensity 29). C. carassius and C. carpio harbour more varied parasitefauna (17 and 14 species), usually with higher levels of infection. Both are parasitized by Dactylogyrus extensus (carp, 68,1 %, 25,6; crucian carp, 14,4 %, 9,1), D. anchoratus (20,8 %, 5,7; 9,6 %, 5), Caryophyllaeus laticeps (juv.) (8,5 %, 2; 7,9 %, 2,6) and Khawia sp. (juv.) (8,5 %, 5; 4,7 %, 4,6), whereas crucian carp is the only host for D. vastator (3,8 %, 5,7) and D. inexpectatus (0,9 %, 9) and carp for Raphidascaris acus (larva) (2,1 %, 1). Among the Protozoans, crucian carp harbours Sphaerospora cyprini (4,4 %), Chloromyxum cyprini (1,5 %), Eimeria sp. (7,4 %) and Hexamita sp. (2,9 %); Costia sp. was only found in carps (3,1 %); and both cyprinids are hosts for Myxobolus amurensis (79,6 % in carps; 2,9 % in crucian carps), Eimeria carpelli (40,6 %, 20,8 %), Cryptobia sp. (3,1 %, 2,9 %), Trichodinella sp. (3,1 %, 2,9 %). Regarding Crustaceans, Ergasilus sieboldi parasitizes the carp and Lernaea elegans both cyprinids.

In general, a depletion of the parasitefauna is observed in the fishes studied in respect to the original habitats, particularly in pike, gudgeon and black-bass. We consider that the parasites acclimatized with their hosts include the Monogeneans, the Myxosporidians and perhaps the Coccidians. Ciliates, Flagellates, Diplostomum and Crustaceans are nearly cosmopolitans and exist also in our autoctonous fishes. Endohelminths are probably acquired from autoctonous fishes, as their infections are more severe in these and introduced cyprinids harbours them only occasionally.