

Contribution to the knowledge of Monogenean (Metazoa ; Plathelminthes) parasites of two species of groupers off Algerian coast <u>AYADI Zouhour Elmouna</u>¹ & TAZEROUTI Fadila¹



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ABSTRACT

A taxonomic study of monogenean parasites of deep sea groupers belonging to two species of the genius *Epinephelus* Bloch, 1793: *Epinephelus costae* (Steindachner, 1878) and *E. marginatus* (Lowe, 1834) caught from the Algerian coast reveals the presence of 6 parasites species collected for the first time in Algeria.

The morpho-anatomic study of harvested Monogenea shows that all these parasites reattached to the family of Diplectanidae Monticelli, 1903 and are represented with two genera *Pseudorhabdosynochus* Yamaguti, 1958 and *Echinoplectanum* Justine & Euzet, 2006.

In our collection we have found 5 species belonging to *Pseudorhabdosynochus: P. riouxi* (Oliver, 1986) Santos, Buchmann & Gibson, 2000, *P. beverleybrtonae* (Oliver, 1984) Kritsky & Beverley-Burton, 1986, *P. bouaini* Neifar & Euzet, 2007, *P. sosia* Neifar & Euzet, 2007 and *P. enitsuji* Neifar & Euzet, 2007. The distinction between the species of this genius is based on the length and disposition of sclerits of haptor and the morphology of the sclerotized vagina.

Only one species of the genius *Echinoplectanum* was found on the gills of studied Epinephelids. This species is identified as *Echinoplectanum echinophallus* (Euzet & Oliver, 1965) Justine & Euzet, 2006 which is characterized by a funnel shaped male copulatory organ provided with spines.

This study allowed establishing for the first time in Algeria an inventory of Monogenean parasites of epinephelids (Serranidae).

INTRODUCTION

4Among the 8 species of grouper existing in the Mediterranean Sea, *Epinephelus costae* (Steindachner, 1878)(**fig. 1**) and *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe, 1834) (**fig. 5**) are sympatric species.



Figure 5: Epinephelus marginatus

Parasitic fauna of *Epinephelus marginatus*







4The parasitic fauna of these fish (**fig.2 to fig.8**) is studied for the first time in Algeria.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Figure 4: Pseudorhabdosynochus bouaini; A:

Figure 6: *Pseudorhabdosynochus beverleybrtonae* ; **A:** whole body x5; **B:**vagina x100; **C:** haptor x5





Figure 7: *Pseudorhabdosynochus riouxi* ; **A:** whole body x5; **B:**vagina x100; **C:** haptor x20





A: whole body x5; **B:**vagina x100; **C:** haptor x20



whole body x5; B:vagina x100; C: haptor x20

Figure 3: *Pseudorhabdosynochus enitsuji*; **A:** whole body x5; **B:**vagina x100; **C:** haptor x20

>According to WORMS (2021) there are about 96 species belonging to the genius *Pseudorhabdosynochus*. The representatives of this genius are characterised by a sclerotised quadriloculate male organ (Justine & Euzet, 2006) and different shape of a sclerotised vagina.

> In our study we have found 5 species belonging to this genius : *Pseudorhabdosynochus bouaini*, *Pseudorhabdosynochus sosia* and *Pseudorhabdosynochus enitsuji* from *Epinephelus costae* and *Pseudorhabdosynochus beverleybrtonae* and *Pseudorhabdosynochus riouxi* on the gills of *Epinephelus marginatus*. The distinction between these species is based on the sclerotised vaginal parts and also other sclerotised parts such as the squamodiscs, the sclerit of haptor and the male copulatory organ (Chaabane et *al.*, 2016).

>We have found also on the gills of *Epinephelus marginatus*, the species parasite *Echinoplectanum echinophallus* which is characterised by the presence of a tubular penis associated with a spiny cerrus.

> Algerian coast is a new geographical record for *Pseudorhabdosynochus* spp. and *Echinoplectanum echinophallus* of serranid fish.





A **Figure 8:** *Echinoplectanum echinophallus* ; **A:** whole body x5; **B:** male copulatory organe x100; **C:** haptor x20

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