

SHORT COMMUNICATION

New Host Records and Description of the Egg of *Anacanthorus penilabiatus* (Monogenea, Dactylogyridae)

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Anacanthorus penilabiatus is referred parasitizing the type-host *Piaractus mesopotamicus* (Serrasalmidae) and two new hosts, *Colossoma macropomum* and *C. brachypomum* (Characidae) from fish ponds of "Departamento Nacional de Obras Contra as Secas", Pentecoste, State of Ceará, Brazil. Table of measurements and the first description of the egg are presented.

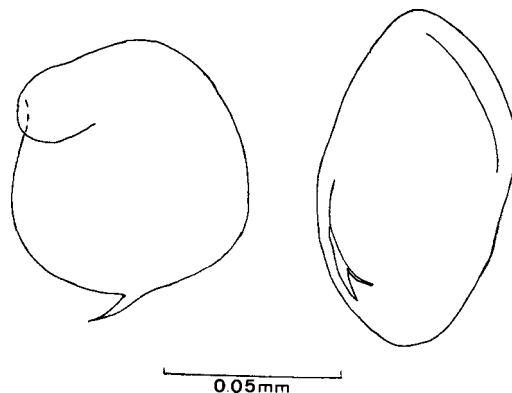
Key words: Monogenea - Dactylogyridae - *Anacanthorus penilabiatus* - fish parasite

The majority of monogenean species in Brazil was described from the Amazonian region. The genus *Anacanthorus* is represented by 63 species, all of them from the Amazonas River Basin, with the exception of *Anacanthorus penilabiatus* Boeger, Husak & Martins, 1995, which was described from the gills of *Piaractus mesopotamicus* (Holmberg 1887) cultivated in State of São Paulo, Brazil (Kohn & Cohen 1998). According to Boeger et al. (1995), in artificial environments this species is found in high quantity, suggesting that it may represent a potential risk to fish productivity.

A. penilabiatus was found in the gills of the type-host and in two new hosts, during a survey on fish parasites from Rudolph von Ihering Ichthyological Research Center, "Departamento Nacional de Obras Contra as Secas, DNOCS", Pentecoste, State of Ceará, conducted in April 1996 and August 1998.

The parasites were collected from 5 *Piaractus mesopotamicus* (Holmberg, 1887) (common named "pacu"), 11 out of 13 *Colossoma macropomum* (Cuvier, 1818) ("tambaqui") and 4 out of 7 *Colossoma brachypomum* Cuvier, 1818 ("pirapitinga") examined. They were fixed and stored in formaldehyde 4%; some specimens were mounted unstained in Hoyer's medium for study of sclerotized structures and others were stained with Gomori's trichrome and mounted in Canada balsam.

The morphology of our specimens agrees with the original description, with body slightly wider. The main measurements are presented in a comparative table (Table). Three specimens of *C. brachypomum* presented one egg in uterus not yet described; they are round to oval, 65 to 100 μ long by 48 to 75 μ wide, with a short spine-shape filament, 10 to 14 μ long (Figure).



Anacanthorus penilabiatus Boeger et al. (1995). Eggs with a short spine-shape filament

Another species of Dactylogyridae, *Linguadactyloides brinkmanni* Thatcher & Kritsky, 1983 and *Anacanthorus spathulatus* Kritsky, Boeger & Van Every, 1992 were described from *C. macropomum* and the later also from *C. bidens*, all of them from non-cultivated fishes from the Amazon River Basin (Kohn & Paiva 2000). *A. spathulatus* is easily differentiated from *A. penilabiatus* by the morphology of the copulatory organ (Boeger et al. 1995).

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TABLE
Comparative measurements of *Anacanthorus penilabiatu* Boeger, Husak & Martins, 1995

	<i>Piaractus mesopotamicu</i> (after Boeger et al. 1995)	<i>Piaractus mesopotamicu</i>	<i>Colossoma brachypommu</i> ^a	<i>Colossoma macropommu</i> ^a
Length	560-894 (732)	626-860 (748) n=6	370-548 (478) n=5	410-787 (536) n=12
Width	91-136 (112)	153-228 (198) n=6	150-164 (157) n=5	135-286 (184) n=12
Pharynx	34-43 (38)	42-50 X 40-52 (44 X 46) n=5	35-37 X 30-40 (36 X 36) n=3	28-37 X 28-40 (33 X 36) n=8
Ovary	36-62 X 16-41 (49 X 29)	55 X 38	55 X 50	34-61 X 26-46 (46 X 35) n=4
Testis	97-198 X 31-62 (124 X 38)	-	75 X 50	78-93 X 39-47 (87 X 42) n=4
Haptor	45-90 X 91-167 (68 X 121)	87 X 136-155 (87X144) n=2	62-132 X 112-182 (91 X 133) n=4	51-81 X 101-130 (61 X 121) n=5
Cirrus	87-119 (98)	85-90 n=2	86-93 n=2	64-92 (82) n=4
Accessory piece	47-62 (54)	47-48 n=2	52-55 n=2	58-62 (60) n=4
Hooks	27-40 (31)	23-34 (30) n=10	26-29 (28) n=9	28-34 (30) n=19
Hooks 4A	16-19 (17)	-	12-15 n=2	16-18 (17) n=5
Egg	-	-	65-100 X 48-75 (82 X 61) n=3	-
Egg filament	-	-	10-14 (11) n=3	-

Measurements in micrometers, with means between parenthesis, when more than two, and number of the measurements (n); a: new host record

The presence of *Monogenea* and other parasites in fishes from fish farms and reservoirs of the DNOCS was reported by Békési (1992) without taxonomic classification. This paper contributes to extend the knowledge of the monogenean species in Brazilian regions, which had not been yet explored.

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