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Research Note

LIST OF HELMINTH PARASITES OF FISHES FROM THE PASSO FUNDO RESERVOIR, URUGUAY RIVER BASIN, BRAZIL

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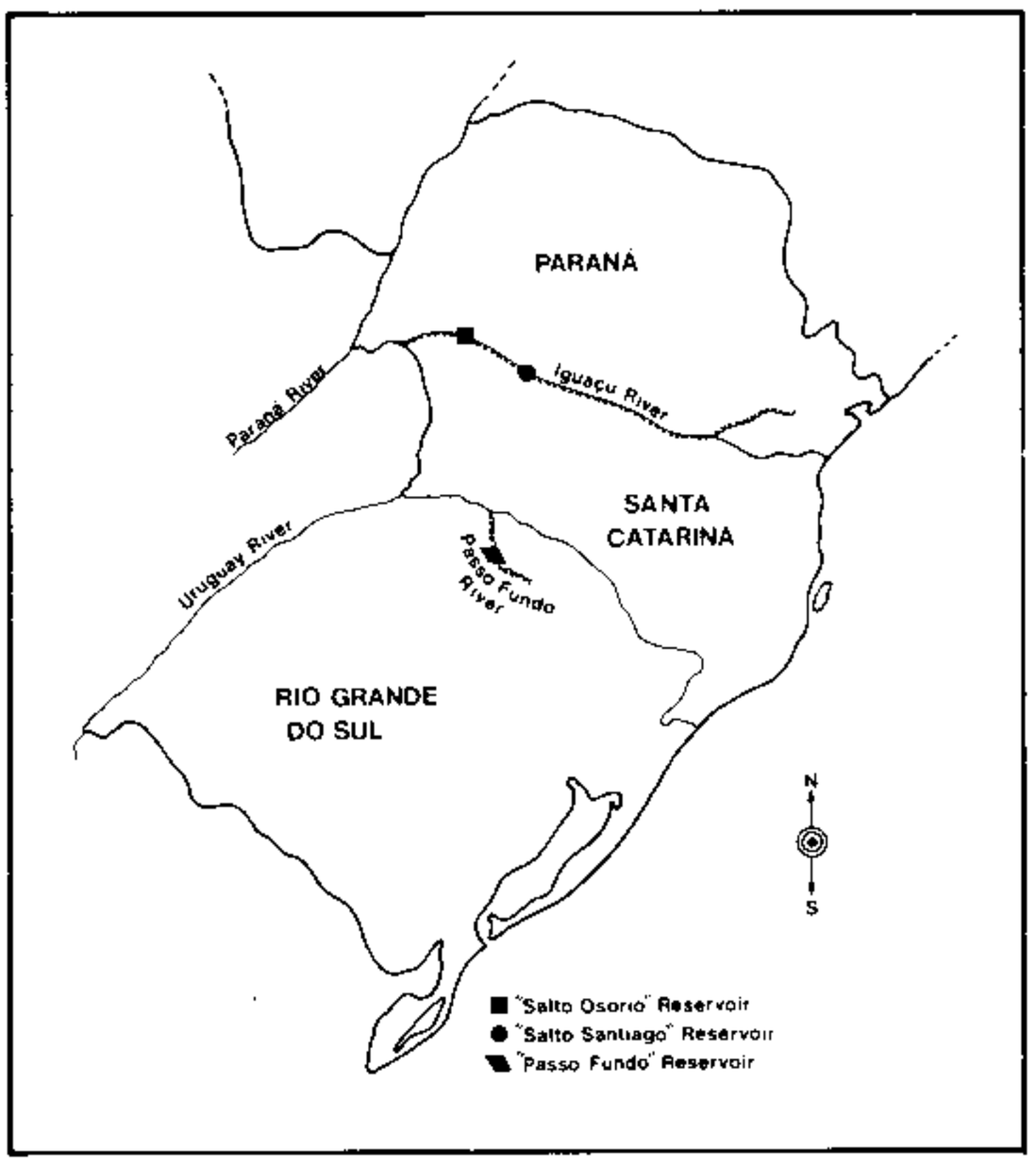
We present the results of the study on the helminth parasites of fishes conducted during May, 1985 in the reservoir of the Hydroelectric Power Station of "Passo Fundo", Uruguay River basin. The data concerning the reservoirs of the Iguaçu River basin (Fig.), had been already published (Kohn et al., 1988, *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, 83:* 299-303; Kohn & Fernandes, 1988, *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, 83:* 293-298; Kohn & Fernandes, 1988, *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, 85:* 535).

The Hydroelectric Power Station of "Passo Fundo" is located in the flow of the Passo Fundo River, which belongs to the Uruguay River basin, in the district of "São Valentim", Rio Grande do Sul State (Fig.). This reservoir has an extension of approximately 60 km and a flooded area of 152,5 km^2. It has been affected by the action of many agricultural pesticides, especially of organochlorate group, causing different degrees of hepatic anomalies to the fishes.

From 74 specimens of 11 different species of fishes examined, 32 (43%) were parasitized by four species of Nematoda and two (2,7%) by one species of Monogenea.

A *Raphidascaris* sp. which will be described posteriorly, presented high level of intensity of infection in two different hosts from those referred in the Iguaçu River basin.

Four new host records are being presented to *Spirocamallanus hilarii.* The probable occurrence of this species parasitizing *Astyanax fasciatus fasciatus* from "Salto Osório" reservoir, was mentioned in the anterior paper (Kohn et al., 1988, *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, 83:* 299-303); in this opportunity we confirm this fact, since the former report was based on a single damaged specimen.



Location of the "Eletrosul" Hydroelectric Power Stations reservoirs.

The single species of Monogenea found, was collected from the urinary bladder and ureter of *Rhamdia quelen.*

Monogenea from the gills, Trematoda, Cestoda and Acanthocephala were not found.

The studied material was deposited in the Helminthological Collection of the "Instituto Oswaldo Cruz" nos. 32.360 – 32.388, 32.522 – 32.528.

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We present a list of the examined fishes in alphabetical order, with the common name, the family, number of hosts examined/number of hosts parasitized, minimum and maximum length and weight, followed by the recovered helminths. The site, number of host-specimens parasitized, total number of recovered specimens and in parentheses the range of intensity, are presented after the parasite.

The host's identification was made by one of the authors (M. P. de Godoy).

Acestrorhamphus macrolepis (Steindachner, 1876), saicanga, Characidae, 11/5; 12,5-25 cm; 15-190 g.

Contracaecum sp. (immature form); coelom; 1; 1(1).

**Spirocamallanus hilarii* (Vaz & Pereira, 1934) intestine; 5; 15(1-7).

Ancistrus cirrhosus (Valenciennes, 1840), cascudo-roseta, Loricariidae; 2/1; 15,5-17 cm; 50-75 g.

Raphidascaris sp.; intestine; 1; 1(1).

Astyanax bimaculatus schubarti Britski, 1964, lambari-rabo-amarelo, Characidae; 17/11; 8,5-10 cm; 10-15 g.

Spirocamallanus hilarii (Vaz & Pereira, 1934); intestine; 11; 20(1-3).

Astyanax fasciatus fasciatus (Cuvier, 1819), lambari-rabo-vermelho, Characidae; 8/2; 8,5-10 cm; 10-15 g.

Spirocamallanus hilarii (Vaz & Pereira, 1934); intestine; 2; 2(1).

Crenicichla lepidota Heckel, 1840, joaninha, Cichlidae; 4/0; 12,5-17,5 cm; 15-45 g.

Geophagus brasiliensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824), cará, Cichlidae; 6/1; 7,5-15 cm; 7-65 g.

Procamallanus peraccuratus, Pinto, Fábio, Noronha & Rolas, 1976; intestine; 1; 3(3).

Hoplias lacerdae Ribeiro, 1908, trairão; Erythrinidae; 3/1; 24-34,5 cm; 145-415 g.

**Spirocamallanus hilarii* (Vaz & Pereira, 1934); intestine; 1; 1(1).

Hoplias malabaricus malabaricus (Bloch, 1794), traíra, Erythrinidae; 6/1; 19,5-45 cm; 60-1.030 g.

**Spirocamallanus hilarii* (Vaz & Pereira, 1934); intestine; 1; 2(2).

Plecostomus commersoni (Valenciennes, 1840), cascudo, Loricariidae; 8/7; 20-39,5 cm; 70-530 g.

Raphidascaris sp.; stomach and intestine; 7; 1942 (19-512).

Note: The genera *Plecostomus* Gronovius, 1763 and *Hypostomus* Lacépède, 1803 are synonyms. For several years the genus *Plecostomus* has been used to the South American fishes commonly named "cascudos". Recently, the Brazilian ichthyologists have been using the name *Hypostomus* instead of *Plecostomus,* but by the law of priority *Hypostomus* is not valid (After Prof. M. P. de Godoy).

Rhamdia quelen (Quoy & Gaimard, 1842), jundiá, Pimelodidae; 8/4; 24,5-38,5 cm; 120-560 g.

Contracaecum sp. (immature form); coelom; 4; 7(1-3).

**Spirocamallanus hilarii* (Vaz & Pereira, 1934); intestine; 1; 2(2).

Monogenea; urinary bladder and ureter; 2; 29(3-26).

Rhineloricaria latirostris (Boulenger, 1899), cascudo viola, Loricariidae; 1/0; 15 cm; 27 g.

The number of parasite species actually present in the "Passo Fundo" reservoir is probably greater than shown here, as relatively few individuals were examined and at only one period of the year. This study will be continued in order to examine the other fish species.

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* New host record.