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PSEUDOHALIOTREMA PARALONCHURI SP. N. (MONOGENOIDEA: DACTYLOGYRIDAE), PARASITIC ON *PARALONCHURUS PERUANUS* (STEINDACHNER) (TELEOSTEI: SCIAENIDAE) FROM THE PERUVIAN COAST

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Pseudohaliotrema paralonchuri *sp. n., parasitic on the sciaenid fish* Paralonchurus peruanus *(Steindachner) from the Peruvian central coast, is described, illustrated and compared with related species of the genus.* P. paralonchuri *differs from other* Pseudohaliotrema *by the characteristics of the cirrus, accessory piece, anchors and bars. This is the first record of* Pseudohaliotrema *from the South American Pacific Ocean.*

Key words: *Pseudohaliotrema paralonchuri* sp. n. – fish parasite – Sciaenidae – southeastern Pacific – Monogenoidea – *Paralonchurus peruanus*

To date, studies on Ancyrocephalinae (Monogenoidea: Dactylogyridae) parasitic on fishes from the South American Pacific waters are unknown. During a parasitological survey of sciaenid fishes from the Peruvian central coast, specimens of *Pseudohaliotrema paralonchuri* sp. n. were collected from the gills of *Paralonchurus peruanus* (Steindachner, 1875). The parasite is described, illustrated and compared with the related species of the genus. This is a first record of *Pseudohaliotrema* Yamaguti, 1953, in the South Pacific.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Fishes examined were obtained from the fish-market of Chorrillos (12°30'S, 76°50'W), Lima-Perú. Fish hosts fit the description of *Paralonchurus peruanus* provided by Chirichigno (1974). The Monogenea were fixed in 70% ethanol and were stained with Semichon's carmine; sclerotized structures were examined from specimens mounted in glycerine-gel medium.

Measurements, in microns, were made according to the recommendations of Mizelle & Price (1964) and Vala et al. (1982). A camera lucida was used in the preparation of the drawings. Type material has been deposited in the Colección Helmintológica de la Universidad Ricardo Palma, Perú, CHURP.

RESULTS

Pseudohaliotrema paralonchuri sp. n. (Figs 1-6)

Type host: *Paralonchurus peruanus* (Sciaenidae).

Site of infestation: Gills.

Type locality: Chorrillos, Perú.

Holotype: CHURP 511 (one stained whole mount).

Paratypes: CHURP 512 (five stained whole mounts).

Description (based on 6 whole mounts): dactylogyrid of moderate size (Fig. 1), body length 818 (710-900). Greatest body width 146 (120-165) usually near middlength but infrequently at posterior half of trunk. Lateral cephalic lobes usually weakly developed; cephalic glands emptying into three bundles of ducts on each side. Eyespots absent; accessory granules present in small numbers in cephalic and pharingeal areas. Haptor set off from body;

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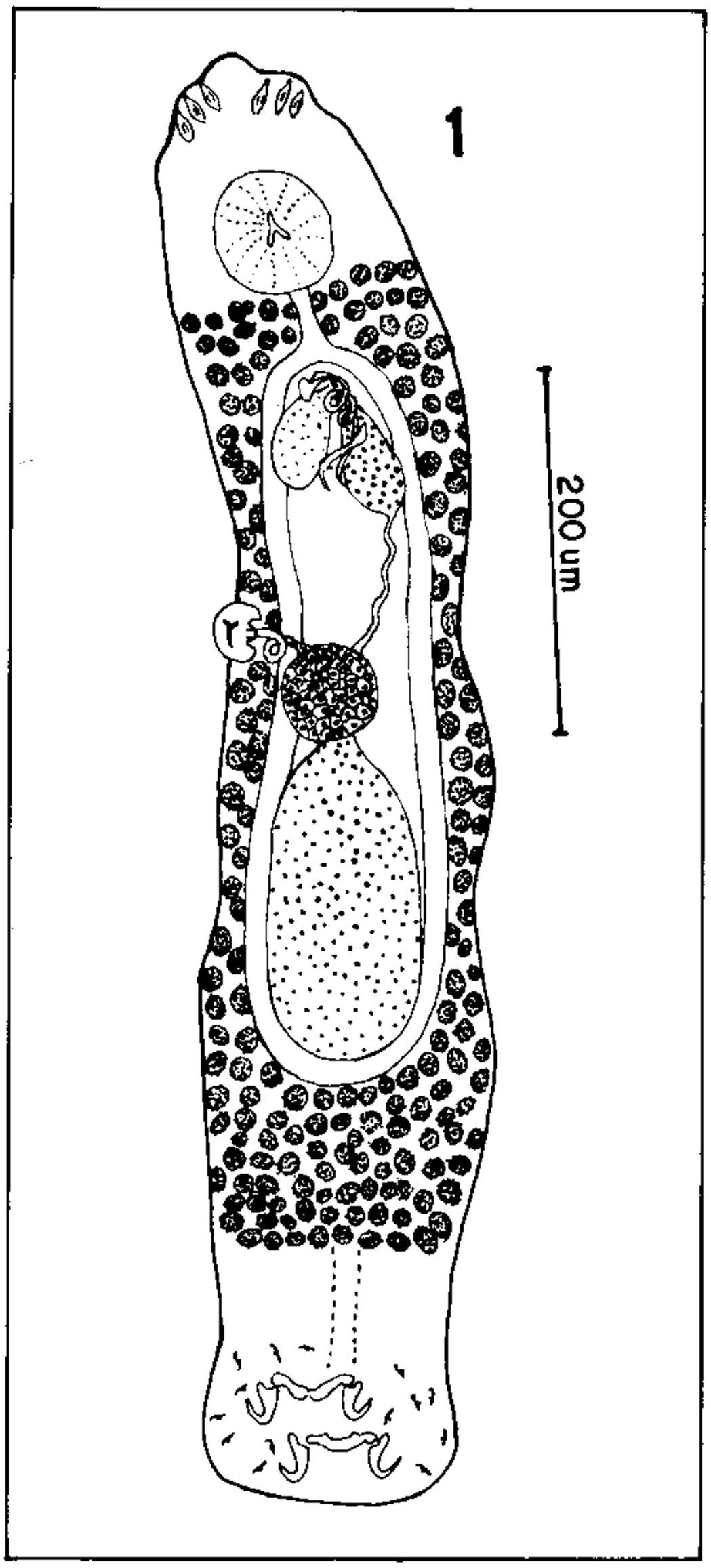
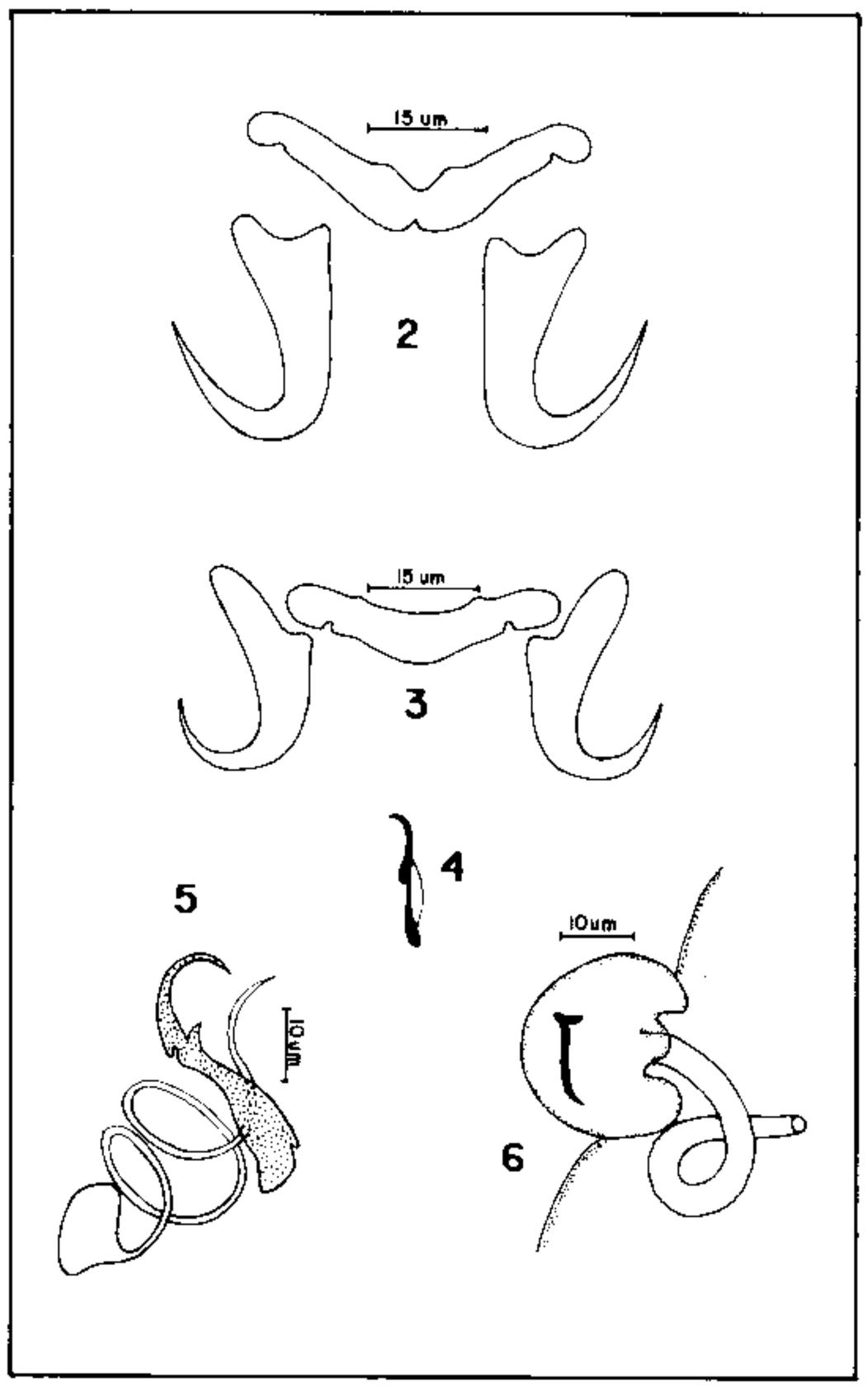


Pseudohaliotrema paralonchuri sp. n. Fig. 1: entire worm, ventral view.



Pseudohaliotrema paralonchuri sp. n. Fig. 2: dorsal anchor and bar. Fig. 3: ventral anchor and bar. Fig. 4: hook. Fig. 5: cirrus. Fig. 6: vagina.

haptor length 70 (49-85), greatest width 90 (55-140). One pair of dorsal, one pair of ventral anchors present (Figs 2, 3); bases of members of each pair connected by individual bar. Ventral anchor with short curved shaft, short blade; measurements a:16, b:27, c:11, d:11, e:11. Dorsal anchor with broader and more robust base than ventral anchor; measurements a:16, b:23, c:10, d:8, e:12. Bars non-articulate with each other. Dorsal bar (Fig. 2) slightly U-shaped with anterior and posterior middle process not prominent, 38 long, 5 wide; ventral bar (Fig. 3) slightly curved, 33 (30-36) long, 5 (4-7) wide; inconspicuous hemispherical bulges directed posterolaterally. Seven pairs of hooks with ancyrocephalinae distribution; 13 (12-15) long. Each haptoral hook (Fig. 4) composed of small oval or spherical base, straight shaft, curved point, depressed opposable piece; FH loop extending almost to hook base. Mouth ventral. Pharynx spherical, transverse diameter 32 (29-40). Intestinal crura confluent posteriorly to testis. Testis broadly ovate to elongate, post-ovarian, intercecal in posterior trunk; length 187 (138-245), wide 76 (63-90). Vas deferens arises from right anterior margin of testis, not looping left intestinal crura and expands into an elongate seminal vesicle near cirrus base. Prostatic reservoir bulbous, 49 (35-65) long, lying posterior to cirrus base, containing yellow-wish granular material and emptying into cirrus base by short duct from attenuated end. Copulatory complex composed of cirrus and accessory piece (Fig. 5). Cirrus a long coiled tube with broad base; cirrus length 34 (32-38). Accessory piece not articulated to

cirrus, with broad proximal portion and terminating in recurved tip; accessory piece length 31 (29-34). Ovary ovate, dextral, near anterior testicular border, length 65 (59-70), greatest width 54 (37-65). Vagina (Fig. 6) 32 (22-42) long, 26 (20-31) wide, dextral, with conspicuous lips and longitudinally striated sclerotized walls. Vitelline glands surrounding intestinal crura, tipically consisting of numerous discrete follicles forming two lateral bands that are confluent anteriorly near the pharynx and on trunk near peduncle. Eggs not observed.

Etymology: the specific name refers to the generic name of the host.

Remarks: by the cirrus and accessory piece, the specie described above is morphologically similar with *Pseudohaliotrema sphincteroporus* Yamaguti, 1953 and *P. canescens* Mizelle & Price, 1964.

The new species differ from *P. sphincteroporus* and *P. canescens* by the dimensions and shape of the anchors, bars, cirrus and accessory piece.

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