

Vanamea GEN. NOV. FOR *Livoneca symmetrica* VAN NAME, 1925, (CRUSTACEA, ISOPODA, CYMOTHOIDAE) AND A REDESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES BASED ON SPECIMENS FROM BRAZILIAN PIRANHAS

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ABSTRACT — Studies of the cymothoid isopod *Livoneca symmetrica* Van Name, 1925, showed that this species has characters that preclude its inclusion in *Livoneca* Leach, 1818, or in any other known genus. The species is redescribed on the basis of male and female specimens from the mouth cavities of Amazonian piranhas (*Serrasalmus spilopleura* (Kner) and *S. elongatus* Kner) and *Vanamea* gen. nov. is proposed for it. The new genus is defined as having: a cephalon that is not immersed in pereonite 1; mandibles that are “foot-shaped” and without incisors; pereopods that are long and unequal in size and shape; a pleon that is not immersed in the pereon; and a pleotelson that is inflated anteriorly and medially.

Key words: Isopod, Cymothoid, Parasite, Piranha, Amazon.

Vanamea gen. nov. para *Livoneca symmetrica* Van Name, 1925, (Crustacea, Isopoda, Cymothoidae) e Uma Redescricao da Espécie com Base em Especimes de Piranhas Brasileiras

RESUMO — Estudos do isopode Cymothoidae, *Livoneca symmetrica* Van Name, 1925, mostraram que esta espécie tem caracteres que impossibilitam sua inclusão em *Livoneca* Leach, 1815, ou em qualquer outro gênero conhecido. A espécie é redescrita na base de machos e fêmeas provenientes das cavidades bucais de piranhas amazônicas (*Serrasalmus spilopleura* (Kner) e *S. elongatus* Kner) e *Vanamea* gen. nov. é proposto para ela. O novo gênero define-se por apresentar: um cefalón não envolvido pelo primeiro pereonito; mandíbulas com a “forma de pé” e sem incisores; pereópodos compridos e desiguais em tamanho e forma; um pleon não envolvido pelo último pereonito; e um pleotelso inflado anterior e medialmente.

Palavras-chave: Isopode, Cymathoidae, Parasita, Piranha, Amazônia.

INTRODUCTION

At least four genera of parasitic isopods (Cymothoidae) occur in piranhas (*Serrasalmus* spp.: Serrasalmidae). Those from the mouths of Brazilian piranhas are: *Asotana magnifica* described by THATCHER (1988) from Roraima, Brazil, and *Livoneca symmetrica* characterized by VAN NAME (1925) from Guyana.

The other two genera are from the gill chambers and are still under study.

According to TRILLES (1973), the species *L. symmetrica* is found in Guyana, Venezuela and Brazil and it invades at least seven host species. In spite of the fact that there are several published reports, no adequate description of this species exists. The present paper seeks to provide one.

A study by BRUCE (1990) has

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shown that *L. symmetrica* does not belong to *Livoneca* (= *Lironeca*) or to *Ichthyoxenus* Herklots, 1870. The detailed description given in the present work indicates that this species does not belong to any known genus. *Vanamea* gen. nov. is herein proposed to include this species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The methods used were those explained in THATCHER and CARVALHO (1988). Measurements are in millimeters (mm) or micrometers (μm).

Isopoda

Cymothoidae

VANAMEA gen. nov.

Generic diagnosis:

Female: Body elongate, symmetrical; pereon weakly vaulted, sides nearly parallel. Cephalon not immersed in pereonite 1; posterior margin not trisinate. Coxae small, not surpassing posterior margins of respective pereonites. Pleon not immersed in pereonite 7, only slightly narrower than pereon; pleonites subequal in length; pleopods laminate, with lateral laminar lobes on peduncles.

Antennule shorter than antenna; antennal bases set wide apart. Mouthparts: mandible "foot-shaped" without incisor; maxillule with 3 terminal and 2 subterminal recurved spines; maxilla bilobed with 2-3 recurved spines on each lobe; maxillipedal palp with 1 terminal and 1 subterminal recurved spine. Pereopods increasing in length

from 1-7, without basipodal carinae; largest dactyls on pereopods 5-6, smallest on 7.

Male: Body similar to that of female but smaller and less vaulted. Both sexes with pleotelson inflated anteriorly and medially.

Type species: *Vanamea symmetrica* Van Name, 1925.

Vanamea symmetrica (Van Name, 1925)

(Figs. 1-30)

Hosts (from VAN NAME, 1925): *Myloplus* (= *Myleus*) *rubripennis*; *Serrasalmo* (= *Serrasalmus*) *rhombeus*; *Branchyplatystoma* sp.; *Hemidoras carinatus*; and *Cichla ocellaris*. Additional hosts (from TRILLES, 1973): *Vandelia cirrhosa* and *Carnegiella strigata*. Other hosts (this paper): *Serrasalmus spilopleura* (Kner) and *S. elongatus* Kner.

Site: Mouth cavity (These parasites cling to the top of the host's tongue with their heads near the entrance of the fish's esophagus).

Geographic distribution (From TRILLES, 1973): Kartabo, Guyana; Tocantins and Araguaia Rivers, Pará, Brazil; Quebrada Honda River, near Zaraza, Venezuela. Other localities (this paper): Rei and Salgado Lakes, near Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Specimens deposited: 6 females and 2 males; Invertebrate Collection, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus, AM, Brazil; (INPA-CR-645a-h): 1 female and 1 male. San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, California; 1 fe-

male (USNM 250452), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Etymology: The generic name is in honor of the original author of the species.

Species dianosis

(based on 9 females and 4 males; measurements in Table 1).

Female (Figs. 1-3): body 2.3-3.3 times longer than wide, white or straw colored with scattered black chromatophores. Cephalon (Figs. 9,11) not immersed in pereonite 1; frontal margin blunt, undulating, somewhat depressed downward. Eyes prominent, black, ovoid. Antennule (Fig. 12) slightly compressed laterally, composed of 8 articles; antenna (Fig. 13) with 9 articles, reaching to just beyond eye.

Mouthparts (Figs. 14 and 17-20): labrum projecting forward, not folding under mandibles; mandibles "foot-shaped" without incisors; labium with lobes attached to mandibles; maxillule with 3 terminal and 2 subterminal recurved spines; maxilla bilobed with 2-3 spines on outer lobe and 2 on inner lobe; maxillipedal palp with 2 recurved

spines, 1 terminal and 1 subterminal.

Pereon (Figs. 1, 3, 9): pereonite 1 longer than others, anterolateral corners projecting forward, lateral to cephalon, forming short "shoulders." Coxae fused on pereonite 1, project posteriorly on 2-7, not passing posterior pereonite margins. Pereopods (Figs. 16, 26, 27, 29, 30) 2-5 subequal in length; pereopod 1 shorter and 6-7 longer than others; all dactyls clawlike, dactyl 7 smaller than others. Basipods of pereopods without carinae.

Pleon (Fig. 10): pleonite 1 not immersed in pereonite 7 but coxae of latter overlap slightly the first pleonite; lateral lobes of pleonites curved ventrally. Pleopods (Figs. 21-25) subequal, laminar, with lateral lobes on peduncles. Uropods (Fig. 28) with ovoid rami, exopod longer than endopod, provided with a few setae on medial margin. Pleotelson (Fig. 10) somewhat wider than long, inflated anteriorly and medially.

Male (Figs. 4-7) similar to female, but smaller. Body 2.3-3.2 times longer than wide.

Table 1. Measurements (mm) of 4 males and 9 females of *Vanamea symmetrica*

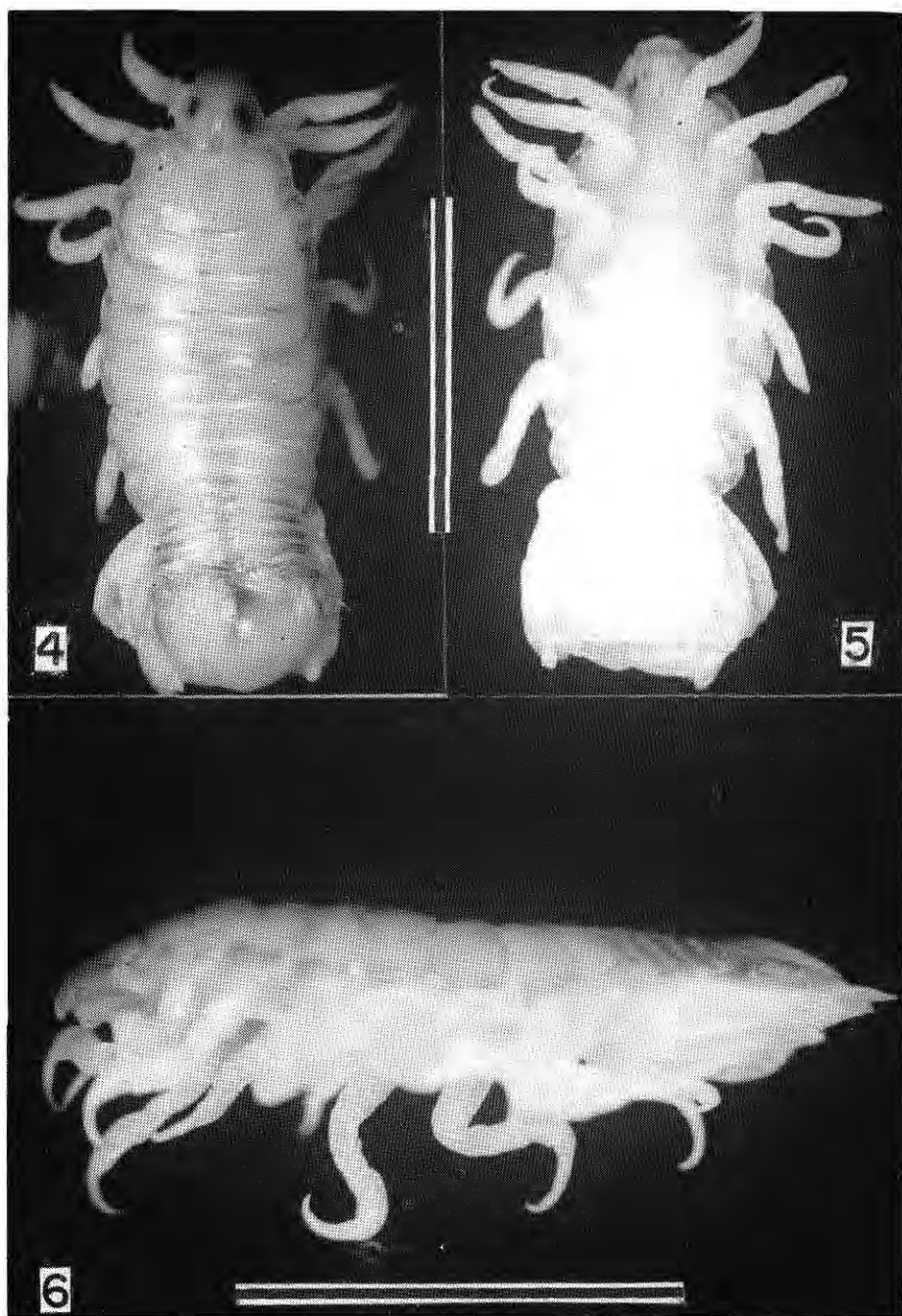
Sex	Body		Pleotelson	
	L	W	L	W
Males	14	5	4	5
	16	5	4	4.5
	17	6	4	5
	18	6.5	4	5
Females	18	6	3.5	4
	18	7	-	-
	20	6	4.5	5
	20	8	4.5	5
	22.5	9	5	6
	23	8.5	4.5	5
	24	10.5	5.5	7
	26	11	7	8

DISCUSSION

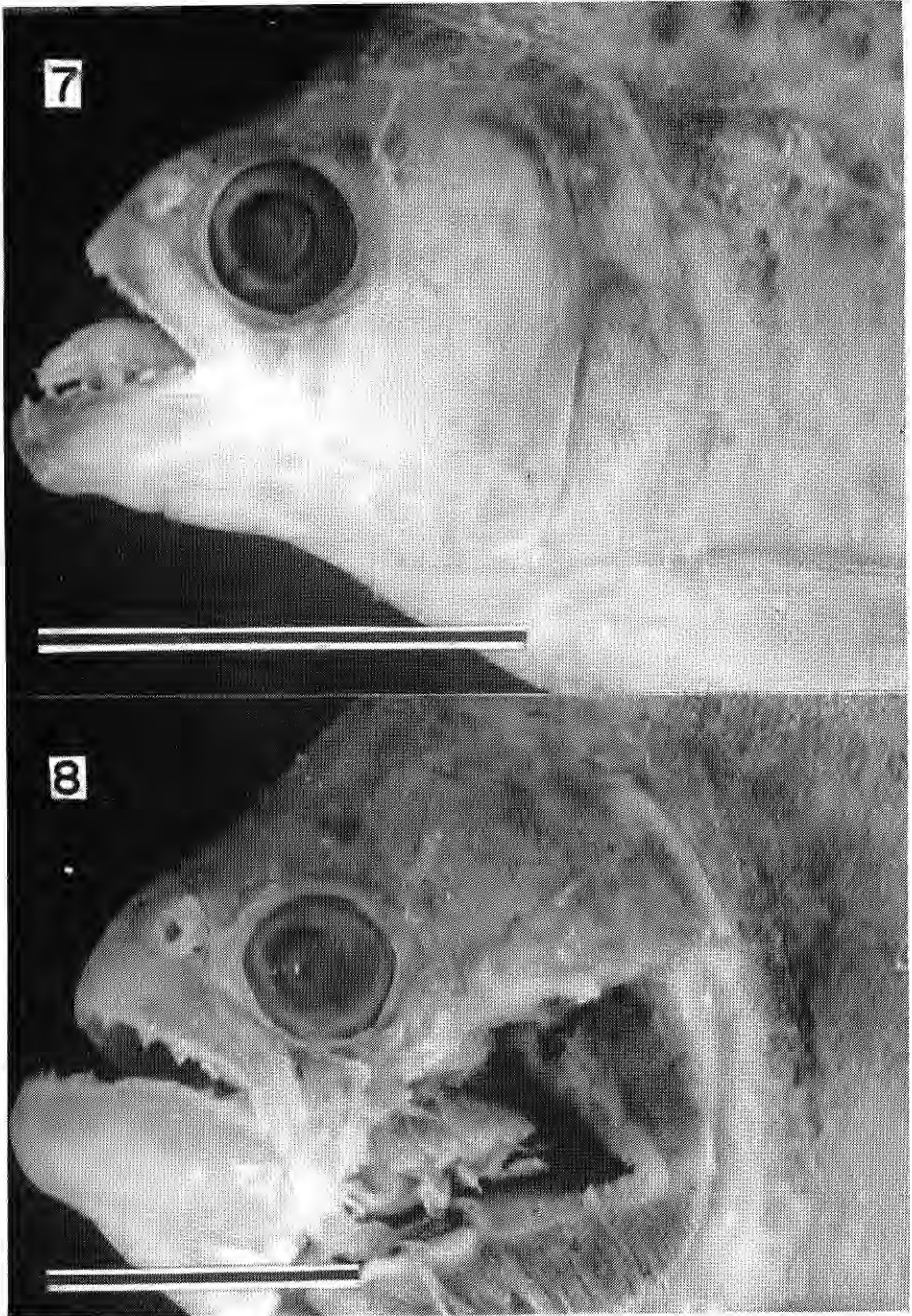
In his revision of *Livoneca*, BRUCE (1990) removed *L. symmetrica* and more than 80 other nominal species from the genus on morphological grounds. The same author was unable to assign this species to genus but stated that it does not belong to *Ichthyoxenus* Herklots, 1870, either.



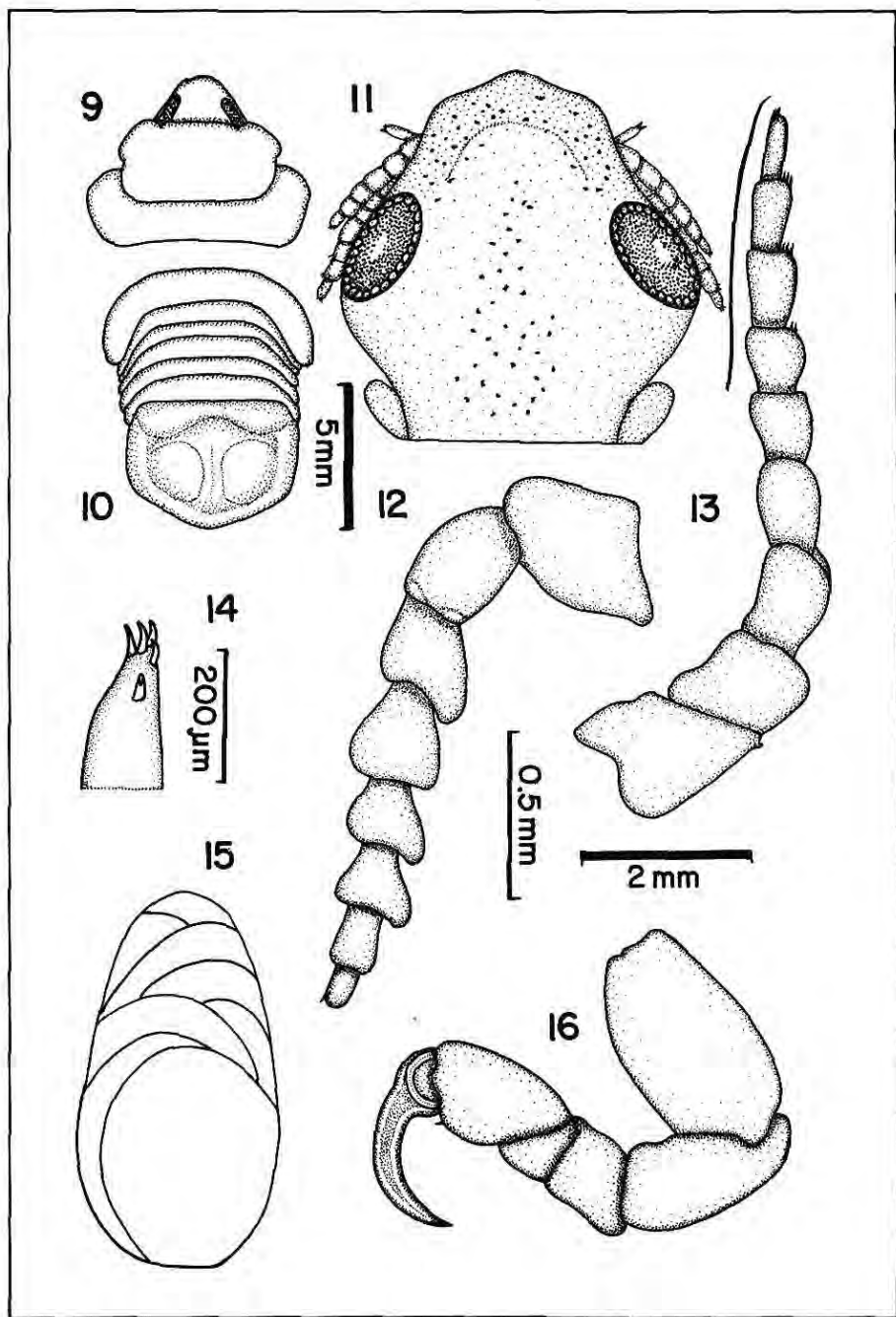
Figuras 1-3. *Vanamea symmetrica* (female). 1. Dorsal view. 2. Ventral view. 3 Lateral view. Scales = 10 mm.



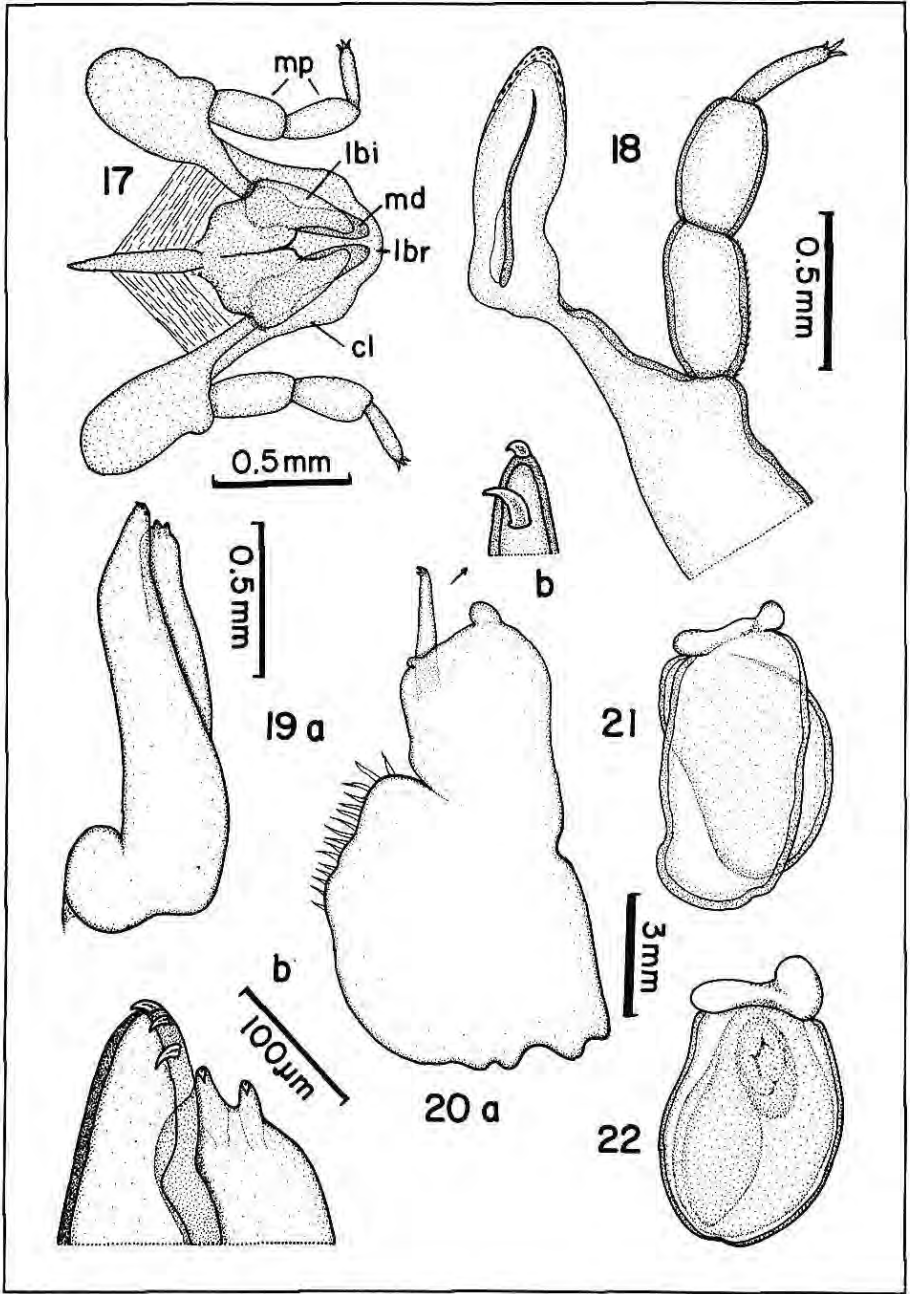
Figuras 4-6. *Vanamea symmetrica* (male). 4. Dorsal view. 5. Ventral view. 6. Lateral view. Scales = 10 mm.



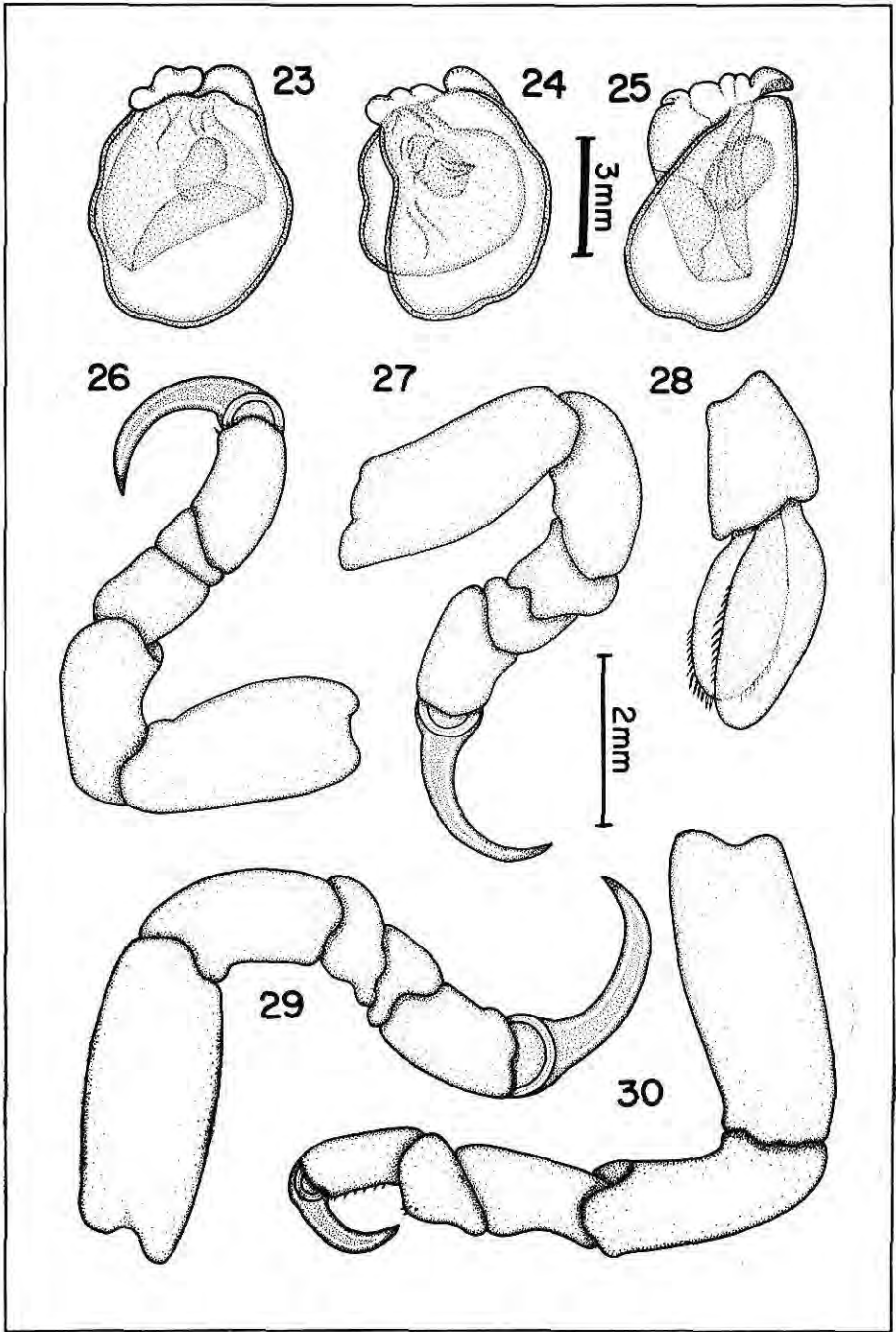
Figuras 7-8. *Vanamea symmetrica* in mouths of *Serrasalmus spilopleura*. 7. Male. 8 Female (operculum removed from host). Scales = 20 mm.



Figuras 9-16. *Vanamea symmetrica* (female). 9. Anterior end. 10. Pleon. 11. Cephalon. 12. Antennule. 13. Antenna. 14. Tip of maxillule. 15. Marsupium. 16. Pereopod 1.



Figuras 17-22. *Vanamea symmetrica* (Female). 17. Mouthparts: cl = clypeus; lbi = labium; lbr = labrum; md = mandible; mp = mandibular palp. 18. Mandible with palp. 19a. Maxilla; 19b. Tip of maxilla; 20a. Maxilliped; 20b. Tip of maxillipedal palp. 21. Pleopod 1. 22. Pleopod 2.



Figuras 23-30. *Vanamea symmetrica* (female). 23. Pleopod 3. 24. Pleopod 4. 25. Pleopod 5. 26. Pereopod 2. 27. Pereopod 3. 28. Uropod. 29. Pereopod 6. 30. Pereopod 7.

The species *Vanamea symmetrica* can be distinguished from all known marine genera by the mandibular morphology and from the freshwater genera by body shape, the elongate pereopods and the inflated pleotelson.

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