

Updated description of *Neolepidapedon (Neolepidapedon) macrum* Overstreet, 1969 and *Opisthomonorcheides decapteri* Parukhin, 1966, infecting emperor fishes, *Lethrinus nebulosus*, in fish market of Abha city, Saudi Arabia

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ABSTRACT

Emperor fishes, *Lethrinus nebulosus* are commercially important fishes in Saudi market. Despite of importance of these fishes, there is not a comprehensive report about parasitic fauna of these fishes. The aim of this research article is to determine the parasitic helminthes infecting these fishes in Saudi Arabia. For this purpose, 28 emperor fishes have been bought and examined by routine parasitological methods to find that 28.6% emperor fishes revealed intestinal trematode infections. Two trematodes were recognized in the fishes, *Neolepidapedon (Neolepidapedon) macrum* Overstreet, 1969 was found in 7 fishes (25%) and *Opisthomonorcheides decapteri* Parukhin, 1966 was found infecting one fish only. Scanning electron microscope had shown absence of spines and revealed scale-like structure. Saudi Arabia is considered a new locality of those two trematodes and Emperor fishes as new hosts.

Key words: Commercial Red Sea fishes, trematodes, description, Saudi Arabia.

INTRODUCTION

Commercial fishes play an important role in spreading parasites and transmit them to the human beings. Many trematodes and larvae infect fishes and cause disease (Williams and Jones, 1994). Due to humans' increasing exploitation of the marine environment, the parasites are increasing in fishes. Sushi, natural seafood and other flesh fish dishes have been suspected of causing fishborne parasitic zoonoses (Deardorff, 1991). In Saudi Arabia, parasitological studies on fishes have focused on fishes from Red Sea and fish farms. However, studies on parasites from the commercially important fishes are still very few.

According to the available literature, *Florceps saccatus* cestode belongs to order Trypanorhyncha had been described infecting the roving grouper fish (*Plectropomus maculatus*) from Red Sea (Banaja and Roshdy, 1979; Banaja *et al.*, 1979). The same parasites has also recorded in Red Sea mackerel fish, *Scomber japonicus* collected and investigated in Jeddah by Banaja and Roshdy (1981). Abdel-Aal, *et al.*, 1985 desrcried two new species of *Lepidapedon* trematodes of fishes from the Red Sea.

In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, a cestode parasite, *F. saccatus* was found infecting the Red Sea grouper fish, *P. maculatus*, with infection rate of 58% (Al-Jahdali, 2004).

The larval stages of this parasite lives in the abdominal cavity, consuming the infected fish by the parasite transferred to adult stages in the fish intestine. Abu-

Zinada (1998) has been described cestode parasite (*Grillotia* sp.) parasitizing intestine of Red Sea grouper fish, *P. maculatus*. Also, *Otobethrium* cestode species has collected from mesenteries of emperor fish, *L. mohseni*.

The larval stages of *F. saccatus* had been found infecting many other Red Sea fish hosts, Egypt (Abdou, 2000, 2001, 2005).

Hassan *et al.* (2002) reported the occurrence of trypanorhynch cestodes in the flesh of marine fish from wholesale market. These were imported to Saudi Arabia from different countries along the Arabian Gulf. They stated that the highest intensity of plerocercoid was 45 per fish. Also it was observed that the infestation rate increased with fish size.

The postlarva of the cestode, *Tentacularia bicolor* have been collected from marine fish *Dicentrarchus punctatus* from Al-Qattif province of Saudi Arabia. The surface morphology of these post larvae have been studied (Al-Bassel, 2004).

A 38-year-old male Saudi patient was found infected with *Diphyllobothrium latum* in King Khalid University Hospital. The man is infected with *D. latum* through digestion raw or undercooked infected fish. This was the first case of this cestode to be reported in Saudi Arabia (Alkhaliifa *et al.*, 2006).

Nematodes larvae belonging to *Eustrongyliidae* parasitizing the liver of the Blenny Fish *Alticus kirkii* were studied (Al-Jahdali, 2007).

In Saudi Arabia, for the first time, Hussein *et al.* (2011) reported *Karyakartia egyptensis* trematode infecting grouper fish (*Epinephelus coioides*) and *Neolepidapedon polyprioni* trematode parasitizing emperor fishes (*Lethrinus nebulosus*). Also, larval stage of the cestode *Floriceps saccatus* was found infecting grouper fish.

In Yamen, for the first time, the presence of the larval stages of a trypanorhynch infecting the commercial fish *L. lentjan* has been recorded by Al-Zubaidy (2006). The infection rate was 26.6%. In the same study the author described other larval stages belong to Trypanorhyncha.

Despite the recent increase in raw fish foods, the people are unaware of the risk of infection associated with eating exotic ethnic dishes. So, the objective of the present study is to describe and to expand our knowledge of two intestinal trematodes parasitizing emperor fishes, *L. nebulosus*, a commercial red sea fish bought from fish market in Abha city, Saudi Arabia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Asir is a wide region of Saudi Arabia located in the southwest of the country. The region is constituted of twelve governorates. It has an area of 81,000 km² and an estimated population of 1,563,000. It shares a short border with Yemen. Geographically, the Aseer region is situated on a high plateau that receives more rainfall than the rest of the country. Aseer is the country of many farmers. It contains the country's highest altitudes, which rise to almost 3,000 metres near Abha (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asir_Province).

The economical important emperor fish, *L. nebulosus*, had been bought regularly from fish markets in Abha city. These fishes were captured from the Red Sea coastal water of Jazan province in the Southwest of Saudi Arabia. The fishes were bought and examined for helminthes parasitic infection. Fishes have conducted immediately to identification according to a global information system site by Froese and Pauly (2009) and World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) by Appeltans *et al.* (2009). The length of the emperor fish ranged between 15 and 25 cm.

The fishes had been dissected, the intestine was removed and its content was investigated using a dissecting microscope. The helminthe parasites have been recovered.

The flattened specimens were fixed in 5% neutral formalin. Staining has been done using Kirk Patrick's carmalum staining method. After complete dehydration, clearing was carried out in clove oil and the specimens were mounted in Canada balsam. Fixation and staining was done according to Drury and Wallington (1980).

For scanning electron microscope, the fresh specimens of *N. (N.) macrum* were fixed in phosphate buffered 5% gluteraldehyde (PH 7.4), then post-fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide. The specimens were washed in Na-phosphate buffer (PH 7.4), then processed in drying apparatus, subsequently mounted on copper studs and gold coated. The smears had been examined using JEOL JSM-T5 kV scanning electron microscope.

RESULTS

Examination of 28 emperor fish, *L. nebulosus* revealed prevalence of infections of 8 fishes (28.6%) *N. (N.) macrum* Overstreet, 1969 was found in 7 fishes (25%) and *O. decapteri* Parukhin, 1966 was found infecting one fish only.

1- *N. (N.) macrum* Overstreet, 1969 (Family: Lepocreadiidae, Odhner 1905) (Figs. 1 and 2)

N. (N.) macrum Overstreet, 1969 has been found parasitizing the intestine of emperor fish, *L. nebulosus*. Also the immature stage has been reported (Fig. 1).

Description:

Immature stage is characterized by the general characters of the genus. Also, the excretory vesicle is extending almost to the intestinal bifurcation. Also, the accumulation of wastes was noticed at the posterior end as a product of voracious feeding of the larva.

Description is based on seven specimens (Fig. 2). There are structures that appear to be spine-like scales at the anterior part of the body tegument, which gradually disappear to the middle and posterior ends. The adult flattened fluke measured 7.29 ± 1.11 mm by 1.89 ± 0.23 mm in length and width, respectively. The anterior part of the body was narrow while the middle part was more flattened. Oral sucker (long 211.43 ± 9.51 μm) is slightly larger than the ventral sucker (long 182.86 ± 9.51 μm). The prepharynx is very short (9.43 ± 0.79 μm), followed by short thick wall pharynx measured 100.86 ± 4.49 μm . The oesophagus is long and measured 197.14 ± 4.88 μm . The bifurcation of the intestinal caeca arises far from the ventral sucker and the distance between bifurcation and ventral sucker is 748.57 ± 6.9 μm . The ovary is submedian, slightly rounded and measured 198.57 ± 6.90 μm . The testes are smooth rounded and tandem in position, the first one measured 471.43 ± 6.9 μm and the other one measured 475.71 ± 7.87 μm . The distance between the testes is 247.14 ± 9.51 μm . The intestinal caeca is extending almost to posterior end of the body.

Scanning electron microscopic studies of *N. (N.) macrum* Overstreet, 1969 showed absence of spines around the suckers and over the body. The anterior sucker has frontal position and the genital atrium is much closer to the posterior sucker, which is pedunculated. This investigation has shown the presence of scale-like structure all over the body but more clearly around the posterior sucker (Figs. 4, 5 and 6).

2- *O. decapteri* Parukhin, 1966 (Family: Monorchiidae, Odhner, 1911) (Fig. 3) *O. decapteri* Parukhin, 1966, flukes were found parasitizing the intestine of one emperor fish, *L. nebulosus*.

Description:

Description based on one specimen. The fluke has an elongated and flattened body. It has rounded ends body and measured 1.2 mm in length. Oral and ventral suckers are nearly equal in size (80 and 90 µm in diameter). The prepharynx measured 200 µm, followed by short thick wall pharynx (80 µm) and then oesophagus with a length of 120 µm. The intestinal caeca arise nearer to ventral sucker. The distance between bifurcation and ventral sucker is 90 µm. Due to crowded eggs in the posterior part, it is difficult to identify and measure the ovary. There is only one testis measured 150 µm.

DISCUSSION

Larval stages of *F. saccatus* have been recorded many times in different marine fishes in Saudi Arabia (Banaja and Roshdy, 1979; Banaja *et al.*, 1979; Al-Jahdali, 2004; Banaja and Roshdy, 1981). Two new species of *Lepidapedon* trematodes have been described parasitizing Red Sea fishes (Abdel-Aal *et al.*, 1985).

N. (N.) macrum, was described, based on one specimen, by Overstreet (1969) as a new species from the intestine of marine fish *Mycteroperca microlepis* from Biscayne Bay, Florida. This genus was established by Manter (1954) as *N. polyprioni* from *Polyprion oxygeneios* fish from Portobello. Yamaguti (1971) outlined this species belonging to the subgenus *Neolepidapedon* as the type species *N. polyprioni* Manter, 1954 and listed 7 species. Since Manter (1954) created the genus *Neolepidapedon*, about 23 species have been described (<http://www.organismnames.com>). The last species described is *Neolepidapedon opisthobifurcatus* by Zdzitowiecki (1990). Examination of *N. (N.) macrum* Overstreet, 1969 using Scanning electron microscope (SEM) had been shown the structure named scale-like structure. Those structures are scattered over the body but concentrated at the fore part of the body especially around the posterior sucker. Those structures have been shown using light microscope and described as spines but using SEM clarifies the appearance of those structures. The structure appeared as scales, so they named scale-like structure. The later appeared to have a peduncle.

In Saudi Arabia, for the first time, Hussein *et al.* (2011) described *N. polyprioni* parasitizing emperor fishes (*L. nebulosus*). The present species differs from *N. polyprioni* in much longer body size; smaller suckers sizes; shorter pharynx; longer Distance between bifurcation and ventral sucker and slightly bigger testes sizes. There are no eyespot pigments in the present species, while they are present in *N. macrum*, Overstreet, 1969. Saudi Arabia is considered a new locality of this parasite and emperor fish (*L. nebulosus*) a new host.

The genus *Opisthomonorchides* has been established by Parukhin (1966) for the new species *O. decapteri*. Yamaguti (1971) has outlined *O. decapteri*. Ahmed (1976) described *O. indicus* as a new species that was collected from the intestine of the fish *Apogonichthys ellioti* (Day), from the Bay of Bengal, off the Puri coast, Orissa, India. Since that date, no other species was described. The present study updates the description of *O. decapteri*. Since the description of the genus *Opisthomonorchides* by Parukhin (1966), 21 species have been described (<http://www.organismnames.com>). The last species described was *O. yamagutensis* by Lokhande (1993).

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Fig. 1: Photomicrograph of immature stage of *Neolepidapedon* (*Neolepidapedon*) *macrum* from emperor fishes, *Lethrinus nebulosus*.

Fig. 2: Photomicrograph of mature stage of *Neolepidapedon* (*Neolepidapedon*) *macrum* from emperor fishes, *Lethrinus nebulosus*.

Fig. 3: Photomicrograph of mature stage of *Opisthomonorchaeides decapteri* from emperor fishes, *Lethrinus nebulosus*.

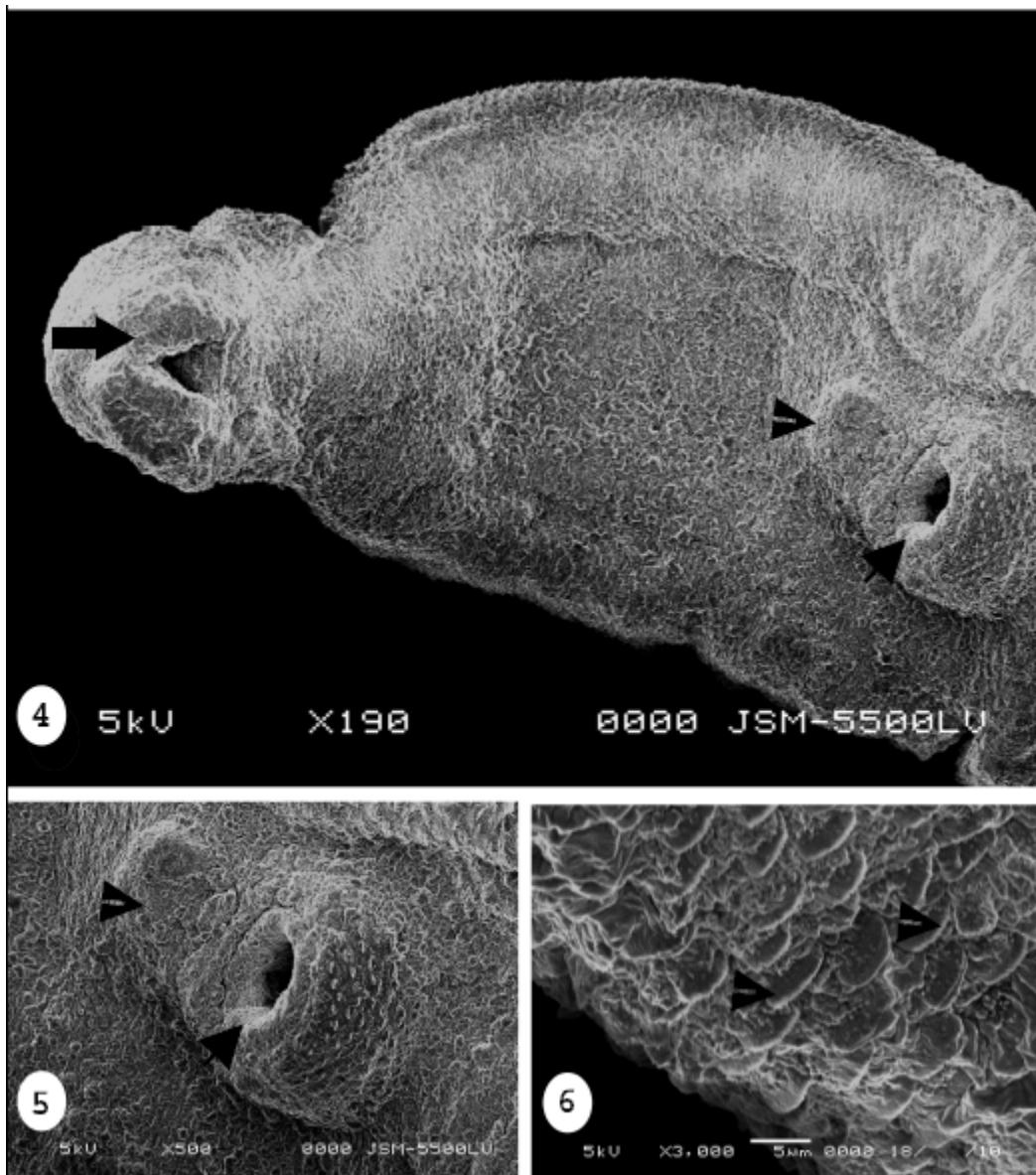


Fig. 4: Scanning electron micrograph of mature stage of *Neolepidapedon (Neolepidapedon) macrum*, showing the anterior part of the body and the anterior position of the anterior sucker. X 190

Fig. 5: Scanning electron micrograph of mature stage of *Neolepidapedon (Neolepidapedon) macrum*, showing the posterior sucker armed with scale-like structure, also showing the genital atrium. X 500

Fig. 6: Scanning electron micrograph of mature stage of *Neolepidapedon (Neolepidapedon) macrum*, showing the scale-like structures. X 3,000

ARABIC SUMMARY

تحديث وصف ١٩٦٩ و *Neolepidapedon* (*Neolepidapedon*) *macrum* Overstreet, ١٩٦٩
Lethrinus, التي تصبّب أسماك الشعور، *Opisthomonorcheides decapteri* Parukhin, ١٩٦٦
 في سوق السمك في مدينة أبهأ، المملكة العربية السعودية *nebulosus*

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أسماك الشعور (*Lethrinus nebulosus*) مهمة تجاريًا في السوق السعودي. وبالرغم من هذه الأهمية، لا توجد تقارير عن مجتمع الطفيليات في هذه الأسماك. تهدف الدراسة لتحديد الديدان الطفيلية التي تصيب هذه الأسماك في السعودية. لهذا الغرض تم شراء ٢٨ سمكة شعور وفحصها بطرق الفحص التقليدية. ٦٪ منها أظهرت إصابة تريماتودا في الأمعاء الدقيقة. تم التعرف على نوعين من التريماتودا في هذه الأسماك، حيث أن ١٩٦٩ Neolepidapedon (*Neolepidapedon*) *macrum* Overstreet, ١٩٦٩ وجد في ٧ أسماك (٦٥٪) وأن ١٩٦٦ *Opisthomonorcheides decapteri* Parukhin, ١٩٦٦ وجد في سمكة واحدة فقط. أظهر الميكروскоп الإلكتروني الماسح غياب الشويكات وأوضح تراكيب تشبه الشويكات. كذا فإن المملكة العربية السعودية تعتبر بيئًة جديدة لهذه التريماتودا، وأن أسماك الشعور عائل جديد لها.