Myxobolus spp. (Myxosporea: Myxobolidea) from fishes of the Zayandeh-rud River (Esfahan, Iran); new hosts and locality record

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Abstract: In a parasitic survey of the native and introduced fishes in the Zayandehrud River, 5 Myxobolus spp. were found in the gills, fins and skin of examined fish specimens. They include M. varicorhini from fin and M. samgoricus from skin of Capoeta damascina, M. musajevi from gills of Capoeta capoeta gracilis, Myxobolus cristatus from Capoeta aculeata, and M. saidovi from Alburnus sp. Data on the location in the hosts comparing with previous records are provided. The epidemiological importance of Myxobolus spp. in Zayandeh-rud River is also presented. In the present paper the occurrence of five Myxobolus spp. all from endemic fishes from Zayandeh-rud River (A new locality) are recorded from two new hosts; Capoeta damascina, Capoeta aculeata. M. varicorhini and M. saidovi are recorded for the first time from Iranian freshwater fishes.

Keywords: Myxobolus spp., Zayandeh-rud River, Esfahan Province, Iran

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Introduction

The Zayandeh-rud River basin occupies an area between the volcanic belt and folded sedimentary rocks along the northeast of Zagrous Mountains (central Iran). The Zayandeh-rud which is the largest stream of the entire interior basin, flows eastward from the high central part of Zagrous, after passing Esfahan, terminates to the Gavkhouni depression near the center of the watershed (Saatadi, 1977).

According to Armantrout (1980) the Zayandeh-rud fish fauna is somewhat enigmatic but shows its strongest relation to the Caspian Sea fauna. Five genera and two species are shared with Namak basin, in contrast to four genera and two species, shared with the Karoon fauna. In addition, Esfahan basin appears to have been invaded by fishes from Karoon and Neyriz basins-for instance, from the Karoon River through the recently constructed tunnel and regular connections.

Parasites of Zayandeh-rud fishes were first studied by Williams *et al.* (1980) who reported on the occurrence of helminthes from endemic fishes. Further fish parasite investigation mostly on monogeneans were recorded by Jalali and Molnar (1990a, b), Molnar and Jalali (1992) and Mehdipoor *et al.* (2004).

There is a large number of *Myxobolus* spp. recorded from different parts of the world. In 1991, Landsberg and Lom presented a revision of the generea *Myxobolus* and *Myxosoma* and on the basis of Lom & Noble (1984) designated all species as *Myxobolus*, and listed 444 species; Eiras *et al.* (2005) made a synopsis of species of *Myxobolus* and summarized 744 species. In Iran till now, altogether 38 different *Myxobolus* spp. have been recorded, 11 species from southwest of Iran: Mesopotamia Fauna Region (Khuzestan Province) and 27 species from Northern part of the country: Caspian Sea Faunal Region; Mazandaran, Guilan, Azarbaijan and Zanjan Provinces (Masoumian *et al.* 1994, 1996 a,b; Molnar *et al.* 1996; Baska & Masoumian 1996; Masoumian & Pazooki 1999a,b; Masoumian *et al.* 2003, 2004; Pazooki *et al.* 2004, 2005).

No data on *Myxobolus* spp. of Zayandeh-rud fishes have been reported so far. The aim of this study was to survey *Myxobolus* spp. on native or introduced fishes in Zayandeh-rud.

Material and methods

Host fishes were collected by net from three regions of Zayandeh-rud, namely head-water close to Koohrang Mountain mostly populated by *Capoeta* spp., and reservoir close to Chadegan district and the terminal parts of the river close to Esfahan city. During autumn and winter of 2004 and spring and summer of 2005 totally 50 fish specimens were examined for *Myxobolus* infection.

Immediately after collection, the live fish were transmeasured before being killed by the spinal cord incision; they were then examined for myxosporean parasites macroscopically and under stereo and light microscope. Spores were obtained from mature cysts. On the average 30 spores were measured using the dimensions recommended by Lom and Arthur (1989). Permanent preparations were made by placing a portion of the spores in glycerol-gelatin and mounting them under coverslip; the structure of the polar capsules and the idophilous vacuole were studied by Normarski microscope.

Results

Totally 5 Myxobolus spp. were recorded from the gills, fins and skin of the examined fish specimens. They include M. varicorhini Dzhalilov & Danijarov, 1975; from the fins (Fig. 1), M. samgoricus Gogebaschivil, 1966; from the skin of Capoeta damascina (Fig. 2), M. musajevi Kandilov, 1963; from the gills of Capoeta capoeta gracilis (Fig. 3), M. cristatus Shulman 1962; from Capoeta aculeata (Fig. 4), and M. saidovi Gasimagomedov, 1970; from Alburnus sp. (Fig. 5). Table 1 summarizes the list of parasites, hosts, infected organs, locality, and the seasons. The measurement of the spores collected from different Myxobolus spp. is mentioned in Table 2.



Figure 1: Spores of M. varicorhini from the fins of Capoeta damascina (×1500)



Figure 2: Spores of M. samgoricus from the skin of Capoeta damascina (×1500)

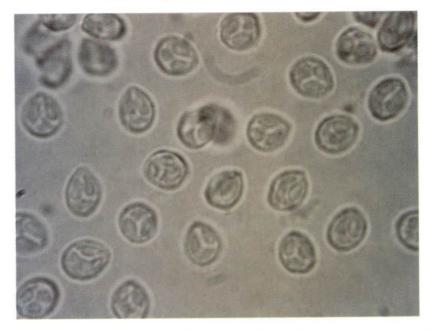


Figure 3: Spores of *M. musajevi* from the gills of *Capoeta capoeta gracilis* (×1500)



Figure 4: Spores of M. cristatus from Capoeat aculeate (×1500)

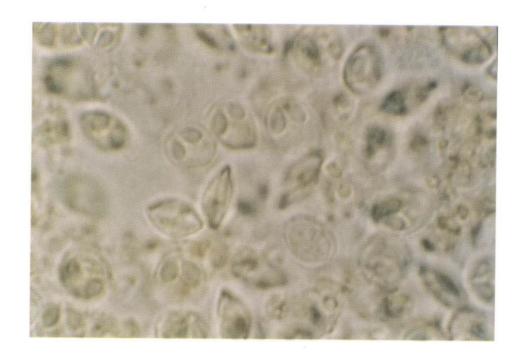


Figure 5: Spores of *M. saidovi*, from the gills of *Alburnus* sp. (×1500)

Table 1: Myxobolus spp. found in the infected endemic fishes in the Zayandeh-rud River and other parts of Iran

- Z	The state of the s						
-	Myxobolus spp.	Host (s)	Infected	locality	Region	Season	
-			organ				
	M. samgoricus	Capoeta amascina,	Skin	Zayandeh-rud R.	Esfahan	Autumn	Present work
	Gogebaschivili, 1966	Capoeta capoeta	Fin	Tadjan	Mazandaran		Masoumian & Pazooki, 1999a
2	M. varicorhini	C. damascina	Fins	Zayandeh-rud R.	Esfahan	Autumn	Present work
	Dzhalilov & Danijarov,						
	1975						
w	M. musajevi Kandilov, 1963	C. c. gracilis	Gills	Zayandeh-rud R.	Esfahan	Autumn	Present work
			Fins	Tadjan R.	Caspian	Summer	Masoumian & Pazooki 1999a
				Saja-Rud.,	Caspian		Pazooki et al.,
			Gills	Ghezel-Ozon R.	Caspian	Summer	Molnar & Baska, 1993
			Gills	Karoon R.	Karoon	Spring	Pazooki et al. (in press)
			Gills	Zangbar R.	Caspian	Summer	
							_
4	M. cristatus Shulman, 1962	C. c. gracilis	Gills	Zangbar R.	Caspian	Summer	Pazooki et al.,
		C. aculeata	Gills &	Zayandeh-rud R.	Esfahan	Spring	Present work
			Fins				
5	M. saidovi	Alburnus maculatus	Gills	Zayandeh-rud R.	Esfahan	Spring	Present work
	Gasimagomedov, 1970						

Table 2: Measurement of the spores collected from Myxobolus spp. (μm)

Parasites	Length	Width	Thickness	Length (Polar	Width capsule)
M. samgoricus	8.5(8.5-10.5)	7.5(7.3-9)	4.7(4.7-5.1)	3.2	2.5
M. varicorhini	11.5(11.8-14.5)	1.2(1.6-11.5)	4.2(4.5-4.8)	5.9(4.3)	2.5(2)
M. musajevi	10.5(1.2-13.5)	9.5(9-10.8)	3.8(3.2-4.5)	5.5	3.5
M. cristatus	10(10.5-11)	8(8.2-9.2)	6(6.2-6.8)	5	3
M. saidovi	10(9.8-10.2)	9(8-9.50)	6(5-6)	4	3

Discussion

Five species of *Myxobolus* have been recorded for the first time from the Zayandeh-rud River Basin, central part of Iran. All infected hosts belong to three species of genus *Capoeta* except one belonging to genus *Alburnus* (Table 1). The dimensions of the spores (Table 2) in some cases are less than other references (Shulman, 1990,1984), probably due to the differences in preparation and fixation methods.

According the results, two more *Myxobolus* spp. are recorded from the Iranian freshwater fishes, namely *M. varicorhini* from fins and *M. saidovi* from *Alburnus* sp. In addition, three new hosts are presented for four *Myxobolus* species as well, namely *Capoeta aculeata* for *M. cristatus* and *Capoeta damascina* for *M. varicorhini* and *M. samgoricus*.

M. musajevi has already been recorded from the gills of Capoeta capoeta from rivers Tadjan (Mazandaran), Saja-Rud, Ghezel-Ozon (Zanjan) and Zangbar (West Azarbaijan) in summer and Karoun (Khouzestan) in spring (Molnar & Baska 1993; Masoumian & Pazooki 1999a; Pazooki et al., 2005), but in the present study from the same fish species in autumn. The M. cristatus has been also already recorded from the gills of C. c. gracilis from Zangbar (West Azarbaijan) in summer, but in the present study from another host in summer. The differences in the finding of the present study and others are, most probably, due to the prevailing temperature during the sampling season at different sampling sites. Knowing the fact that water temperature at different sampling sites (rivers) even during the same season is not similar, makes the differences logically expected.

M. saidovi was described from Alburnus alburnus from Agrakhanski Gulf (former Soviet Union), in northern part of the Caspian Sea Faunal Regions (Shulman, 1984,1990). In the present study, however, M. saidovi is recorded from Alburnus sp.

M. varicorhini described from Capoeta capoeta and also recorded from Barbus ciscaucasius, in Canirnigan River (former Soviet Union), M. samgoricus described from Capoeta capoeta and also recorded from Leuciscus cephalus orientalis (Shulman 1984,1990; Eiras et al., 2005). In the present study, these two species are recorded from a new host, Capoeta damascina.

All parasites were collected from wild and native fishes in Zayandeh-rud, which could affect the cultured fishes under certain condition. The present study revealed some new host and localities that are important from both commercial, zoological and host-parasites relationship point of views.

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