

ORIGIN, DISTRIBUTION AND MORPHOLOGY OF THE GENUS *PSEUDODACTYLOGYRUS* GUSSEV, 1965

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EEL DISEASES

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Transfaunation and Dissemination

(Local; Intra Continental; Inter Continental)



Evidences suggests that the parasite has been spread accidentally from the East Asia to Europe by the intercontinental eel trade (~ 20 years in all Europe)
Cosmopolitan parasite – same geographical distribution as genus *Anguilla*

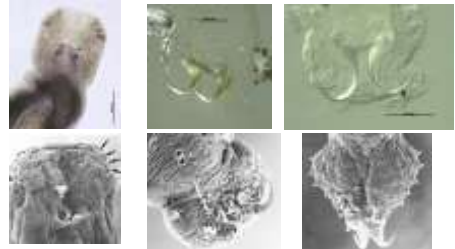
GENUS *PSEUDODACTYLOGYRUS* GUSSEV, 1965

Hamuli (= anchors or central hooks) ventrally orientated

Connecting bar ventrally located

Marginal hooks of larval type

MORPHOLOGY



P. bini haptor oval in shape and anchor small and stout

P. anguillae haptor heart in shape and anchor long and delicate

Saraiva, A., 1995. *Pseudodactylogyrus anguillae* (Yin & Sproston, 1948) Gussev, 1965 and *P. bini* (Kikuchi, 1928) Gussev, 1965 (Monogenea: Monopisthocotylee) in Portugal. *Bull. Eur. Ass. Fish Pathol.* 15, 61-63.

LEVELS OF *PSEUDODACTYLOGYRUS* SPP. INFECTION IN PORTUGAL

References	Habitat	Prevalence (%)
Saraiva & Chubb (1989)	Freshwater	36
Saraiva & Eiras (1996)	Freshwater	7 to 86
Rodrigues & Saraiva (1996)	Freshwater	26 to 100
Hermida, Saraiva & Cruz (2008)	Brackish water	31

- Some wild eels highly infected (more than 250 *Pseudodactylogyrus* spp. specimens in left gill arches only)
- Prevalence's much higher in autumn in all seasonal studies (some period of arrival of glass eel to western European coast, namely Portugal, Spain and France)
- In Brackish water only *P. anguillae* was detected

Tank you for your attention

