

PARASITIC COPEPODS OF FISHES FROM THE COAST
OF MOZAMBIQUE

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During surveys of fishing grounds of prawns the caught fishes and prawns which were trawled in the years 1980 and 1982 between 20 and 900 m depth have been dissected for parasites. Along the coast of Mozambique 22 species of parasitic copepods have been found in fishes belonging to 17 families (Tab.).

The *Bomolochidae* are represented by 4 species. *Bomolochus decap-teri* is of a low specificity whereas *Taeniacanthus longichela* is known from the same host in Japanese waters and *Anchistrotus callionymi* from the same genus. *Caligus* sp. is a new species because there is no affinity between it and the known species of the fish host, genus *Seriola*: *Caligus aliuncus*, *C. lalandi*, *C. lunatus*, *C. seriolae*, *C. spinosus* and *C. tenuicaudatus* from South Africa, Japan and other areas. *Thyrsitoides marlayi* is recorded recently as a new host of *Lernanthropus latriventris*.

The most frequent genus is *Hatschekia* with 5 species. *H. balistae* is known from the same host genus from the coastal waters of Senegal, *H. curvata* from *Priacanthus* of Japan. Till now no fish species of the family *Lophiidae* is noted to be the host of *Hatschekia*. *Hatschekia* sp. of *Monocentris japonicus* is the third species of this genus. The specimens of the genus *Congericola* must be investigated further on.

The genus *Pseudocycnoides* is already stated from *Scomberomorus commersoni* of India. *Myctophidae* are fishes of the deeper regions of the sea. *Cardiodectes* is parasitizing species of this family, but not the genus *Lampanyctes* or species of other genera distributed on the coast of South-East Africa. It will be an new species.

Protochondracanthus psettodes has been described from the same host of the waters of Sri Lanka. The following species in the Table will be new for the fish-host families.

TABLE

Parasitic copepods and their hosts from the coast of Mozambique

Ord. (Fam.) Species	Host species
<i>Cyclopoidea/Bomolochidae:</i>	
<i>Bomolochus decapteri</i> Yamaguti, 1936	<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>
<i>Taeniacanthus longichela</i> Yamaguti & Yamasu, 1959	<i>Alutera monoceros</i>
<i>Taeniacanthus</i> sp.	<i>Uranoscopus archionema</i>
<i>Anchistrotus callionymi</i> Yamaguti, 1939	<i>Callionymus</i> sp.
<i>Caligoidea/Caligidae:</i>	
<i>Caligus</i> sp.	<i>Seriola nigrofasciata</i>
<i>Anthosomatidae:</i>	
<i>Lernanthropus latriventris</i> Heller, 1868	<i>Thyrsitoides marlayi</i>
<i>Dichelesthiidae:</i>	
<i>Hatschekia balistae</i> Nunes-Ruivo, 1954	<i>Abalistes stellaris</i>
<i>Hatschekia curvata</i> Yamaguti & Yamasu, 1959	<i>Priacanthus cruentatus</i>
<i>Hatschekia</i> sp.	<i>Pseudopriacanthus niponicus</i>
<i>Hatschekia</i> sp.	<i>Lophiodes mutilus</i>
<i>Hatschekia</i> sp.	<i>Monocentris japonicus</i>
<i>Eudactylinidae:</i>	
<i>Congericola</i> sp.	<i>Nettastoma</i> sp.
<i>Congericola</i> sp.	<i>Venefica proboscidea</i>
<i>Pseudocycnoides armatus</i> (Basset-Smith, 1898)	<i>Scomberomorus commersoni</i>
<i>Lernaeidae:</i>	
<i>Cariodectes</i> sp.	<i>Lampanyctes</i> sp.
<i>Pennellidae:</i>	
<i>Pennellidae</i> gen. sp.	<i>Coelorhynchus parallelus</i>
<i>Lernaeopodidea/Chondracanthidae:</i>	
<i>Acanthochondria</i> sp.	<i>Champsodon capensis</i>
<i>Protochondracanthus psettodes</i> Kirtisinghe, 1950	<i>Psettodes erumei</i>
<i>Pseudacantocanthopsis</i> sp.	<i>Synchiropus monacanthus</i>
<i>Chondracanthinae</i> gen. sp.	<i>Peristedion adeni</i>
<i>Lernaeopodidae:</i>	
<i>Clavellopsis</i> sp.	<i>Neoscombrops annectens</i>
<i>Naobranchidae:</i>	
<i>Naobranchia</i> sp.	<i>Decapterus muroadsi</i>

PASOŻYTNICZE COPEPODA RYB Z WÓD PRZYBRZEŻNYCH MOZAMBIKU

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Rezultatem parazytologicznego badania *Teleostei* łowionych w 1980 i 1982 r. w Kanale Mozambiku było znalezienie 22 gatunków *Copepoda*. Ryby żywicielskie należały do 17 rodzin. Rząd *Cyclopoidea* był reprezentowany przez 4 gatunki, *Caligoidea* — przez 12, a *Lernaeopodidea* — przez 6. Najczęściej spotykany był rodzaj *Hatschekia* z 5 gatunkami. Nie przedsięwzięto środków zapobiegawczych przeciw stwierdzonym pasożytom. Niektóre z uzyskanych gatunków winny być opisane jako nowe.