

THE PARASITES OF SOME ASIAN CARP SPECIES FROM THE AQUATIC BIOTOPES FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Ion GOLOGAN¹

e-mail: gologanionel@gmail.com

Abstract

As a result of the parasitological examination of some Asian carp species (common carp, prussian carp, silver carp, bighead carp) from a few fish ponds from Falești district, 14 species of parasites were found, systematically classified into 7 classes, 12 families, 14 genera. The degree of infestation varied depending on the species: *Trichodina* sp. - common carp (EI-53.84%, II 1-10 ex.); *Dactylogyrus* sp. - common carp (EI-92.0%, II-1-45 ex.), prussian carp (EI-100%, II-1-45 ex.), silver carp (EI-72.7%, II-12-81 ex.), bighead carp (EI-100%, II-74-160 ex.); *Eudiplozoon nipponicum* - common carp (EI-38.46%, II-1-7 ex.), prussian carp (EI-16.0%, II-1-2 ex.); *Khawia sinensis* - common carp (EI-46.15%, II-1-15 ex.); *Schyzocotyle acheilognathi* – bighead carp (EI-9.09%, II-1 ex.); *Valipora campylancristrota* - common carp (EI-7.69%, II-1 ex.), silver carp (EI-9.09%, II-1 ex.), bighead carp (EI-44.4%, II-1-3 ex.); *Aspidogaster limacoides* – prussian carp (EI-4.0%, II-1 ex.); *Diplostomum spathaceum* - common carp (EI-30.76%, II-1-4 ex.), prussian carp (EI-20%, II-1-8 ex.), silver carp (EI-54.5%, II-1-15 ex.), bighead carp (EI-100%, II-1-92 ex.); *Posthodiplostomum cuticola* - common carp (EI-7.69%, II-1-2 ex.), silver carp (EI-54.5%, II-5-12 ex.); *Phyllodistomum* sp. – prussian carp (EI-0.25%, II-1 ex.); *Phylometroides sanguinea* – prussian carp (EI-4.0%, II-1-2 ex.); *Sinergasilus lieni* – silver carp (EI-72.7%, II-7-26 ex.), bighead carp- (EI-100%, II-5-24 ex.); *Lernaea* sp. – common carp (1 ex.); Glochidium - common carp (EI-7.69%, II-1-10 ex.), prussian carp (EI-4.0%, II-4 ex.).

Key words: (parasites, common carp, prussian carp, silver carp, bighead carp)

INTRODUCTION

In fish farming the mass death of both juveniles and adult fish is often recorded. This fact is closely related to the overpopulation of ponds with fish, which favors the accumulation of a large number of pathogens that can cause epizootics. Moreover, the infested fish can cause damage to other fish ponds as long as it is used to populate them (Gorchakova, 2000; Golovyna, 2014).

Among the diseases of fish, a great importance belongs to the invasive diseases, produced by parasitic agents with a great taxonomic diversity. The most common are parasites produced by protists (flagellates, ciliates, sporozoans, cnidosporidians) and those produced by worms or helminths (monogeneans, trematodes, cestodes, nematodes and acanthocephalans). These parasites parasitize both fish in natural and artificial waterbodies (Vasylykov, 1983, 1989).

Given the economic importance of fish, our goal was to perform the parasitological examination in order to detect potentially dangerous species for both fish and humans.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The parasitological research was carried out in the laboratory of Parasitology and Helminthology of the Institute of Zoology, and performed according to the standard method proposed by Skryabin K.I. (1928) and the method proposed by Dogel and modified by Bykhovskaya Pavlovskaya (1985). The determination of the helminths was done according to Bauer (1985, 1987). The microscopy of the detected helminths was performed using the stereomicroscope MBS, as well the examination at the optical microscope Novex Holland B, as fresh preparation slide-coverglass, with the objective 4x, 10x, 20x and ocular WF10X DIN/20MM. The detected nematodes were stored in Barbagallo solution (3% formaldehyde and 0,9% sodium chloride), and the trematodes were stored in 70% ethanol. For the parasitological evaluation, extensivity (%) and intensity of invasion were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As a result of the parasitological examination of 4 species of fish (common carp, prussian carp, silver carp, bighead carp) species of parasites with various locations, systematically classified in-

¹ Institute of Zoology, Chisinau

to 7 classes, 12 families, 14 genera were detected (table 1).

Table 1

The parasites found in the examined Asian carp specimens

| Class | Family | Species |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Oligohymenophorea | Trichodinidae Claus, 1951 | <i>Trichodina</i> sp. |
| Monogenea | Dactylogyridae Bychowsky, 1933 | <i>Dactylogyrus</i> sp. |
| | Diplozoidae Palombi, 1949 | <i>Eudiplozoon nipponicum</i> (Goto, 1891) |
| Trematoda | Diplostomidae Poirier, 1886 | <i>Diplostomum spathaceum</i> (Rudolphi, 1819) Olsson, 1876 |
| | | <i>Posthodiplostomum cuticola</i> (von Nordmann, 1832) Dubois, 1936 |
| | Gorgoderidae Looss, 1899 | <i>Phyllodistomum</i> sp. |
| | Aspidogastridae Poche, 1907 | <i>Aspidogaster limacoides</i> Diesing, 1834 |
| Cestoda | Lytocestidae Hunter, 1927 | <i>Khawia sinensis</i> Hsü, 1935 |
| | Bothriocephalidae Blanchard, 1849 | <i>Schyzocotyle acheilognathi</i> (Yamaguti, 1934) Brabec, Waeschenbach, Scholz, Littlewood & Kuchta, 2015 |
| | Gyporhynchidae Blanchard, 1849 | <i>Valipora campylancristrota</i> (Wedl, 1855) |
| Enoplea | Philometridae Baylis & Daubney, 1926 | <i>Philometroides sanguinea</i> (Rudolphi, 1819) |
| Hexanauplia | Lernaeidae Cobbold, 1879 | <i>Lernaea</i> sp. |
| | Ergasilidae Burmeister, 1835 | <i>Sinergasilus lienii</i> Yin, 1949 |
| Bivalvia | - | Glochidium |

As a result of the examination of the gill lamellae, helminths from the class Monogenea, genera *Dactylogyrus* (figure 1) and *Eudiplozoon* were detected. From the genus *Dactylogyrus*, the most dangerous to fish are *Dactylogyrus vastator*, *D. ex-tensus* and *D. anchoratus*.



Figure 1. Specimen of *Dactylogyrus* sp. detected on the gills of prussian carp

The representatives of this genus are worms with a flattened body, 0.75-1 mm long, 0.15-0.38 mm wide, that attaches to the epithelium of the gill lamellae of various fishes, through a complex adhesive organ called opisthaptor, which is armed with 2 large central hooks and 14 small hooks arranged marginally (figure 2). The shape, size of the hooks, and the attachment disc, vary depending on the species, and are an important taxonomic feature for determination (Gibson, 1986).

The performed parasitological examination revealed the infestation with *Dactylogyrus* sp. of

the following fish species: common carp (EI-92%, II-1-45ex.), silver carp (EI-100%, II-1-45 ex.), silver carp (EI-72.7%, II- 12-81 ex.), bighead carp (EI-100%, II-74-160ex.).



Figure 2. Large hooks and marginal hooks of *Dactylogyrus* sp.

One of the representatives of the genus *Eudiplozoon* is *E. nipponicum* (figure 3). This species parasitizes on gill lamellae of common carp, crucian carp, bream and other cyprinids. It is a hematophagous parasite which, according to Kawatsu (quoted by Bauer, 1985), in case of massive infestations, can cause hypochromic anemia.

The performed parasitological examination revealed the infestation with *E. nipponicum* of the following fish species: common carp (EI-38.46%, II-1-7ex.), prussian carp (EI-16.0%, II-1- 2 ex.).



Figure 3. *Eudiplozoon nipponicum* detected on the gill lamellae of common carp

Also, as a result of the parasitological examination of the gill lamellae of common carp, protozoans from the genus *Trichodina* were detected (figure 4). The extensivity of invasion reached 53.84% and the intensity of the invasion 1-10 specimens in a microscope field of view.

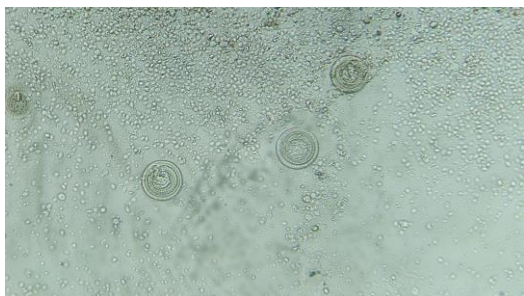


Figure 4 *Trichodina* sp. detected on the gills of common carp

Parasitological examination of the gills of common carp and prussian carp revealed the presence of parasitic larval stages of freshwater mussels, aquatic bivalve mollusks, from the genera *Unio*, *Anodonta*, *Margaritana*, known also as glochidium (figure 5). During the parasitological examination, glochidia were detected in common carp and prussian carp. In the case of the common carp, the extensivity of invasion with glochidia was 7.69%, and the intensity of invasion 1-10 specimens. In the case of silver carp the extensivity of invasion was 4.0%, and the intensity of invasion 4 specimens.



Figure 5. Glochidium on the gills of a common carp specimen

From the group of parasitic crustaceans *Sinergasilus lienii* and *Lernaea* sp. were detected

(only one specimen of *Lernaea* sp. was detected on a common carp, attached to the ventral aorta).

S. lienii (figure 6) is a parasitic crustacean, specific to silver carp and bighead carp, that parasitizes on the gills. In case of a high degree of infestation, *S. lienii* cause inflammation, necrosis of the gills, poor blood circulation and gas metabolism that results in asphyxiation of the infested fish.

In the carried parasitological research, the extensivity of invasion of silver carp with *S. lienii* was 72.7%, and the intensity of invasion – 7-26 specimens. In bighead carp the parasite was found in 100% of cases, and the intensity of invasion was 5-24 specimens.



Figure 6. Specimens of *Sinergasilus lienii* detected on the gills of bighead carp

From the Diplostomidae family, trematode species *Diplostomum spathaceum* and *Posthodiplostomum cuticola* were found. *D. spathaceum* (figure 7) is a trematode, the larval stage (metacercariae) of which causes a very dangerous disease called diplostomiasis or „white eye” disease. Diplostomiasis, depending on age, can develop acute and chronic. Specific for the chronic form are the lesions of the eye lens, manifested by cataract. In chronic form, due to cataract, the fish does not feed enough and, respectively, the body weight decreases, compared to that of healthy fish (Shigin, 1976).



Figure 7. *Diplostomum spathaceum* – metacercariae found in the lens of common carp

The infested fish swim more on the surface of the water, thus being predisposed to be eaten by

piscivorous birds. In the acute form, the infested fish is agitated, does not feed and has punctiform hemorrhages on the opercula and in the eyeballs.

In the examined fishes, *D. spathaceum* was found in common carp (EI-30.76%, II-1-4 ex.), prussian carp (EI-20.0%, II-1-8 ex.), silver carp (EI-54.5%, II-1-15ex.), and bighead carp (EI-100%, II-1-92ex.).

The second species of trematodes from family Diplostomidae found in the examined fishes is *Posthodiplostomum cuticola*, which causes an invasive disease called postodiplostomiasis (figure 8), which is characterized by the initial appearance of black spots of various size on the fish skin, which then turns into small cysts surrounded by melanic pigment - hemomelanin, which is the product of the degradation of hemoglobin and chromatophores. Inside the cyst the metacercariae is located (figure 9). Spots and cysts appear in different regions of the body: on the fins, gills, caudal peduncle, in the dorsal and lateral region of the body, on the cornea, in the oral cavity, and their number can vary from a few tens to several hundred. In case of a massive infestation, the deformity and the loss of the flexibility of the spine can be noticed. The fish remains undeveloped, being predisposed to be caught by the piscivorous birds (Goloshchapova, 2014).

Infested with *P. cuticola* were common carp and silver carp. The extensivity and intensity of invasion in common carp were 7.69%, 1-2 ex., and 54.5%, 5 -12ex. in silver carp.



Figure 8. Silver carp infested with *Posthodiplostomum cuticola*



Figure 9. *Posthodiplostomum cuticola* – metacercariae extracted from the cyst

Also, as a result of the inspection of the prussian carp tegument, the nematode *Philometroides sanguinea* (figure 10) was detected. The location of the parasite in the host differs. Males parasitize inside the abdominal cavity, between the walls of swim bladder, and females between the bony rays of the caudal fin, less often the dorsal fin.

The extensivity of invasion with *P. sanguinea* was 4.0%, and the intensity of the invasion 1-2 specimens.



Figure 10. Prussian carp infested with *Philometroides sanguinea*

During parasitological examination 4 species of parasites were detected in the organs of the digestive system: *Khawia sinensis*, *Schyzocotyle acheilognathi*, *Aspidogaster limacoides* in the intestine, and *Valipora campylancristrota* in the gallbladder.

K. sinensis (figure 11) is a flatworm from the class Cestoda, with a white, non-segmented body, 80-175 mm long and 2.5-3.5 mm wide, specific to common carp and grass carp. The parasite can be found in all fish ponds where common carp is farmed, susceptible to infestation being all age groups. However, the extensivity and intensity of invasion in adult fishes is lower than in youth. Also, the degree of infestation with this helminth is influenced by the environmental conditions. In water bodies with a stagnant, muddy water, preferred by aquatic oligochaetes (intermediate hosts), the level of fish infestation is much higher (Mirzoyeva, 2016).



Figure 11. Specimens of *Khawia sinensis* in the intestine of common carp

As a result of the parasitological examination, *K. sinensis* was detected in common carp. The extensivity of the invasion with *K. sinensis* was 46.15% and the intensity of the invasion 1-13 specimens.

S. acheilognathi (figure 12) is a cestode that can infest various cyprinids, such as common carp, prussian carp, bighead carp, etc. The most susceptible to the infestation are common carp and bighead carp youth. In these species the extensivity of invasion can reach 80-100%. This parasite is allogeneic for the aquatic biotopes in the Republic of Moldova. He entered the water bodies via grass carp, brought for acclimatization in the early 60s of the 20th century (Marits, 1968). The causes of *S. acheilognathi* invasion can be: the adult infested fish, which act as vector, the simultaneous farming of fish of different age groups, the invasion of fish ponds with infested crustaceans (Bauyer, 1981).

As a result of the parasitological examination *S. acheilognathi* was detected in bighead carp. The extensivity of invasion was 9.09%, and the intensity of invasion 1-2 specimens.



Figure 12. *Schyzocotyle acheilognathi* detected in the intestine of bighead carp

From the species of trematodes, that parasitize the digestive system, *A. limacoides* was detected (figure 13). Out of the total examined fishes, only prussian carp was infested. The extensivity of invasion of prussian carp with *A. limacoides* was 4.0%, and the intensity of invasion 1-2 specimens.



Figure 13. *Aspidogaster limacoides* detected in the intestine of prussian carp

After the examination of gallbladder of the captured fishes, cestodes from the family Gryporhynchidae, represented by the larval stage (plero-

cerc) of *Valipora campylancristrota* (figure 14) were found.

Infested with *V. campylancristrota* were common carp (EI-7.69%, II-1 ex.), silver carp (EI-9.09%, II-1 ex.), and bighead carp (EI-44.4%, II-1-3 ex.).



Figure 14. *Valipora campylancristrota* detected in the gallbladder of bighead carp

During the parasitological examination of the organs of the urinary tract (ureters, urinary bladder) of prussian carp, trematodes from the family Gorgoderidae, genus *Phyllodistomum* (figure 15) were detected.



Figure 15. *Phyllodistomum* sp. – detected in the ureter of prussian carp

The extensivity of invasion of prussian carp with *Phyllodistomum* sp. was 0.25%, and the intensity of invasion 1 specimen.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the parasitological examination of the studied fish species, 14 species of parasites were detected. Out of the total detected species, 2 were specific: *Sinergasilus lienii* specific for silver carp and bighead carp, and *Philometroides sanguinea* specific for prussian carp.

The highest extensivity of invasion was recorded in the case of infestation with monogenetic trematode *Dactylogyrus* sp. in the following species: common carp (EI-92%), prussian carp (EI-100%), silver carp (EI-72.7%), bighead carp (EI-100%), and the highest intensity of invasion with this parasite was recorded in bighead carp (II-160ex.).

In the case of trematodes, the highest prevalence showed *Diplostomum spathaceum* found in the following species: common carp (EI-30.76%),

prussian carp (EI-20.0%), silver carp (EI-54.5%), bighead carp (EI-100%). The highest intensity of invasion with *D. spathaceum* was recorded in bighead carp (II-92 ex.).

In the case of cestodes, the highest prevalence showed *Khawia sinensis* found in common carp (EI-46.15%).

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