

Additional Morphological Information on Young Female *Caligus Kuwaitensis* (Copepoda, Siphonostomatoida) from Egyptian Marine Water Fish (*Pagrus pagrus*)

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Abstract

In the present study additional morphological features for *Caligus kuwaitensis* (Copepoda, Siphonostomatoida) infesting marine water fishes, (*Pagrus pagrus*), in Egypt was described with scanning electron microscopy. These morphological features include, sub orbicular cephalothoraxes' shield, with ridged inner wall of lunules. The arc-like structure "rugose" area, have been observed on the median surface. In the 1st pair of legs; 1st exopod bears a number of fine setules on the basal segment and has a distal spine like bristle at distal. The 2nd exopodal segment is bearing four terminal optical stout setae each two setae are nearly equal in its length. In addition, Exopod of the 2nd leg bearing two unequal setae and with large plumose seta on posterior edge. Distinct attached spermatophores in the genital complex of young female. These additional morphological features were considered to be important and significant in accurate identifications of this *Caligus* species.

Keywords: Light and SEM; Young female *Caligus kuwaitensis*; *P. pagrus*; Egypt

Introduction

Parasitic copepods are common crustacean parasites infesting fresh, cultured and wild marine finfish [1]. Members of Caligidae are the most commonly reported species infesting fish reared in brackish and marine waters [2].

Caligus species, often referred as sea lice, are responsible for most disease outbreaks. Losses associated with Caligosis disease are the result of direct mortality, due to secondary infections and reduced growth [3]. *Caligus Müller, 1785* comprises numerous species, but lack of an up to date revision of this genus makes taxonomic work difficult [4]. However, SEM studies for morphological descriptions of these copepod parasites considered to be rare [5,6].

In Egypt, literatures about parasites infesting marine water fishes especially copepod were relatively rare. Unfortunately, there is a paucity of detailed morphological description of *Caligus* species infesting marine fish using SEM description [7,8] in their study spots some light on the morphological features of some *Caligus* spp. (*C. apodus*, *C. curtus*, *C. lunatus* and *C. carangis*) using light microscopy. Nowadays, *P. pagrus* is one of the most common marine water fish in Egypt, there is no previous studies on morphological features of *Caligus* infesting them. Therefore, the present study spot more light on the fine structures of copepods: *C. kuwaitensis* infesting marine water fish, *P. pagrus* in Egypt using SEM.

Materials and Methods

Twenty specimen's of marine fishes (*Pagrus pagrus*) were collected from Al-abour market Cairo, Egypt. The samples were transferred directly in laboratory of the department of the Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo, University for parasitological examination and collection of parasites copepod.

Collection of copepods

The collected fish was examined microscopically for the presence of parasitic crustaceans according to [9]. The collected parasites were cleaned then preserved in 70% ethanol and dehydrated in glycerin-

ethanol series, cleared in lacto phenol and mounted on glycerin-gelatin medium, according to [10].

Light Microscopy (LM)

The mounted specimens were carefully examined and morphological described. The target *Caligus* species was identification according to [11]. The samples were drawn by Nikon light microscopy (Japan) using camera Lucida. The terminology of the body parts and appendages were identified according to [12].

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

Clean fresh collected copepods were fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, transferred to Electron Microscopy Unit, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt and processed as technique described by [13]. The specimens were washed in three changes of phosphate buffered saline, dehydrated in ascending grades of ethanol and dried at critical point drier (SPI Supplies, Canada). The specimens were glued on specimen stubs and coated with 15nm gold in Sputter coater (Jeol, JFC-1100 E, Japan). Finally, the specimens were examined and viewed on a Scanning Electron Microscope (Jeol, JEM-1200 EX II, and Japan).

Results

Caligus kuwaitensis

In the present study, only one Caligid species identified as *C.*

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kuwaitensis were detected from the gills of 20 from (*P. pagrus*) Egyptian marine water fish [11].

Description: The described specimens based on 5 permanent slide of the parasite Figures 1A and 1B. Body 2.5 (2.25-3.12) mm long, excluding setae on caudal rami. Cephalothoracic shield suborbicular, slightly longer than wide 1.31(1.28-1.39)×1.20 (1.22-1.35) mm with posterior margins' of thoracic zone protruding just beyond tips of lateral zones and shallow posterior sinuses. lunules prominent, extending almost entire width of frontal plates; large sized; distance between lunules only slightly larger than their diameters.

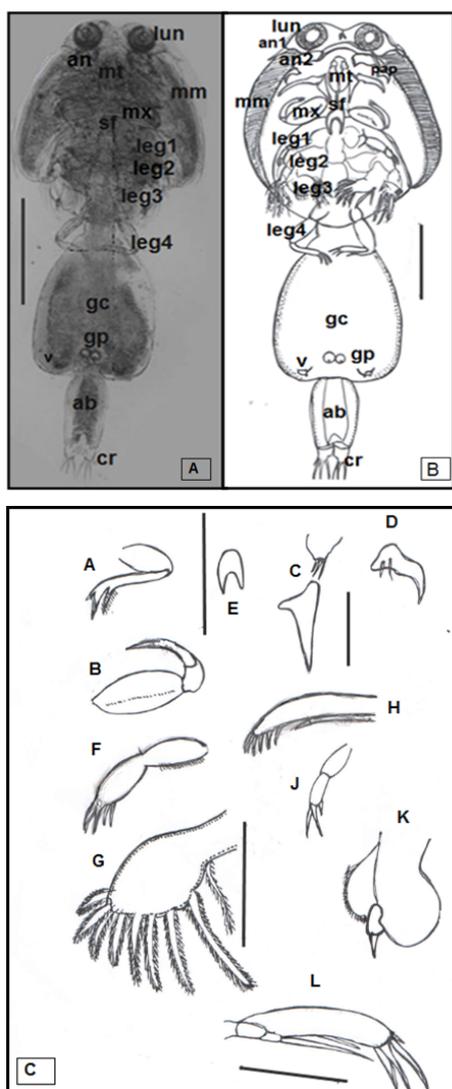


Figure 1: A and B: A light microscopic photomicrograph and drawing of young ♀ *C. kuwaitensis*: (ventral view); Well developed mouth tube (mt); Ventral view of thorax and its appendages; Abdomen and its appendages. (Abbreviations:lun, lunules, an 1, 1st antenna, an 2, 2nd antenna, mx, maxillipeds; mt, mouth tube sf, sterna furca, mm, marginal membrane leg1-4,gc, genital complex; gpspermatophores pore, ab, abdomen, cr caudal ramus. V, vestigial appendages.scale bare 0.5 mm). **C:** Young ♀ *Caliguskuwaitensis*, (A) 1st maxilla with serrated end (B) maxilliped (C) 2nd maxilla (D). postantennary process with 2 sensilla near base; (E) sternal furca is sharply pointed edges. (F-H) leg 1; (H) Endopode, (F) exopod tip of leg 1; (J) leg 2; exopode end with spines on outer margin; (L) Exopod of 4th; (K) posterior end of abdomen Scale-bars: 0.5 mm.

Frontal plate with lunules, joined to carapace between antennules. Muscle bands connecting carapace, and frontal plate visible posterior to lunules. On the median surface, a structure (horse shoe shape) described as sucker "rugose" area. This structure is round with a central sulcus and the surface appears to be very nodular and rugose appearance Figures 2B and 2C. Fourth pedigerous segment distinctly wider than long, its demarcation from genital complex indistinct. Genital complex trapezoidal, 1. 01 (0.99-1.07) mm long and 0.7 (0.68-0.79) mm wide, extending about all width of frontal plates (Figure 1A and 3A). It has large dimensions and large round structure (vestigial appendages=5th leg). The marginal membrane was found to be finely striated Figure 4B and medially divided into lateral halves. In the young female Figures 1A, 1B and 4D with spherical spermatophores, attached to ventro-posterior surface of genital complex. Abdomen unsegmented longer than wide and indistinctly sub conical, broadly fused to genital

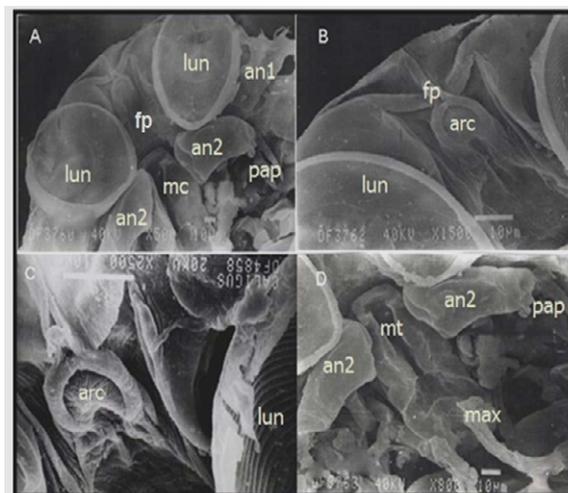


Figure 2: A-D: SEM of young ♀ *C. kuwaitensis*;large sized lunules (lun), extending about all width of frontal plates (fp), 1st antenna (an1), 2nd antenna (an2), the mouth cone and tube (mc and mt), post antennal process (pap). Median arc-like structure=rugose (arc). Scale bar=10 µm.

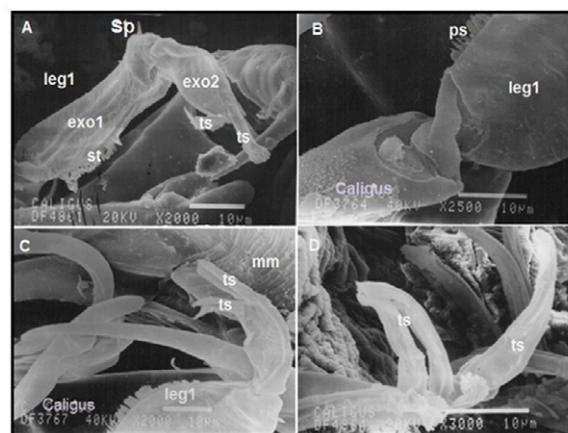


Figure 3: A-D: SEM of young ♀ *C. kuwaitensis*; 1stexopod (exo1) of Leg1 bears a number of fine setules (st) on the basal segment. The 2nd exopodal segment (exo2) is bearing long 4 pinnate terminal setae (ts); each two setae are nearly equal in length on the posterior margin and has a spine like bristle (sp) at distal. Scale bar=10 µm.

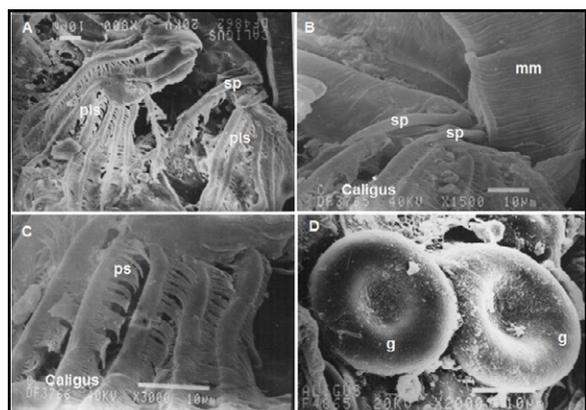


Figure 4: A-D: SEM of young ♀ *C. kuwaitensis*; (A-B) Leg 2 with large plumose seta on posterior edge (pls); unequal external spines of leg2 (sp) on exopod segments; striated marginal membrane (mm). (C) Leg3 with large plumose seta on posterior edge (ps); (D) Two attached spherical spermatophores (g) of the genital complex. Scale bar=10 µm.

complex, its length 0.68 (0.61-0.73) mm and 0.32 (0.30-0.48) mm wide with much longer anterior somite. Caudal ramus is flat, distinct from abdomen slightly longer than wide (88×73 µm), armed with one short pinnate setae in posterior-lateral corner and 3 long pinnate plumose setae on the posterior margin (Figures 1A and 1B).

The mouth tube is of the typical tubular, caligoid form Figure 2D. At the level of mouth tube a continuous striated marginal membrane. The first antenna not extending beyond lateral limits of shield and without any distinguishing features. Second antenna with a typical distal segment bearing a single spine, basal segment with blunt end Figure 2A. Post antennary process, short slightly hamates with rounded tip; 2 sensilla near base Figure 1D.

Spiniform process of first maxilla Figure 1A fairly straight, simple, without secondary armature. Second maxilla Figure 1C without distinguishing characteristics. Maxilliped Figure 1B with long, slender, unarmed corpus, about twice as long as subchelate appendage; shaft of latter twice as long as claw, distally bearing barb and small, sharp process. Sternal furca Figure 1E with subquadrate box and straight, tapering and divergent tines bearing thin flanges on lateral margins and extending posterior well beyond level of first interpodal bar.

The 1st pair of swimming legs Figures 3A-3D; 1st exopod bears a number of fine setules on the basal segment Figures 1F-1H and 3A. The 2nd exopodal segment is bearing four optical stout long pinnate setae on the posterior margin at the terminal segment; each two setae are nearly equal in length (Figures 3C and 3D). In addition, presence of a spine like bristle at distal at the middle of 1st leg (Figure 3A). Exopod of the 2nd leg Figure 1J bearing on its distal segment one semipinnate and two setae; one long and the other is short semipinnate spine. Naked outer seta; external spines on 3 exopod segments as shown in Figure 1G and 3B; endopod 1st segment with row of setules on outer margin and 2nd segment with several rows of setules on outer surface.

Leg 3 (Figures 4A and 4C) protopod (apron) with row of denticles on outer edge; medial, coxal seta longer than outer, basal seta. Exopod of 4th leg two segment; basal segment with long seta extend in distal corner the same length of the distal segment; latter bearing 3 terminal progressively long setae, apical short seta & another distal seta (Figure 1L).

Fifth leg (Figure 1) vestigial, comprising two setae in posterolateral corner of genital segment. Sixth leg represented by single seta distomedial to fifth. Uropod subrectangular, less than half length of abdomen, with armature usual for *Caligus* and small tuft of setules on medial margin.

Discussion

Caligus spp. are widely distributed groups of parasites in the world seas affect wild fish of commercial significance [2]. They have potential effect on growth, fecundity and survival of wild hosts. Where, they damage their hosts directly by their attachment mechanisms and by their feeding activities.

C. kuwaitensis was described for the first time from the skin of *Plotosus anguillar* in Kuwait Bay by [11]. Recently, [6] described the same species of *Caligus* from the gills of Doubleur Bream, *Acanthopagrus bifasciatus* in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. Additional location and host (*P. pagrus*) was added to *C. kuwaitensis* that infest gills of marine water fishes, in Egypt. The obtained results were agreed with [12] from the aspect that *Caligus spp.* are known to have low hosts specificity.

The morphological features of the young ♀ collected during this study appears similarities in shape and morphometrics to *C. kuwaitensis* that originally described by [11]. The body proportions of present females are also in the range given by the previous authors. The measured length of young ♀ *C. kuwaitensis* in the present study was in agreement with that described by [11]. In the same time this length was smaller than that recorded by [6]. In the present study, the most characteristic features of *C. kuwaitensis* by SEM are distinct structure (arc-like) described as sucker "apparatus" or "rugose" area in between the lunules which used as sensory organ. This result agreement with [14] described the "rugose" area in genus *Caligide*. In addition, the lunules were appear as finely striated and the distance between them larger than their diameters this description disagreement with [15] who did not describe any striated and the distance between the lunules. Moreover, the relatively larger of this distance about 5 times than the diameter in *C. acanthopagri* (♀) collected from *Scatophagus argus* in Indonesia.

Presently, SEM study described the mouth tube is longer than wide in the *C. kuwaitensis* this result is agreement with [6,16] who described the same feature.

In the present study, the most characteristic features by SEM of *C. kuwaitensis* are in the 1st pair of swimming legs distinct distal spine at the middle of 1st leg. This result agreement with [17] who recorded distal spine from female *C. latigenital* is obtained from the black sea bream *Acanthopagrus schlegeli*, cultured in Hikimoto, Japan. The 2nd exopodal segment is bearing 4 long pinnate setae on the posterior margin each two setae are nearly equal in length, this description disagreement with [16] who described 4 long pinnate setae unequal and 3 unarmed setae from *C. mortis* in Namibia. In addition [18], who described the middle two spines on the distal segment of the 1st legs are bifurcate in *C. elongates* from fish cultured off South Australia.

Moreover, SEM showed the exopod of the 2nd leg bearing on its distal segment two setae; one long and the other short semipinnate spine. This SEM description differ from the originally description by [11] who drawing the setae were equal in the length. Concerning to, present specimen, the tip of exopod of 4th leg which bears 4 terminal setae; the basal segment with setae in the distal corner, same length as distal segment; latter bearing 3 progressively long setae and one

short. This description strongly agreement with [18]. Moreover, first description with two attached spherical spermatophores of the genital complex of young female this finding agree with [17] who recorded the same finding with light microscope from Japan. The present finding in Leg 5 is much reduce and represented by 2 small papillae on posterolateral margin and found the two closely fused genital opening of genital complex. The same finding by [6,19,20].

Conclusion

The present study, recorded that *P. pagrus* as a new host for *C. kuwaitensis* in new locality (Egypt). The described additional SEM morphological details are important and significant for accurate identification of this Caligus species elsewhere.

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