

***Stephanostomum tantabiddii* n. sp. (Digenea: Acanthocolpidae)
from *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775) (Perciformes:
Carangidae) from Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia**

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Abstract

A new species, *Stephanostomum tantabiddii* n. sp., is described from the yellowspotted trevally *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* from Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia. It has 38–45 circum-oral spines and the vitellarium reaches to no less than 17% of the hindbody length from the ventral sucker. It differs from other species of *Stephanostomum* with these characteristics by various combinations of the ventral hiatus of the circum-oral spine rows, the relatively long pars prostatica and short ejaculatory duct, the elongate body and the wide gaps between the gonads.

Key words: *Stephanostomum tantabiddii* n. sp., Acanthocolpidae, Digenea, *Carangoides fulvoguttatus*, Carangidae, Perciformes, Ningaloo Coral Reef, Western Australia

Introduction

Members of the large genus *Stephanostomum* Looss, 1899 parasitise a wide variety of teleost hosts, but a significant proportion of them are found in fishes of the perciform family Carangidae. This family includes many large pelagic piscivores. The second intermediate hosts of *Stephanostomum* are almost always found to be fishes and, as piscivores, carangids are therefore particularly susceptible to infection (Pérez-Urbiola & Martínez-Díaz, 2001). We have discovered a *Stephanostomum* in the large carangid *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775), from the Ningaloo Coral Reef off the Northwestern Peninsula in Western Australia. The form is described below and we consider that it has several characters that indicate it is a new species.