

***Notozothecium janauachensis* n. sp. (Monogenoidea: Dactylogyridae) from wild and cultured tambaqui, *Colossoma macropomum* (Teleostei: Characidae: Serrasalminae) in Brazil**

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Abstract

Notozothecium janauachensis n. sp. is described from the gills of naturally-infected tambaqui, *Colossoma macropomum*, from the Brazilian Amazon. This new species is characterized by possessing a ventral anchor that has an evenly curved, elongate shaft and a short point; a ventral anchor that is larger than dorsal anchor; a dorsal anchor with a shaft that is strongly bent proximally but distally straight; a copulatory organ that forms nearly a complete ring, the distal extremity of which has a feather-shaped extension and the accessory piece has a hook-shaped subterminal flap originating from the distal rod. *Notozothecium janauachensis* n. sp. was also found parasitizing *C. macropomum* from fishculture ponds in Southeast of Brazil.

Key words: Amazon Basin, Brazil, *Colossoma macropomum*, Dactylogyridae, fishculture, Monogenoidea, *Notozothecium janauachensis* n. sp., Serrasalminae

Introduction

The serrasalmine characid, *Colossoma macropomum* Cuvier (1818), is a common species endemic to the Orinoco and the Amazon Basins. Over the past three decades, this species has become increasingly prevalent in Latin American fishculture and because of its success there, it is also currently being considered for use by several Asian countries, such as the People's Republic of China and Thailand (Hernández et al., 1992, Araújo-Lima & Goulding, 1997).