



A new species of *Sciadicleithrum* (Monogenea: Ancyrocephalinae), gill parasite of *Geophagus brasiliensis* (Quoy & Gaimard) (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from reservoirs in the State of Paraná, Brazil

SYBELLE BELLAY^{1,5}, RICARDO MASSATO TAKEMOTO^{2,5}, FÁBIO HIDEKI YAMADA^{3,5} & GILBERTO CEZAR PAVANELLI^{4,5}

¹ Curso de Pós-graduação em Ecologia de Ambientes Aquáticos Continentais – PEA; sybellebellay@yahoo.com.br

² Programa de Pós-graduação em Ecologia de Ambientes Aquáticos Continentais – PEA; takemotorm@nupelia.uem.br

³ Curso de Pós-graduação em Ecologia de Ambientes Aquáticos Continentais – PEA; fabiologo77@yahoo.com.br

⁴ Programa de Pós-graduação em Ecologia de Ambientes Aquáticos Continentais – PEA; gilberto@uem.br

⁵ Laboratório de Ictioparasitologia, Núcleo de Pesquisas em Limnologia, Ictiologia e Aqüicultura – Nupélia, Universidade Estadual de Maringá, Bloco G-90, Av. Colombo, 5790, 87020-900, Maringá, PR, Brazil.

Abstract

Sciadicleithrum frequens n. sp. is described from the gills of the acará, *Geophagus brasiliensis* (Cichlidae), from nine reservoirs in the State of Paraná, Brazil. The new species differs from the others members of *Sciadicleithrum* in the following features: dorsal anchors more than twice as long as the ventral anchors and hook pair 5 reduced in size. *Sciadicleithrum frequens* n. sp. is similar to species of this parasite genus from South America by having the male copulatory organ comprising less than 2 rings, and to species of *Sciadicleithrum* from Central America and southeast Mexico by the presence of longitudinal lateral grooves on the shafts and points of the ventral and dorsal anchors. This new species is the first species of *Sciadicleithrum* in South America with longitudinal lateral grooves on shafts and point of the ventral and dorsal anchors. It is the first dactylogyrid described from *G. brasiliensis*, and it is the first species of *Sciadicleithrum* described from Southern Brazil.

Key words: acará, Ancyrocephalinae, Brazil, Cichlidae, *Geophagus brasiliensis*, Monogenea, *Sciadicleithrum frequens* n. sp.

Introduction

Sciadicleithrum Kritsky, Thatcher & Boeger, 1989 was proposed by Kritsky *et al.* 1989 for monogeneans of Neotropical cichlid fishes. To date, this parasite genus comprises 17 species distributed in southeast Mexico, Central America and South America parasitizing some 28 cichlid species from 15 genera (see Mendoza-Franco & Vidal-Martínez 2005, Mendoza-Franco *et al.* 2007). Nine species of *Sciadicleithrum* have been described from cichlids of South America (Kritsky *et al.* 1989) as follows: *Sciadicleithrum ergensi* Kritsky, Thatcher & Boeger, 1989; *Sciadicleithrum umbilicum* Kritsky, Thatcher & Boeger, 1989 and *Sciadicleithrum uncinatum* Kritsky, Thatcher & Boeger, 1989 from *Cichla ocellaris* Bloch & Schneider; *Sciadicleithrum tortrix* Kritsky, Thatcher & Boeger, 1989 from *Uaru amphiacanthoides* Heckel; *Sciadicleithrum iphthimum* Kritsky, Thatcher & Boeger, 1989 from *Pterophyllum scalare* (Lichtenstein); *Sciadicleithrum geophagi* Kritsky, Thatcher & Boeger, 1989 from *Geophagus surinamensis* (Bloch); *Sciadicleithrum variabilum* (Mizelli & Kritsky, 1969) from *Symphysodon discus* Heckel; and *Sciadicleithrum aequidens* (Price & Schlueter, 1967) and *Sciadicleithrum cavanaughi* (Price, 1966) from *Aequidens maroni* (Steindachner).