

P16 - Two new species of *Oogyrrodactylus* Harris, 1983 from the body surface of armored catfishes (Siluriformes; Loricariidae) from coastal rivers of northeast Pará, Brazil

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In 1983 Harris proposed the monotypic genus *Oogyrrodactylus* Harris, 1983. For 30 years, no other species has been recognized in this genus but new efforts to survey the diversity of parasites inhabiting loricariids from coastal rivers of Northeast Pará (Brazil) revealed the existence of a new species of *Oogyrrodactylus*. *Oogyrrodactylus* sp. n. 1 is reported from *Farlowella* sp. This new species can be distinguished from their congeners by having a copulatory organ straight with two distal glands and by the morphometry of the anchors that are comparatively smaller than the other species of *Oogyrrodactylus*. *Oogyrrodactylus* sp. n. 2 was reported from *Rineloricaria* sp. This species differs from all other species of the genus by its comparatively morphology of the egg and by possessing a copulatory organ with two loops.

P17 - Monogeneans parasitizing *Pimelodus pohli* (Ribeiro & Lucena, 2006) (Actinopterygii: Pimelodidae) from Upper São Francisco River, Minas Gerais, Três Marias, Brazil

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Pimelodus pohli is an endemic species from the Upper São Francisco popularly called as mandi. It feeds on small invertebrates and sediment, and its feeding habits characterizes the species as omnivore-carnivore. It has high economic potential and is an important food resource to the local population. A total of 45 *P. pohli* were collected between July 2009 and September 2011 from the Upper São Francisco River, below the Três Marias Dam (45 ° 15'44 "W 18 ° 13'25" S), State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Their morphometric data were collected (total weight = 26.6 ± 11 g and total length = 14.5 ± 1.6 cm) and were subsequently examined to investigate their parasite fauna. Necropsy of fish, collection, fixation and preservation of parasites followed standard procedures. From the total of mandis examined, 35 were parasitized by at least one species of Monogenea. A total of 533 monogenes were collected, members of three species: *Demidospermus uncusvalidus* (n=396), *Scleroductus* sp. (n=136) and *Pavanelliella pavanelli* (n=1) collected from the gills, body surface and nasal cavity, respectively. Ecological indexes observed are the following: prevalence (P), mean abundance (AM) and mean intensity (MI) were calculated for each species. The prevalence and abundance of *Scleroductus* sp. (P = 62.2%) and *D. uncusvalidus* (AM = 16.44 ± 8.80), respectively, were higher. The monogenes found in this study have been reported in other pimelodids from the upper São Francisco but constitute the first record of *P. pohli* and help consolidate the parasitic fauna of this known diverse family of hosts

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