

P31 - Diversity of Monogenoidea from the gills of *Amphyarius rugispinis* and *Notarius grandicassis* (Siluriformes, Ariidae) from coastal waters of the northeast coast of Pará, Brazil \*\*

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The marine catfishes (Ariidae) have a worldwide distribution with 135 valid species. Twenty valid species of ariids are reported from Brazilian Coastal waters, with 65% of this diversity occurring on the Amazon Coast. Although the marine catfish are one of the most important groups of fishes that contribute to the fisheries in estuaries, backwaters and inshore areas in North of Brazil, studies dealing with their monogenoids are unknown. To date, only three species of monogenoids are reported from ariids from the Southern coast of Brazil. In this work, twenty-eight specimens of *Amphyarius rugispinis* and thirteen specimens of *Notarius grandicassis* from the northeast coast of Pará were examined for monogenoidean parasites. The parasite prevalence was 80% and 92% in *A. rugispinis* and *N. grandicassis*, respectively. Two new species of *Hamatopeduncularia* Yamaguti, 1953 (Dactylogyridae: Ancyrocephalinae) are described for the first time in the Atlantic waters from the Neotropical region: *Hamatopeduncularia* n. sp. A from *N. grandicassis*, and *Hamatopeduncularia* n. sp. B from *A. rugispinis*. Both new species can be distinguished from their congeners, and from each other, by various details of their copulatory complex and haptor structures. *Hamatopeduncularia* n. sp. A is unique in possessing (1) male copulatory organ articulated to the accessory piece; (2) male copulatory organ arcuate, a tapered tube in a 'J' shape, with subterminal aperture; (3) vas deferens long and convoluted; and (4) hooks with uniform shank (not inflated). *Hamatopeduncularia* n. sp. B is characterized by having (1) male copulatory organ long with approximately 2 rings (clockwise); (2) dorsal bar "V" shape, bifid on both ends with posteromedial process; (3) ventral anchor with small projection for articulation with the ventral bar; and (4) hooks with uniform shank (not inflated). We also reported, in both studied hosts, the occurrence of *Chauhanellus neotropialis* Domingues & Fehlaue, 2006, which was described from *Aspistor luniscutis* (Valenciennes, 1840) from the Brazilian Southern coast.

This work was supported by a research grant from the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico CNPq Proc. 472585/2011-8