



The first report and a new host record of leech fish, *Trachelobdella lubrica* (Grube, 1840) infecting the gills of *Sparus aurata* (Linnaeus, 1758) from the Gulf of Bejaia, Algeria

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ABSTRACT

This study is to be the first report and new host record of segmented worms in the family Piscicolidae, *Trachelobdella lubrica* parasitizing *Sparus aurata* off the coasts of Algeria. *Sparus aurata* constitutes new host record for *Trachelobdella lubrica*. 05 specimens of *Sparus aurata* were examined for their leech parasites. A single specimen of leech species was recovered from the gills of *Sparus aurata*. Typical characters allowed us to classify the leech as *Trachelobdella lubrica*.

Keywords: First report, *Trachelobdella lubrica*, New host, *Sparus aurata*, Algeria

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Introduction

Leech in fish is well-known as ectoparasites that can attach directly to the main body of the fish (Bielecki et al., 2008) and to various sites on the body of the host, including the pectoral, pelvic, dorsal, and caudal fins (Bielecki et al., 2011; Kaygorodova et al., 2011; Schulz et al., 2011), the gill cavities (Volonterio et al., 2004; Oktener and Utevsky, 2010), the eyes (Murwantoko et al., 2018) and the mouth cavity (Cruz-Lacierda et al., 2000).

Leech infections can cause mortality from physical trauma and blood loss, predisposing hosts to secondary infections and transmitting pathogenic viruses, bacteria and flagellated haemoprotistans (Negm Eldin, 1995; Opara, 2002). *Piscicola geometra* was shown to transmit SVC virus to Carp (Ahne, 1985). Feeding wounds may become contaminated by opportunistic bacteria and fungi (Kabata, 1985).

Fish leeches of the Mediterranean Sea have been explored mainly from the Türkiye Sea (Oktener and Utevsky, 2010; Yanar et al., 2019), from Italy water (Bottari et al., 2017; Liuzzo et al., 2018) and Tunisia (Ben Ahmed et al., 2015).

In Algerian water, leeches in fish have never been recorded. A single specimen of marine leech species was recovered from the gills of *Sparus aurata* (Linnaeus, 1758) from the Gulf of Bejaia. Typical characteristics of this leech species allowed us to identify the leech as *Trachelobdella lubrica* (Grube, 1840).

To our knowledge, the presently reported *S. aurata* constitutes a new host record for the marine leech, and this is the first report of this parasite from the Mediterranean waters off the Algerian coast. This paper deals with a preliminary analysis of the morphology of the parasite leech.

Material and Methods

Fish samples, ranging between 375 to 525g, were obtained in the harbour from commercial boats fishing in the Gulf of Bejaia from February to May 2022. Fish specimens (n=05) were transported to the laboratory (University of Bejaia) in the more incredible container. Infected fish was photographed, and the parasite (P=20%) was removed from the host and fixed in ethanol for further morphological examinations, according to Epshtein, 1973 Sawyer et al. 1975 and Burreson, 2020.

Results and Discussion

This paper is the first documented report of marine fish leech infestation on the Algerian coast, with *Sparus aurata* as a new host record for the leech parasite *Trachelobdella lubrica*. The marine leech *T. lubrica* has been observed to infest several marine fishes in the Mediterranean Sea, from Tunisia (Ben Ahmed et al., 2015), Türkiye Sea (Saglam et al., 2003; Oktener and Utevsky, 2010), from the Italian coast Italy (Ghion et al., 1982) and from Israel water (Gabel et al., 2020). *T. lubrica* is abundant in all biogeographic regions, along the coast of Australia, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, the United States, the Gulf of Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Canary Islands and New Zealand (Epshtein, 1973; Sawyer et al., 1975; Ernest et al., 1994; Garcés, 1995; Burreson et al., 2006; Burreson, 2020).

T. lubrica is a common parasite attaching to the gill cavity in numerous marine species of teleost fishes. The host *S. aurata* constitutes a new host record for *T. lubrica*. The host list of *T. lubrica* is presented in Table 1.

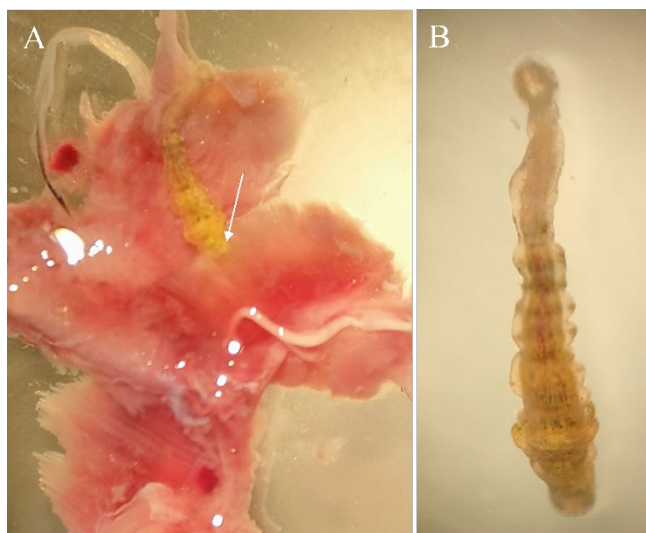


Figure 1. A: leech on gill aches of *Sparus aurata* (white Arrow)

B: leech total view. Scale bar: A, B, =1cm

Conclusion

The parasitic leech fauna in fish still needs to be studied in Algeria; further studies are necessary on parasitic leech fish in Algeria.

Table 1. List host species of leech parasite *Trachelobdella lubrica*

Leech specie	Host species	Locality	References	
<i>Trachelobdella lubrica</i>	<i>Fistularia petimba</i>	Australia	Epshtein, 1973.	
	<i>Fistularia villosa</i>	Philippine		
	<i>Epinephelis guernus</i>	Hawaiian Islands		
	<i>Priacanthus boops</i>			
	<i>Priacanthus melki</i>			
	<i>Priacanthus cruentatus</i>			
	<i>Caranx adsensionis</i>			
	<i>Trachurus trachurus strachurus</i>			
	<i>Trachurus trachurus capensis</i>			
	<i>Sciaena umbra</i>			
	<i>Umbrina cirrosa</i>			
	<i>Lethrinus miniatus</i>			
	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>			
	<i>Acanthopagrus bifasciatus</i>			
	<i>Diplodus annularis</i>			
	<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>			
	<i>Paristiopterus gallipavo</i>			
	<i>Labrus sp.</i>			
	<i>Coris julis</i>			
	<i>Uranoscopus scaber</i>			
	<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i>			
	<i>Blennius sanguinolentus</i>			
	<i>Siganus oramin</i>			
	<i>Gobius niger</i>			
	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>			
	<i>Scorpaena porcus</i>			
	<i>Chelidonichthys kumu</i>			
	<i>Taurulus bubalis</i>			
	<i>Solea solea</i>			
	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>			
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i>	United States Gulf of Mexico		Sawyer et al., 1975.
	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	Italy		Ghion et al., 1982.
	<i>Pomacentrus partitus</i>	Puerto Rico		Ernest et al., 1994.
<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>	/	Garcés, 1995.		
<i>Scorpaena porcus</i>	Türkiye	Saglam et al., 2003.		
<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	/	Burreson et al., 2006.		
<i>Labrus bergylta</i> ,	Canary Islands	Oktener and Utevsky, 2010.		
<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	Türkiye			
<i>Epinephelus aeneus</i>				
<i>Symphodus tinca</i>	Tunisia	Ben Ahmed et al., 2015.		
<i>Lethrinus Laticaudis</i>	Australia	Burreson, 2020.		
<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	New Zealand			
<i>Epinephalus merra</i>				
<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>				
<i>Scorpaena cardinalis</i>				
<i>Lagocephalus sceleratus</i>	Israel	Gabel et al., 2022.		
<i>Sparus aurata</i>	Algeria	Present study		

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that for this article, they have no actual, potential, or perceived conflict of interest.

Ethics committee approval: Ethics committee approval is not required.

Data availability: Data will be made available on request.

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