



Beskrywing van aspekte van die patologie van *Ergasilus* (Crustacea: Copepoda) individue van Tanganjika-meer op die kiewe van *Lamprichthys tanganicanus*

Authors:

E. Kilian¹
A. Avenant-Oldewage¹

Affiliations:

¹Department of Zoology,
University of Johannesburg,
South Africa

Correspondence to:

E. Kilian

Email:

esmari.kilian@gmail.com

Postal address:

PO Box 524, Aucklandpark
2006, Johannesburg,
South Africa

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Observations on the pathology of *Ergasilus* (Crustacea: Copepoda) from Lake Tanganyika on the gills of *Lamprichthys tanganicanus*. During a recent survey specimens of *Ergasilus sarsi* were found on the gills of *Lamprichthys tanganicanus*. Specimens were fixed intact on the gills and serial sections were made at 5 µm and stained with a trichrome stain. Superficial tissue erosion, fusion of secondary lamella, mucous cell proliferation and Rodlet cells were observed. The prevalence of the parasite was 100% and the number of parasites per host extremely high.

Vier spesies van *Ergasilus* is al beskryf van visse in die Tanganjika-meer. Tydens 'n onlangse opname is eksemplare van *Ergasilus sarsi* op die kiewe van *Lamprichthys tanganicanus* in Lubumba in die omgewina van Baraka gevind. Die visse is doodgemaak deur hul rugstring deur te knip en daarna is parasiete en kiewe versamel. Parasiete plus die kiewe is heel in 'n asetoformaldehyd alkohol-oplossing gefikseer en gestoor in 70% etanol. Daarna is dit gedehidreer en in hars ingebed. Seriesneë is gemaak en die sneë is met Heidenhein se asokarmyn- en asaanoplossing gekleur. Oppervlakkige weefsel erosie is waargeneem in die omgewing van die tweede antennes, maxillipedes, en selfs swempote. Versmelting van die sekondêre kiewe lamellae kom voor as gevolg van epiteelhiperplasie. Slymsel proliferasie is waargeneem by die kontakvlak tussen die gasheer en parasiet en Rodlet selle is waargeneem. Gebarste bloedvate was aanwesig en bloedselle en weefsel is waargeneem in die intestinum van die parasiet. Die persentasie voorkoms van die parasiet is 100% en die getal parasiete per gasheer is baie hoog, gevolglik kan visrespirasie aangetas word, voorts kan gewigsverlies en die algemene agteruitgang van gesondheid voorkom. Die funksionering van die kiewe is ook benadeel deur die verminderde suurstofbindingsvermoë van water by hoër temperature soos aangetref in die mere in tropiese Afrika.

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