

Monogenoids from Freshwater Fish in Italy, with Comments on Alien Species

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ABSTRACT: Sixteen species of both native and alien fish were collected and examined for monogenoids from September 2001 to March 2004 in bodies of water located within fishing areas of the Po River (northern Italy). A checklist of monogenoids was compiled and integrated with literature reports of Italian monogenoids, updating the number of known Italian freshwater monogenoids to 35, with 15 new host or locality records (or both). Parasitological data of monogenoids on native and alien demonstrate the ability of alien monogenoids to colonize native hosts. The process of invasion of nonnative monogenoids in Italy started about 30 yr ago and is still ongoing: 17 of the 35 monogenoids now present in Italian freshwaters are considered alien (5 species of monogenoids arrived in Italy from America, 11 from Central Europe, and 1 from Eurasia), 2 are considered native, and the remaining 16 are considered of unknown origin because of our limited knowledge concerning the original distribution of monogenoids.

KEY WORDS: alien parasites, Italy, Monogenoidea, introduced species.

In Italy there are roughly 600 taxa of fish classified as species or subspecies (Amori et al., 1993). Of these, 82 are freshwater taxa, in that their biological and ecological characteristics allow them to be defined as stenohaline freshwater, obligatory migratory euryhaline species, or nonobligatory migratory euryhaline species (Zerunian and De Ruosi, 2002). Italy, like other Mediterranean countries, has a rich endemic freshwater fish fauna, which is mainly the result of paleogeographic events in the Mediterranean area during the Late Miocene and Pleistocene ages. The present distribution pattern is the result of Pleistocene events, during the last Wurm glaciation (Bianco, 1998). Nevertheless, transfers have also altered the distribution pattern; among 82 species of freshwater fish, 34 are considered aliens (Bianco and Ketmaier, 2001). Despite high fish biodiversity in Italy, few studies have investigated the presence of monogenoids, the largest group of fish parasites. Before 2002, only 8 monogenoids from freshwater fish in Italy had been reported (Molnar and Ghittino, 1977; Gattaponi and Corallini Sorcetti, 1982; Bona et al., 1995). Sustained efforts to study these organisms date from the work of Galli et al. (2001, 2002, 2003, 2005). The importance of studying parasites is due to a rapid evolution of freshwater fish communities. In the past 30 yr there have been processes of “padanization,” with transplantation of native species from northern to central Italy, followed by “danubization,” with introduction of Danubian

species throughout Italy and, more recently, establishment of Iberian, Albanian, Eastern Asian, North American, and African elements (Bianco and Ketmaier, 2001). When fish are introduced into a new territory their parasites may also follow, forming a sort of biotic unit called “symbiota” (Galli et al., 2005). The success of establishment of parasites (both in new geographical areas and new hosts) has been described in detail by different authors (Dogiel, 1964; Bauer, 1991; Esch and Fernández, 1993; Vitousek et al., 1997; Torchin et al., 2001, 2002, 2003; Arndt et al., 2002; Bauer et al., 2002; Galli et al., 2003), and may depend on: (1) the complexity of the parasite life cycle: heteroxenous parasites with a life cycle that requires more than one host have a lower probability of introduction and establishment (Bauer, 1991); (2) the age of the host: according to Bauer (1991), younger fish, fry or fingerlings, are less infected than adults; (3) how often the host population has been introduced in the new area; (4) global climate change: according to Eaton and Scheller (1996) climate change might result in the range expansion of warm-water fish.

This paper provides a historical review of the study of the monogenoids from freshwater fish in Italy, presents an updated parasite–host checklist, and includes some comments regarding presence of alien parasites.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A checklist of monogenoids parasitizing Italian freshwater fish was compiled using both past literature and original data. For this study, fish were collected during

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Table 1. Checklist of Italian monogenoids with their hosts and locations in Italy.

Parasite	Host	Location	Previous locality records
Dactylogyridae			
<i>Dactylogyryus alatus</i> Linstow, 1878 f. typica	<i>Rutilus aula</i>	Como Lake	None
<i>Dactylogyryus anchoratus</i> (Dujardin, 1845)	<i>Carassius carassius</i>	Varese Lake	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Dactylogyryus caballeroi</i> Prost, 1960	<i>Rutilus aula</i>	Como Lake	None
	<i>Rutilus aula</i>	Ticino River	None
<i>Dactylogyryus crucifer</i> Wagener, 1857	<i>Rutilus pigus</i>	Como Lake	None
<i>Dactylogyryus difformis</i> Wagener, 1857	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>	Alserio Lake	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Dactylogyryus dulceiti</i> Bychowsky, 1936	<i>Carassius carassius</i>	Varese Lake	None
<i>Dactylogyryus ergensi</i> Molnar, 1964	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	Lambro River	Galli et al., 2002
	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2002
	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	Po River	Molnar and Ghittino, 1977
	<i>Telestes souffia muticellus</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Dactylogyryus extensus</i> Mueller et Van Cleave, 1932	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2002
	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Po River	Molnar and Ghittino, 1977
<i>Dactylogyryus formosus</i> Kulwicz, 1927	<i>Carassius carassius</i>	Varese Lake	Galli et al., 2003
<i>Dactylogyryus rutili</i> Gläser, 1965	<i>Rutilus aula</i>	Como Lake	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Dactylogyryus prostaie</i> Molnar, 1964	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	Po River	Molnar and Ghittino, 1977
<i>Dactylogyryus sphyryna</i> Linstow, 1878	<i>Rutilus pigus</i>	Como Lake	None
<i>Dactylogyryus squameus</i> Gussev, 1955	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Ticino River	None
<i>Dactylogyryus tincae</i> Gussev, 1965	<i>Tinca tinca</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Dactylogyryus vastator</i> Nybelin, 1924	<i>Carassius carassius</i>	Varese Lake	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Dactylogyryus vistulae</i> Prost, 1957	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	Lambro River	Galli et al., 2002
	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2002
	<i>Telestes souffia muticellus</i>	Ticino River	None
<i>Dactylogyryus zandti</i> Bychowsky, 1933	<i>Abramis brama</i>	Ticino River	None
<i>Pseudodactylogyryus anguillae</i> (Yin et Sproston, 1948)	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Ticino River	Pretti et al. 2002
<i>Pseudodactylogyryus bini</i> (Kikuchi, 1929)	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Ticino River	Pretti et al. 2002
<i>Cleidodiscus pricei</i> Muller, 1936	<i>Ictalurus melas</i>	Varese Lake	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Actinocleidus oculatus</i> (Mueller, 1934)	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Alserio Lake	Galli et al., 2003
	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2003
<i>Actinocleidus recurvatus</i> Mizelle et Donahue, 1944	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Alserio Lake	Galli et al., 2003
<i>Urocleidus dispar</i> (Mueller, 1936)	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2003
<i>Urocleidus similis</i> (Mueller, 1936)	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Alserio Lake	Galli et al., 2003
	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Como Lake	Galli et al., 2003
	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2003
<i>Onchocleidus principalis</i> Mizelle, 1936	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Adda River	None
<i>Thaparocleidus vistulensis</i> (Siwak, 1932) Lim, 1996	<i>Silurus glanis</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2003
Tetraonchidae			
<i>Tetraonchus monenteron</i> (Wagener, 1857)	<i>Esox lucius</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2003
Gyrodactylidae			
<i>Gyrodactylus anguillae</i> Ergens, 1960	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Tiber River	Orecchia et al., 1987
<i>Gyrodactylus carassii</i> Malmberg, 1957	<i>Telestes souffia muticellus</i>	Ticino River	None
<i>Gyrodactylus gasterostei</i> Gläser, 1974	<i>Rutilus aula</i>	Como Lake	Galli et al., 2002
	<i>Rutilus aula</i>	Ticino River	None
<i>Gyrodactylus katharineri</i> Malmberg, 1964	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Villoresi Cannal	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Gyrodactylus lucii</i> Kulakowskaja, 1951	<i>Esox lucius</i>	Ticino River	Galli et al., 2002
<i>Gyrodactylus sprostonae</i> Lin Mo-en, 1962	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Po River	Molnar and Ghittino, 1977
<i>Gyrodactylus tincae</i> Malmberg, 1957	<i>Rutilus aula</i>	Ticino River	None
Diplozoidae			
<i>Paradiplozoon Megan</i> Molnar, 1964 (Quoted as <i>Paradiplozoon rutili</i> in Galli et al., 2002).	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	Lambro River	Galli et al., 2002

2004. Fish were sampled using backpack electrofishing and carried fresh to the laboratory where their gills and fins were removed and examined under a stereomicroscope at magnifications ranging from $\times 4$ to $\times 20$. Monogenoids were mounted by flattening and fixed with ammonium picrate and

glycerin (Malmberg, 1970). For *Paradiplozoon*, the same methods were used after cutting the opisthaptor. Parasites were identified using a differential interference contrast microscope with an attached camera lucida. Voucher specimens of new locality records were deposited in the para-

Table 2. Cross comparison of parasitological data about both native and alien hosts. Hosts: N, native; A, alien; E, endemic. Monogenoids: a, alien (monogenoids detected only on alien hosts); n, native (monogenoids found only in native fish); u, unknown (monogenoids collected both in native and alien fish). References of monogenoid records are reported in brackets.

Italian records				Records from literature (Italy and foreign countries)	
Host	Status	Parasites	Status	Alien host (referred to Italy)	Native host (referred to Italy)
Cyprinidae					
<i>Abramis brama</i>	A	<i>Dactylogyrus zandti</i>	A	<i>Blicca bjoerkna</i> (Moravec, 2001) <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
<i>Carassius carassius</i>	A	<i>Dactylogyrus anchoratus</i>	U	<i>Barbus capito conocephalus</i> (Gussev, 1985) <i>Carassius auratus</i> (Dove and Ernst, 1998) <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Gussev, 1985) <i>Labeo niloticus</i> (Hassanein et al., 1997) <i>Leucaspis delineatus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Gobio gobio</i> (Moravec, 2001)
		<i>Dactylogyrus dulkeiti</i>	A	<i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i> (Gussev, 1985) <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Kritsky and Heckmann, 2002)	
		<i>Dactylogyrus formosus</i>	a	<i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i> (Gussev, 1985) <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Kritsky and Heckmann, 2002)	
		<i>Dactylogyrus vastator</i>	a	<i>Barbus barbus</i> (Moravec, 2001) <i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i> (Gussev, 1985) <i>Cyprinion watsoni</i> (Jan and Khan, 2001) <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	A	<i>Dactylogyrus extensus</i>	a	<i>Barbus graellsii</i> (Gutierrez-Galindo and Lacasa-Millan, 2001) <i>Carassius carassius</i> (Simon Vicente et al., 1975) <i>Cyprinus carpio haematopterus</i> (Gussev, 1985) <i>Misgurnus fossilis</i> (Moravec, 2001) <i>Schilbe mystus</i> (Hassanein et al., 1997)	
		<i>Gyrodactylus katharineri</i>	u	<i>Barbus barbus</i> (Gelnar, 1987) <i>Barbus graellsii</i> (Gutierrez-Galindo and Lacasa-Millan, 2001) <i>Barbus meridionalis petenyi</i> (Prost, 1988)	<i>Gobio gobio</i> (Ergens and Lom, 1970)
		<i>Gyrodactylus sprostonae</i>	a	<i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	N	<i>Paradiplozoon megan</i>	u	<i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Galli et al., 2002)
		<i>Dactylogyrus ergensi</i>	u	<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> (Dupont and Lambert, 1986) <i>Chondrostoma kneri</i> (Ergens, 1970)	<i>Telestes muticellus</i> (Galli et al., 2002)
		<i>Dactylogyrus prostaе</i>	n		<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Stojanovski et al., 2004)
		<i>Dactylogyrus vistulae</i>	u	<i>Abramis bjoerkna</i> (Moravec, 2001) <i>Alburnoides bipunctatus</i> (Ergens, 1970)	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i> (Dupont and Lambert, 1986)

Table 2. Continued.

Italian records				Records from literature (Italy and foreign countries)	
Host	Status	Parasites	Status	Alien host (referred to Italy)	Native host (referred to Italy)
				<i>Chalcalburnus chalcoides</i> (Molnar and Jalali, 1992)	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> (Moravec, 2001)
				<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> (Dupont and Lambert, 1986)	
				<i>Chondrostoma nasus prespensis</i> (Stojanovski et al., 2004)	
				<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Ondrakova et al., 2004)	
				<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> (Ondrakova et al., 2004)	
				<i>Rutilus pigus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Vimba vimba</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	A	<i>Dactylogyrus squameus</i>	a	—	
<i>Rutilus aula</i>	E	<i>Dactylogyrus</i> <i>alatus</i> f. <i>typica</i>	u	<i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Leuciscus idus oxianus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Leuciscus leuciscus baicalensis</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Rutilus rutilus lacustris</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
		<i>Dactylogyrus caballeroi</i>	u	—	
		<i>Dactylogyrus rutili</i>	u	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
		<i>Gyrodactylus gasterostei</i>	u	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Gussev, 1985)
				<i>Blicca bjoerkna</i> (Gussev, 1985)	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i> (Gussev, 1985)
				<i>Pungitius pungitius</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
		<i>Gyrodactylus tincae</i>	u	<i>Tinca tinca</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
<i>Rutilus pigus</i>	A	<i>Dactylogyrus crucifer</i>	u	<i>Abramis brama</i> (Gussev, 1985)	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i> (Gussev, 1985)
				<i>Blicca bjoerkna</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Carassius auratus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> (Gussev, 1985)
				<i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Moravec, 2001)
		<i>Dactylogyrus sphyrna</i>	u	<i>Abramis brama</i> (Gussev, 1985)	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i> (Dupont and Lambert, 1986)
				<i>Barbus cyclolepis prespensis</i> (Dupont and Lambert, 1986)	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Gussev, 1985)
				<i>Blicca bjoerkna</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Leuciscus persidis</i> (Jalali et al., 2000)	
				<i>Rhodeus sericeus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Rutilus frisii kutum</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Vimba vimba</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Rutilus Rubilio</i> (Stojanovski et al., 2004)	
<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>	N	<i>Dactylogyrus difformis</i>	u	<i>Blicca bjoerkna</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Moravec, 2001)
				<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	

Table 2. Continued.

Italian records				Records from literature (Italy and foreign countries)		
Host	Status	Parasites	Status	Alien host (referred to Italy)	Native host (referred to Italy)	
<i>Telestes souffia muticellus</i>	N	<i>Dactylogyrus ergensi</i>	u	<i>Chondrostoma colchicum kubanicum</i> (Gussev, 1985)	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Galli et al., 2002)	
				<i>Chondrostoma cyri</i> (Gussev, 1985)		
				<i>Chondrostoma oxyrhynchum</i> (Gussev, 1985)		
				<i>Chondrostoma kneri</i> (Ergens, 1970)		
				<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> (Gussev, 1985)		
		<i>Dactylogyrus vistulae</i>	u	<i>Alburnoides bipunctatus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Blicca bjoerkna</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Chalcalburnus chalcoides</i> (Molnar and Jalali, 1992)	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	
				<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> Gussev, 1985)		
				<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> (Moravec, 2001)		
<i>Gyrodactylus carassii</i>	u			<i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Ondrakova et al., 2004)	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i> (Gussev, 1985)	
				<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i> (Moravec, 2001)		
				<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> (Ondrakova et al., 2004)		
				<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Moravec, 2001)		
				<i>Rutilus pigus</i> (Moravec, 2001)		
				<i>Vimba vimba</i> (Moravec, 2001)		
				<i>Carassius auratus</i> (Moravec, 2001)		<i>Alburnus alburnus</i> (Gussev, 1985)
				<i>Carassius carassius</i> (Gussev, 1985)		<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Gussev, 1985)
				<i>Leucaspis delineatus</i> (Moravec, 2001)		
				<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i> (Moravec, 2001)		<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> (Gussev, 1985)
<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Gussev, 1985)						
<i>Tinca tinca</i>	A	<i>Dactylogyrus tincae</i>	a			
Anguillidae						
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	N	<i>Gyrodactylus anguillae</i>	n	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i> (Ernst et al., 2000)		
				<i>Anguilla australis</i> (Ernst et al., 2000)		
				<i>Anguilla japonica</i> (Gussev, 1985)		
		<i>Pseudodactylogyrus anguillae</i>	a	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i> (Crane and Eversole, 1985)		
				<i>Anguilla japonica</i> (Kennedy and Di Cave, 1998)		
				<i>Anguilla rostrata</i> (Barker and Cone, 2000)		
<i>Pseudodactylogyrus bini</i>	a	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i> (Barker and Cone, 2000)				
		<i>Anguilla japonica</i> (Kennedy and Di Cave, 1998)				
Ictaluridae						
<i>Ictalurus melas</i>	A	<i>Cleidodiscus pricei</i>	a	<i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i> (Kiskaroly, 1977)		
				<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (Chernova et al., 1988)		
				<i>Ictalurus platycephalus</i> (Cloutman, 1978)		

Table 2. Continued.

Italian records				Records from literature (Italy and foreign countries)	
Host	Status	Parasites	Status	Alien host (referred to Italy)	Native host (referred to Italy)
				<i>Ictalurus catus</i> (Hensley and Nahhas, 1975)	
Centrarchidae					
<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	A	<i>Actinocleidus oculatus</i>	a	—	
		<i>Actinocleidus recurvatus</i>	a	—	
		<i>Urocleidus dispar</i>	a	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (Rawson and Rogers, 1972)	
		<i>Urocleidus similis</i>	a	—	
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	A	<i>Onchocleidus principalis</i>	a	—	
Siluridae					
<i>Silurus glanis</i>	A	<i>Thaparocleidus vistulensis</i>	a	—	
Esocidae					
<i>Esox lucius</i>	N	<i>Gyrodactylus lucii</i>	u	<i>Stizostedion lucioperca</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i> (Moravec, 2001)
		<i>Tetraonchus monenteron</i>	u	<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> (Moravec, 2001)
				<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> (Moravec, 2001)
				<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Moravec, 2001)	<i>Gobio gobio</i> (Moravec, 2001)

sitological collection of the Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano, Italy (MSNM Pi: 4417-8: *Gyrodactylus tincae*; MSNM Pi 4419-35: *Gyrodactylus carassii*; MSNM Pi 4436-51: *Gyrodactylus gastestorei*; MSNM Pi 4452: *Dactylogyrus alatus*; MSNM Pi 4453-503: *Dactylogyrus caballeri*; MSNM Pi 4504-38: *Dactylogyrus vistulae*; MSNM Pi 4539-40: *Dactylogyrus squameus*; MSNM Pi 4541-65: *Dactylogyrus sphyryna*; MSNM Pi 4566-93: *Onchocleidus principalis*; MSNM Pi 4594-96: *Dactylogyrus crucifer*; MSNM Pi 4597: *Dactylogyrus dulkeiti*; MSNM Pi 4598-601: *Dactylogyrus zandti*).

Host species were ranked into three categories according to fishbase (Froese and Pauly; 2005): native (N), originally from Italy but also present in other countries; alien (A), not originally from Italy, and endemic (E), originally from and found exclusively in Italy.

As the knowledge concerning original distribution of monogenoids is not complete, we propose cross-comparison of parasitological data about both native and alien hosts. We consider alien (a) the monogenoids detected only on alien hosts, and native (n) the monogenoids found only on native fish. Monogenoids collected from both native and alien fish are regarded as of unknown origin (u). This could be a reasonable instrument to verify if translocation of alien hosts includes their monogenoidean parasites, and if these parasites are able to colonize native hosts. Host specificity of monogenoids was checked using a keyword search on the CAB Abstracts and Medline (years 1966–2005) and consulting Gussev (1985), Bona et al. (1995), and Moravec (2001).

RESULTS

A total of 35 monogenoidean species was found on 16 species of Italian freshwater fish and a complete checklist of parasites with their hosts, location, and records data was compiled (Table 1). Among the 35 parasite species, 15 are new locality records in Italy.

Locality records of monogenoids from native hosts are compared with monogenoids from alien hosts in Table 2. According to the literature data, 11 fish species among the 16 listed can be considered alien, 4 native, and 1 endemic. Comparison between these data and the checklist suggests that 17 of the 35 monogenoidean species present in Italy should be considered as alien, 2 as native, and the remaining 16 of unknown origin.

DISCUSSION

Italian freshwater fish communities are undergoing rapid evolution as a consequence of the introduction of alien species. Besides considering an alien fish as a potential threat to native fish fauna in terms of competition (Bianco and Ketmaier, 2001), these aliens should be considered as a potential vehicle for the introduction of their symbiote organisms.

Alien monogenoids introduced to Italian fresh-

waters with their alien host species are widespread: in fact, 49% of the monogenoids should be considered alien, whereas just 2 species are to be reasonably considered native. Lack of good historical knowledge regarding the original distribution of monogenoids leads us to consider the remaining species of unknown origin. For parasites of the aquacultured species *Anguilla anguilla*, we considered *Gyrodactylus anguillae* as native, while we considered *Pseudodactylogyrus anguillae* and *Pseudodactylogyrus bini* as alien, in agreement with Kennedy and Di Cave (1998).

The study of parasitofauna can be used for the investigation of the origin of host species. For example, there are divergent opinions about the origin of *Carassius carassius*, which is considered alien by some authors (Alessio and Gandolfi, 1983) and native by others (Tortonese, 1970; Blanc et al., 1971). Since we found *Dactylogyrus dulkeiti*, *Dactylogyrus formosus*, and *Dactylogyrus vastator* on it, and these are known from literature to be parasites only on exotic fish, we considered them as alien. Their presence supports the hypothesis of Alessio and Gandolfi (1983).

In some cases we are able to infer original geographic distribution of monogenoids from their host translocations: 5 species of monogenoids arrived in Italy from America (*Actinocleidus oculatus*, *Actinocleidus recurvatus*, *Urocleidus dispar*, *Urocleidus similis*, and *Onchocleidus principalis*), 11 from Central Europe (*Dactylogyrus zandti*, *D. dulkeiti*, *D. formosus*, *D. vastator*, *Dactylogyrus extensus*, *Gyrodactylus sprostonae*, *Dactylogyrus squameus*, *Dactylogyrus tincae*, *P. anguillae*, *P. bini*, and *Thaparocleidus vistulensis*), and 1 from Eurasia (*Dactylogyrus squameus*).

The checklist provided in this paper should be considered as the most complete report of monogenoids of Italian freshwater fish. An average of 2.3 monogenoids was collected on each host species. Considering that the total number of Italian freshwater fish species is 82, the total number of monogenoids in Italian freshwaters is estimated to be approximately 189. This number will probably increase proportionally as more alien fish species are introduced to Italian freshwaters.

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