

Identification of *Rutilus frisii kutum* and *Alosa braschnicowii* Of Caspian Sea Basin.

Farhad Aghlmandi^{1*}, Ziba Rezvani², Farshideh Habibi³, Ali Rezaei Nasr Abad⁴, Majid Nazaran⁵, Ali Akbar Salehi⁶, Gholamreza Salarvand⁷

1,2,4,5,6,7-Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center, Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute, Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization station. of Kheyroud, Noshahr.

3- Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center, Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute, Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization Sari.

*Corresponding author e-mail: Aghlmandi.f39@yahoo.com

Abstract

Caspian Sea, as a closed water body, has provided a very favorable environment for the creation and transmission of various contaminants, including parasitic. In order to find parasitic fish in this study, *frisii kutum* and *Alosa braschnicowii* were examined. For this purpose, 10 fishes of *Rutilus frisii kutum* and 10 fishes of *Alosa braschnicowii* were fished in 2016 in Shahid Ghasemi Chalous Blade and carried in the vicinity of the air capsule. Samples were examined by macroscopy and microscopy after biometrics by using a valid identification key. As results, 12 species of parasites were identified from the protozoan myxobolus spores, *Dactylogyrus* .sp, Paradiplözoon, *M.azocraes alosae*, *europaeum Octomacrum*, from nematodes, *Anisacis*, *Contraecum* from diplostomum *SPATHACEUM*, *Asymphylodora*, *Bunocotyle cingulata*, *Aspidgaster limacoides*, *Clinostomum complanatum*. The highest parasitic diversity was observed with 8 species belonging to whitefish and the highest intensity of *Dactylogyrus* infection in *Rutilusfrisii kutum* was 217. Common human parasites (zoonoses), *kontrascum*, *anisakis* in *Alosa braschnicowii* and *kleinostomum* in *Rutilus frisii kutum*. The octomacropcean parasite was the first to be reported from whitefish.

Keywords: Caspian Sea *Rutilus frisii kutum* , *Alosa braschnicowii* fish , Fish parasites.