



Richness and similarity of helminth communities of the freshwater fish *Profundulus punctatus* (Pisces: Cyprinodontidae) from Oaxaca, Mexico

Riqueza y similitud de comunidades de helmintos del pez dulceacuícola *Profundulus punctatus* (Pisces: Cyprinodontidae) en Oaxaca, México

Carlos Daniel Pinacho-Pinacho^{1✉}, Ma. de los Ángeles Pérez-Ruiz¹, Ana L. Sereno-Uribe², Martín García-Varela² and Emilio Martínez-Ramírez³

¹Posgrado en Ciencias Biológicas, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Apartado postal 70-153, 04510 México D.F., Mexico.

²Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Apartado postal 70-153, 04510 México D.F., Mexico.

³Departamento de Investigación, Área de Acuicultura, Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral Regional, Unidad Oaxaca, Instituto Politécnico Nacional. Hornos Núm. 1003, Col. Noche Buena, Santa Cruz Xoxocotlán, 71230 Oaxaca, Mexico.

✉ danyboy_jd26@hotmail.com

Abstract. The helminth parasite fauna of *Profundulus punctatus* in 7 localities from Oaxaca State, Mexico, was studied. A total of 132 fish were analyzed. Fourteen helminth taxa were recorded, including 9 digeneans (*Paracreptotrema blancoi*, *Paracreptotrema profundulusi*, *Phyllodistomum* sp., *Culuwiya* cf. *cichlidorum*, *Clinostomum* sp., Diplostomidae gen. sp., *Posthodiplostomum minimum*, *Ascocotyle* (*Ascocotyle*) *felippeii* and *Centrocestus formosanus*), 2 monogeneans (*Gyrodactylus* sp. and *Salsuginus* sp.), and 3 nematodes (*Spinitectus humbertoi*, *Rhabdochona salgadoi*, and *Eustrongylides* sp.). Helminth parasite communities showed low values of richness (14 species) and diversity (Shannon–Wiener and Brillouin indices ranged between 0.359 to 2.083 and 0.358 to 2.042 bits/ind.) in the 7 localities, and some were dominated by 3 helminth species (*Ascocotyle* (*Ascocotyle*) *felippeii*, *Centrocestus formosanus*, and *Rhabdochona salgadoi*). With the current data, we concluded that *P. punctatus* is parasitized by a particular group of helminth species (e. g., *Paracreptotrema blancoi*, *Paracreptotrema profundulusi*, *Spinitectus humbertoi*, and *Rhabdochona salgadoi*) exclusive to this fish family that are not shared with other Central American fish species.

Key words: species richness, community diversity.

Resumen. Se estudió la helmintofauna de *Profundulus punctatus* de 7 localidades del estado de Oaxaca, México. Se examinó un total de 132 peces. El registro helmintológico de este pez consta de 14 taxa de helmintos, los cuales incluyen 9 taxa de digéneos (*Paracreptotrema blancoi*, *Paracreptotrema profundulusi*, *Phyllodistomum* sp., *Culuwiya* cf. *cichlidorum*, *Clinostomum* sp., Diplostomidae gen. sp., *Posthodiplostomum minimum*, *Ascocotyle* (*Ascocotyle*) *felippeii* y *Centrocestus formosanus*), 2 taxa de monogéneos (*Gyrodactylus* sp. y *Salsuginus* sp.) y 3 taxa de nemátodos (*Spinitectus humbertoi*, *Rhabdochona salgadoi* y *Eustrongylides* sp.). Las comunidades de helmintos mostraron bajos valores de riqueza (14 especies) y diversidad (índices de Shannon–Wiener y Brillouin mostraron valores entre 0.359 a 2.083 y 0.358 a 2.042 bits/ind.) en las 7 localidades y algunas de estas fueron dominadas por 3 especies de helmintos (esto es, *Ascocotyle* (*Ascocotyle*) *felippeii*, *Centrocestus formosanus* y *Rhabdochona salgadoi*). Nuestros datos sugieren que *Profundulus punctatus* es parasitado por un grupo particular de helmintos (esto es, *Paracreptotrema blancoi*, *Paracreptotrema profundulusi*, *Spinitectus humbertoi* y *Rhabdochona salgadoi*) especies exclusivas de esta familia de peces y al parecer no se encuentran en otras especies de peces de Centroamérica.

Palabras clave: riqueza de especies, diversidad de la comunidad.

Introduction

Members of Profundulidae Hoedeman and Bronner are distributed along the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean slopes of southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras (Miller, 1955,

2005; Doadrio et al., 1999; Matamoros and Schaeffer, 2010). This group shows low levels of richness with 7 known species classified in a single genus (*Profundulus* Hubbs) and all their members represent an endemic lineage, that probably inhabited this region since the Pliocene and perhaps even the Miocene (Miller, 1955; Doadrio et al., 1999; González-Díaz et al., 2005; Nelson, 2006; Froese and Pauly, 2010; Matamoros and Schaeffer, 2010).

In Mexico, the freshwater fish species of *Profundulus* (Teleostei: Profundulidae) inhabit the hydrological basins of the southern part of the country; the previous helminthological record for these fishes comprises the adult nematodes *Spinitectus humbertoi* Mandujano-Caspeta and Moravec, 2000; *Rhabdochona salgadoi* Caspeta-Mandujano and Moravec, 2000; and *Spinitectus mariaisabelae* Caspeta-Mandujano, Cabañas-Carranza and Salgado-Maldonado, 2007, all found in the intestine of *Profundulus labialis* and *P. punctatus* (Caspeta-Mandujano and Moravec, 2000; Caspeta-Mandujano et al., 2007); the metacercariae of *Clinostomum* sp., the larvae of the nematodes *Contraecaeum* sp. and *Eustrongylides* sp., and the adult cestode *Bothriocephalus acheilognathi* Yamaguti, 1934 recorded from *P. punctatus*, *P. labialis*, and the endangered fish *P. hildebrandi* (Salgado-Maldonado et al., 2011a; Velázquez-Velázquez et al., 2011). In addition, a new species of digenean, *Paracreptotrema profundulusi* Salgado-Maldonado, Caspeta-Mandujano and Martínez-Ramírez, 2011, was described from *P. punctatus* and *P. balsanus* from Oaxaca, Mexico (Salgado-Maldonado et al., 2011b). However, the helminth fauna of *Profundulus* is far from complete due to their wide distribution range in Mexico; therefore, in the current research a total of 132 fish belonging *Profundulus punctatus* were collected in 7 localities from Oaxaca State, Mexico with the aims of (1) presenting the helminthological record in this area of distribution, in terms of taxonomic composition and (2) describing for the first time the richness and diversity of helminth communities in *P. punctatus* by examining the similarity among the structures in fishes from all these localities.

Materials and methods

Localities and sampling. The nomenclature for host species follows Martínez-Ramírez et al. (2004) and Doadrio et al. (1999). A total of 132 fish specimens from 7 localities in Oaxaca were examined for the presence of helminth parasites between March 2007 and March 2010 (Table 1, Fig. 1): 1) La Soledad Carrizo River, Santiago Tetepec (16°25'00.4" N, 97°40'12.9" W, altitude 733 m) (n= 25); 2) San José de las Flores River, Santiago Jamiltepec (16°24'21.5" N, 97°44'22.6" W, altitude 619 m) (n= 20); 3) Santa Cruz Flores Magón River, Santiago Jamiltepec (16°21'06.1" N, 97°45'38.3" W, altitude 275 m) (n= 18); 4) Pichuaca River, Santiago Jocotepec (16°05'34.2" N, 97°24'18.1" W, altitude 139 m) (n= 22); 5) La Reforma River, San Juan Lachao, Manialtepec (16°8'33.5" N, 97°8'41.6" W, altitude 517 m) (n= 20); 6) Pueblo Viejo River, San Gabriel Mixtepec (16°06'22.3" N, 97°03'47.8" W, altitude 522 m) (n= 20), and 7) Santa María Huatulco

River, Pochutla (15°50'14.2" N, 96°19'30.8" W, altitude 199 m) (n= 7).

In each locality, fish were caught by electrofishing, transported live to a laboratory, and necropsied immediately after capture. All the external surfaces, viscera, and musculature of each host were examined under a stereomicroscope; all the helminths were counted *in situ*. Digenean larvae, monogeneans, and nematodes were fixed in hot 4% neutral formalin. Some monogeneans were mounted in ammonium picrate (Ergens, 1969), and mounted unstained in Gray-Wess fixative (Vidal-Martínez et al., 2001) for study of sclerotized structures. Digeneans and monogeneans used for morphological studies of whole mounts were stained with Mayer's paracarmine, dehydrated using a graded alcohol series, cleared in methyl salicylate, and mounted in Canada balsam. Nematodes were cleared with glycerine for light microscopy and stored in 70% ethanol. Voucher specimens of each helminth species were deposited in the Colección Nacional de Helmintos (CNHE), Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico. Prevalence (% infected), mean intensity of infection (number of parasites per parasitized fish), and mean abundance were used as proposed by Bush et al. (1997).

Community structure. Analyses were carried out at the component community level (Holmes and Price, 1986) i.e., considering all helminth species in the sample of *P. punctatus* in each particular site of collection. To determine if sample size was sufficient to produce an accurate estimate of the pool of parasites in each sampled locality, a species accumulation curve and the species

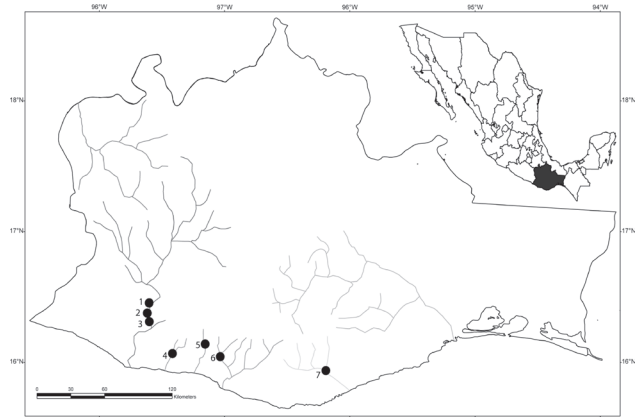


Figure 1. Sampling sites of specimens of *Profundulus punctatus* collected in 7 localities from Oaxaca, México. 1, La Soledad Carrizo River; 2, San José de las Flores River; 3, Santa Cruz Flores Magón River; 4, Pichuaca River; 5, La Reforma River; 6, Pueblo Viejo River; 7, Santa María Huatulco River.

Table 1. Helminth parasites collected in *Profundulus punctatus* from 7 localities from Oaxaca, Mexico. Parasite, number of hosts examined (N), prevalence (P), mean intensity (MI), and abundance (A), i= introduced

Parasite	Infection site	Locality	N	Date	P (%)	MI±SD	A±SD
Adult Trematoda							
Family Allocreadiidae Looss, 1902							
<i>Paracreptotrema blancoi</i> Choudhury, Pérez-Ponce de León, Brooks, and Daverdin, 2006	Intestine	1. La Soledad Carrizo River	25	Sep-09	8	1 (±0)	0.08 (±0.27)
		2. San José de las Flores River	20	Sep-09	25	1 (±0)	0.25 (±0.44)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	44.44	2.25 (±1.03)	1 (±1.32)
		4. Pichuaca River	22	Sep-09	59.09	2 (±1.44)	1.18 (±1.43)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	20	1.75 (±0.95)	0.35 (±0.81)
		6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	10	1.5 (±0.70)	0.15 (±0.48)
		7. Santa MaríaHuatulco River	7	Mar-10	71.42	2 (±0.70)	1.42 (±1.13)
<i>Paracreptotrema profundulusi</i> Salgado-Maldonado, Caspeta-Mandujano and Martínez-Ramírez, 2011	Intestine	2. San José de las Flores River	20	Sep-09	5	4 (±0)	0.2 (±0.89)
Family Gorgoderidae Looss, 1901							
<i>Phyllodistomum</i> sp.	Urinary bladder	1. La Soledad Carrizo River	25	Sep-09	20	1 (±0)	0.2 (±0.40)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	5.55	1 (±0)	0.05 (±0.23)
		4. Pichuaca River	22	Sep-09	4.54	1 (±0)	0.045 (±0.21)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	10	1 (±0)	0.1 (±0.30)
		6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	40	1.12 (±0.35)	0.45 (±0.60)
Family Haploporidae Nicoll, 1914							
<i>Culawiya</i> cf. <i>cichlidorum</i>	Intestine	1. La Soledad Carrizo River	25	Sep-09	80	3.15 (±2.15)	2.52 (±2.31)
		2. San José de las Flores River	20	Sep-09	30	1.5 (±0.83)	0.45 (±0.82)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	11.11	1 (±0)	0.11 (±0.32)
Larval Trematoda							
Family Clinostomidae Lühe, 1901							
<i>Clinostomum</i> sp.	Mesentery, Gills, eyes, Body cavity	1. La Soledad Carrizo River	25	Sep-09	40	2.7 (±1.94)	1.08 (±1.80)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	5.55	1 (±0)	0.05 (±0.23)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	10	1 (±0)	0.1 (±0.30)
		6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	10	1.5 (±0.70)	0.15 (±0.48)
		7. Santa María Huatulco River	7	Mar-10	42.85	1 (±0)	0.42 (±0.53)
Family Diplostomidae Poirier, 1886							
Diplostomidae gen. sp.	Mesentery	1. La Soledad Carrizo River	25	Sep-09	4	1 (±0)	0.04 (±0.2)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	5	4 (±0)	0.2 (±0.89)
<i>Posthodiplostomum minimum</i> MacCallum, 1921	Mesentery	5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	25	2.6 (±1.34)	0.65 (±1.30)
		6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	5	1 (±0)	0.05 (±0.22)
		7. Santa MaríaHuatulco River	7	Mar-10	14.28	4 (±0)	0.57 (±1.51)
Family Heterophyidae Leiper, 1909							
<i>Ascocotyle (Ascocotyle) felippiei</i> Travassos, 1928	Heart	1. La Soledad Carrizo River	25	Sep-09	28	165.42 (±72.39)	46.32 (±84.00)
		2. San José de las Flores River	20	Sep-09	20	23.75 (±21.96)	4.75 (±11.88)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	83.33	16.73 (±15.07)	13.94 (±15.10)

Table 1. Continues

Parasite	Infection site	Locality	N	Date	P (%)	MI±SD	A±SD
<i>Centrocestus formosanus</i> Nishigori, 1924	Gills	4. Pichuaca River	22	Sep-09	86.36	58.94 (±43.31)	50.90 (±45.13)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	60	7.25 (±10.48)	4.35 (±8.77)
		6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	95	61.84 (±77.81)	58.75 (±76.99)
		7. Santa María Huatulco River	7	Mar-10	14.28	6 (±0)	0.85 (±2.26)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	72.22	12.15 (±21.57)	8.77 (±18.97)
		4. Pichuaca River	22	Sep-09	100	821.63 (±417.59)	821.63 (±417.59)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	100	42.45 (±33.39)	42.45 (±33.96)
Monogenea	Family Gyrodactylidae van Beneden and Hesse, 1863	6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	5.88	31 (±0)	1.82 (±7.51)
		7. Santa María Huatulco River	7	Mar-10	50	1.66 (±1.15)	0.83 (±1.16)
<i>Gyrodactylus</i> sp.	Fins	2. San José de las Flores River	20	Sep-09	5	1 (±0)	0.05 (±0.22)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	5	2 (±0)	0.1 (±0.44)
		6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	10	1 (±0)	0.1 (±0.30)
Family Ancyrocephalidae Bychowsky, 1937	Gills	2. San José de las Flores River	20	Sep-09	5	1 (±0)	0.05 (±0.22)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	72.22	7.15 (±6.37)	5.16 (±6.28)
		4. Pichuaca River	22	Sep-09	13.63	3 (±1.73)	0.40 (±1.18)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	75	7 (±5.45)	5.25 (±5.54)
		6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	82.35	5.85 (±5.27)	4.82 (±5.28)
		7. Santa María Huatulco River	7	Mar-10	83.33	7.4 (±4.44)	6.16 (±4.99)
Adult Nematoda	Intestine	6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	10	6.5 (±3.53)	0.65 (±2.15)
		7. Santa María Huatulco River	7	Mar-10	14.28	17 (±0)	2.42 (±6.42)
Family Rhabdochoniidae Travassos, Artigas and Pereira, 1928	Intestine	1. La Soledad Carrizo River	25	Sep-09	60	4.4 (±4.15)	2.64 (±3.86)
		2. San José de las Flores River	20	Sep-09	70	5.71 (±4.95)	4 (±5.79)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	83.33	4.46 (±3.11)	3.72 (±3.30)
		4. Pichuaca River	22	Sep-09	54.54	2.75 (±1.86)	1.5 (±1.94)
		5. La Reforma River	20	Mar-10	95	8.05 (±3.99)	7.65 (±4.28)
		6. Pueblo Viejo River	20	Mar-10	90	7.66 (±4.95)	6.9 (±5.25)
		7. Santa María Huatulco River	7	Mar-10	100	18.57 (±10.84)	18.57 (±10.84)
Larval Nematodes	Mesentery	2. San José de las Flores River	20	Sep-09	5	1 (±0)	0.05 (±0.22)
		3. Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	Sep-09	16.66	2 (±1)	0.33 (±0.84)

richness estimators Clench equation were used for each component community (Magurran, 1988). A final value of the slope of the species accumulation curve no higher than 0.1 species per sample was used as the criterion for adequate sampling because empirically this final slope of accumulation curve indicates that at least 70% of the species in the component have been sampled already (Jiménez-Valverde and Hortal, 2003). The attributes at component community level structure calculated were the total number of helminth species per locality (richness); the total number of individuals (abundance) (Bush et al., 1990); diversity (Shannon-Wiener index and Brillouin index) and evenness (Simpson's reciprocal index); and the numerical dominance at the component community level, determined using the Berger-Parker dominance index, all calculated following Magurran (1988). The possible relation among the number of fish examined and the number of helminth species was analyzed using the Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

The similarity between each pair of localities was determined qualitatively (Jaccard similarity index) and quantitatively using the percent similarity index separately, following Esch et al. (1988), and the mean of all possible pair combinations was obtained. Additionally, species were categorized as allogenic (completing their life cycle in terrestrial hosts, such as birds and mammals) or autogenic (developing the full life cycle in aquatic environments) (Esch et al., 1988).

Results

General descriptions. A total of 7 freshwater bodies were sampled (Table 1, Fig. 1) and 132 individual fish were examined. A total of 14 helminth species belonging to 13 genera and 11 families were collected (Table 1). Eight helminth species were recorded for the first time in this host species from Mexico. The helminthological record comprises 9 digenean species: *Paracreptotrema blancoi* Choudhury, Pérez-Ponce de León, Brooks, and Daverdin, 2006, *Paracreptotrema profundulusi* Salgado-Maldonado, Caspeta-Mandujano and Martínez-Ramírez, 2011, *Phyllodistomum* sp., *Culuwiya* cf. *cichlidorum*, and the metacercariae of *Clinostomum* sp., Diplostomidae gen. sp., *Posthodiplostomum minimum* MacCallum, 1921, *Ascocotyle (Ascocotyle) felippei* Travassos, 1928, and *Centrocestus formosanus* Nishigori, 1924; 2 monogeneans: *Gyrodactylus* sp. and *Salsuginus* sp.; 3 nematodes: *Spinitectus humberoi* Caspeta-Mandujano and Moravec, 2000, *Rhabdochona salgadoi* Caspeta-Mandujano and Moravec, 2000, and the larval forms of *Eustrongylides* sp. The most abundant group was the digeneans (4 adults and 5 metacercariae), followed by the nematodes (2

adults and 1 larval form), and 2 monogeneans. The adult nematode *Rhabdochona salgadoi* and the metacercaria of *Ascocotyle (Ascocotyle) felippei* reached the highest levels of prevalence and mean abundance in the 7 localities. Helminth parasite taxa, infection site, number of infected fish, prevalence, mean intensity, and abundance for each helminth species are shown in Table 1. Eight of these species are autogenics, completing their life cycle in water and incapable of crossing land barriers between freshwater bodies. Six more species found as larvae are generalist allogenic, using birds as definitive hosts. Prevalence, mean intensity, and abundance between autogenics and allogenic species were highly variable (Table 1). The number of helminth taxa varied among localities, from a minimum of 6 species in the Pichuaca River to a maximum of 10 species in La Reforma River and Pueblo Viejo River. The number of individuals was also variable between localities, with a minimum of 196 in San José de las Flores River and a maximum of 19,265 in Pichuaca River. The total number of taxa was not significantly correlated with the number of fish examined ($r = -0.47$, $p > 0.05$). *Ascocotyle (A.) felippei* was the most abundant species in all samples sites.

Community structure. The sample size was sufficient in 6 of 7 sampled localities. Table 2 shows the richness estimated by the Clench model a/b and the slope of the last point of the curve $a/(1+b*n)^2$. The analysis of species accumulation curves shows that the inventory of helminth species of the component communities was almost complete for 6 of 7 sampled localities; the slope of the last point of each curve calculated from the Clench model was < 0.1 , indicating a good coverage of helminth species recovered from each component community (Table 2). Santa María Huatulco River was the only locality where the asymptote in the curve is not reached. The total number of helminth species oscillated among 6 to 10 in fish from the 7 sampled localities (Table 3). The abundance varied between 196 and 19,265 in San José de las Flores River and Pichuaca River, respectively. The Shannon–Wiener and Brillouin diversity values ranged from 0.359 to 2.083 and 0.358 to 2.042 in the 7 sampled localities, with the evenness and numerical dominance values also ranging from 0.151 to 0.390, and 0.42 to 0.93, respectively. The metacercariae of *Ascocotyle (A.) felippei* were numerically dominant in 4 localities; 2 localities were dominated by *Centrocestus formosanus*, and 1 locality by the nematode *Rhabdochona salgadoi* (Table 3; Fig. 2A). Likewise, qualitative similarity among the 7 component communities evaluated was heterogeneous. Table 4 shows that several localities shared a relatively high number of helminth species, resulting in a Jaccard value that ranged 0.33 to 0.81; the percent similarity index ranged from 0.05 to 0.86. Helminth communities from

Table 2. Richness estimated by the Clench model for all localities

Localities	No. of fish examined	Total no. of species (S_{obs})	Correlation coefficient with the Clench model (R^2)	Clench model parameters		Richness estimated by the Clench model a/b	Slope of the last point of the curve in the Clench model $a/(1+b*n)^2$
				a	b		
La Soledad Carrizo River	25	7	0.99	3.152852	0.419106	7.5	0.023
San José de las Flores River	20	8	0.98	1.534902	0.150576	10.1	0.095
Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	18	9	0.96	5.259541	0.555026	9.47	0.043
Pichuaca River	22	6	0.95	5.339126	0.880555	6.06	0.012
La Reforma River	20	10	0.95	4.395730	0.406227	10.8	0.052
Pueblo Viejo River	20	10	0.96	3.504056	0.302658	11.57	0.092
Santa María Huatulco River	7	6	0.98	6.134194	0.619753	9.87	0.27

Table 3. Relative abundance of each helminth species as a proportion (π) of the total number of all helminths and diversity characteristics in *Profundulus punctatus* in 7 localities of the Oaxaca

Helminth species	La Soledad Carrizo River		San José de las Flores River		Santa Cruz Flores Magón River		Pichuaca River		La Reforma River		Pueblo Viejo River		Santa María Huatulco River	
	No. of fish examined	Relative abundance (π)	No. of fish examined	Relative abundance (π)	No. of fish examined	Relative abundance (π)	No. of fish examined	Relative abundance (π)	No. of fish examined	Relative abundance (π)	No. of fish examined	Relative abundance (π)	No. of fish examined	Relative abundance (π)
<i>Paracreptotrema blancoi</i> (autogenic)	2	0.0015	5	0.025	18	0.030	26	0.0013	7	0.0057	3	0.0020	10	0.047
<i>Paracreptotrema profundulisti</i> (autogenic)			4	0.020										
<i>Phyllodistomum</i> sp. (autogenic)	5	0.0037			1	0.0016	1	0.000051	2	0.0016	9	0.0061		
<i>Culuwiya</i> cf. <i>cichliadorum</i> (autogenic)	63	0.047	9	0.045	2	0.0033			2	0.0016	3	0.0020	3	0.014
<i>Clinostomum</i> sp. (allogenic)	27	0.020			1	0.0016			4	0.0032				
Diplostomidae gen. sp. (allogenic)	1	0.0007							13	0.010	1	0.00068	4	0.018
<i>Posthodiplostomum minimum</i> (allogenic)			95	0.48	251	0.42	1120	0.05	87	0.071	1175	0.80	6	0.028
<i>Ascocoyula(Ascocoyula) felippei</i> (allogenic)	1158	0.87			158	0.26	18076	0.93	849	0.69	31	0.021	5	0.023
<i>Centrocestus formosanus</i> (allogenic)			1	0.0051					2	0.0016	2	0.0013		
<i>Gyrodactylus</i> sp. (autogenic)			1	0.0051	93	0.15	9	0.00046	105	0.085	82	0.056	37	0.17
<i>Salsuginus</i> sp. (autogenic)			80	0.40	67	0.11	33	0.0017	13	0.0089	138	0.09	17	0.080
<i>Spinitectus humbertoi</i> (autogenic)			1	0.0051	6	0.01			153	0.125			130	0.61
<i>Rhabdochona salgadoi</i> (autogenic)	66	0.049												
<i>Eustrongylides</i> sp. (allogenic)			8		9		6				10		8	
Total no. of species	7		20		18		22		20		20		212	
Total no. of parasites	1322	(1)	196	(1)	597	(1)	19265	(1)	1224	(1)	1457	(1)	212	(1)
No. of fish examined	25		20		18		22		20		20		7	
Shannon –Wiener index	0.760		1.604		2.083		0.359		1.501		1.087		1.840	
Brillouin index	0.746		1.522		2.042		0.358		1.478		1.069		1.747	
Simpson's reciprocal index	0.185		0.309		0.390		0.189		0.196		0.151		0.300	
Berger-Parker index	0.87		0.48		0.42		0.93		0.69		0.80		0.61	

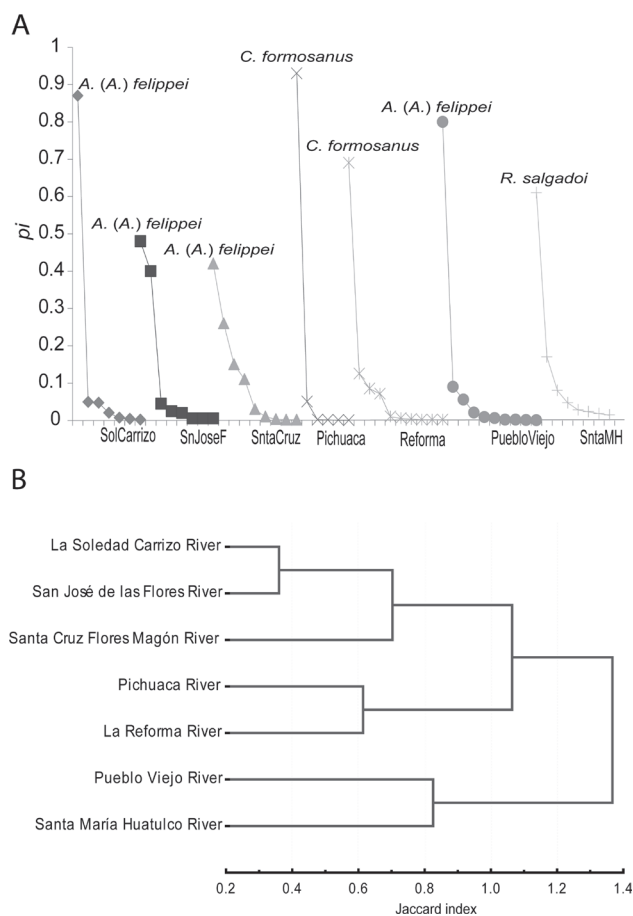


Figure 2. A, relative abundance of each helminth species as a proportion (π_i) of the total number of all helminths of all species found in *Profundulus punctatus* in 7 localities; B, dendrogram of Jaccard similarity index of total helminth communities between pairs of localities for the 7 locations.

Pueblo Viejo River and La Reforma River consistently showed the highest levels of qualitative similarity (0.81) with respect to other localities; San José de las Flores River and Santa María Huatulco River showed the lowest values of qualitative similarity (0.33) (Fig. 2B).

Discussion

The helminth parasite fauna of *Profundulus punctatus* in the 7 studied localities from Oaxaca, Mexico includes 14 helminth species: 9 digeneans, 2 monogeneans, and 3 nematodes. Most of the helminth species found in this study have been previously recorded from diverse freshwater fish species in southwest Mexico (Salgado-Maldonado, 2006; Salgado-Maldonado et al., 2011a). *Profundulus punctatus* from Oaxaca acts as definitive host for 8 species, namely, *P. blancoi*, *P. profundulusi*, *Phyllodistomum* sp.,

Table 4. Similarity between helminth communities of *P. punctatus* from 7 localities

	San José de las Flores River	Santa Cruz Flores Magón River	Pichuaca River	La Reforma River	Pueblo Viejo River	Santa María Huatulco River
La Soledad Carrizo River	0.36/0.58*	0.45/0.47	0.44/0.06	0.54/0.12	0.41/0.86	0.36/0.09
San José de las Flores River		0.54/0.57	0.40/0.06	0.38/0.20	0.38/0.58	0.33/0.46
Santa Cruz Flores Magón River			0.66/0.32	0.58/0.54	0.58/0.59	0.54/0.35
Pichuaca River				0.60/0.75	0.60/0.08	0.55/0.05
La Reforma River					0.81/0.25	0.63/0.28
Pueblo Viejo River						0.80/0.21

*Jaccard/ percent similarity index

Culuwiya cf. *cichlidorum*, *Gyrodactylus* sp., *Salsuginus* sp., *S. humberi*, and *R. salgadoi*. In addition, it serves as an intermediate/paratenic host for 6 helminth taxa (*Clinostomum* sp., Diplostomidae gen. sp., *P. minimum*, *Ascocotyle (A.) felipei*, *C. formosanus*, and *Eustrongylides* sp.). Previous studies on helminth communities of freshwater fishes in Mexico recorded a higher number of larvae in their taxonomic composition than reported here (see Salgado-Maldonado and Kennedy, 1997; Martínez-Aquino et al., 2007, 2009, 2011; Salgado-Maldonado et al., 2014). The low larval richness in our work can be attributed to the food habits of *P. punctatus* (see below), and/or the absence of suitable intermediate-definitive hosts in the studied areas. Nevertheless, our ecological results convey a rather static picture of the helminth species richness of *P. punctatus* for a short period of time. Therefore, further long-term parasitological studies are necessary to understand the helminth community dynamics, and assess variation in the helminth species richness of *P. punctatus*.

Four of these taxa, 2 digenean (*P. blancoi* and *P. profundulusi*), and 2 nematodes, (*S. humberi* and *R. salgadoi*), are commonly found in profundulid fishes, and have been considered as a part of the core fauna for this fish family (Caspeta-Mandujano and Moravec, 2000; Caspeta-Mandujano et al., 2007; Salgado-Maldonado et al., 2011b). *Paracreptotrema blancoi* lives sympatrically with *P. profundulusi* as a parasite of the fish *P. punctatus* in San José de las Flores River. Co-occurrence of trematode species in the same profundulid species may be attributed to recent contact among different host populations, but the geology of the area is not well known, which prevents establishing the biological significance of these data (Salgado-Maldonado et al., 2011b). Other helminth species recorded herein as adults were *Phyllodistomum* sp., and *Culuwiya* cf. *cichlidorum*. The findings of *Phyllodistomum* sp. in the present study represent a new record in profundulid fishes. In Mexico, 6 nominal species of *Phyllodistomum* have been recorded so far, 4 of them in marine or brackish water fishes: *Phyllodistomum carangis* Manter, 1947, *P. marinae* Bravo-Hollis and Manter 1957, *P. mirandai* Lamothe, 1969, and *P. centropomi* Mendoza-Garfias and Pérez-Ponce de León 2005, and 2 in freshwater fishes: *P. lacustri* (Loewen, 1929) Lewis, 1935, as a parasite of ictalurid and cichlid fishes, and *P. inecoli* Razo-Meldivil, Pérez-Ponce de León and Rubio-Godoy, 2013, found in *Heterandria bimaculata* (Razo-Mendivil et al., 2013). Considering the host associations and geographical distribution of the species of *Phyllodistomum* in freshwater fishes of North and Central America, we may speculate that our specimens represent an undescribed species.

The trematode *Culuwiya* cf. *cichlidorum* found in this research represents a new record in profundulid

fishes. *Culuwiya cichlidorum* was described from the intestine of the black-belt cichlid *Vieja maculicauda* (= *Cichlasoma maculicauda* (Regan)) from the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua (Aguirre-Macedo and Scholz, 2005). However, the taxonomy of these digeneans is complicated for several reasons: its morphology (external and internal) is very complicated and tends to change during fixation and staining processes (Overstreet and Curran, 2005). Further analyses using both morphological and molecular data, will allow us to identify with accuracy this digenean.

Of the 14 taxa found, 42.85% were larval forms of generalist species that use freshwater fish as intermediate or paratenic hosts. The taxonomic composition of the helminth parasite fauna of *P. punctatus* comprises 5 generalist species: *Clinostomum* sp., Diplostomidae gen. sp., *Posthodiplostomum minimum* (MacCallum, 1921) Dubois, 1936, *Ascocotyle (Ascocotyle) felipei* Travassos, 1928, and *Eustrongylides* sp., which are widely distributed among freshwater fish in several localities in Mexico (Salgado-Maldonado, 2006). *Centrocestus formosanus* (Nishigori, 1924) was introduced to Mexican water bodies from Asia (Scholz and Salgado-Maldonado, 2000); the current study represents the first report of this species in *P. punctatus*. The 2 monogenean taxa, *Gyrodactylus* sp., and *Salsuginus* sp., collected from the fins and gills of their hosts, have been recently recorded from diverse freshwater fishes in central and northern Mexico (Mendoza-Palmero, 2007; Mendoza-Palmero et al., 2009); further studies will enable us to establish the taxonomic identity and potential host specificity of *Gyrodactylus* and *Salsuginus* species occurring in Mexican freshwater fishes. The helminth fauna found for this host species included digeneans, monogeneans, and nematodes, but no tapeworms or acanthocephalans were recorded. This could be because the diet of this fish species does not include crustaceans, which act as intermediate host for these 2 groups of helminths.

Prevalence of species recovered from *P. punctatus* was variable and mean abundances were generally low for the fish sampled in the 7 locations (Table 1). The high variability in the infection parameters of most species suggests that the host is subject to the effect of wide environmental variability, the presence and abundance of *P. punctatus* appears to be associated aquatic ecosystems with little human disturbance, where the physical and chemical characteristics of the water and habitat are good (Velázquez-Velázquez et al., 2011). The community structure of the helminth parasites of *P. punctatus* is consistent with the pattern that shows a poor parasite fauna with respect to *Cichlasoma urophthalmus* inhabiting freshwater localities in the Neotropical part of Mexico (Salgado-Maldonado and Kennedy, 1997). However, the

helminth fauna composition and the community structure of *P. punctatus* was more diverse than parasite fauna of goodeid fishes in the Nearctic part of Mexico, such as of *Characodon audax* Smith and Miller (parasitized by 8 species), *Xenotaenia resolanae* Turner (infected by 6 species), and *Zoogoneticus purhepechus* Domínguez-Domínguez (7 species) (Martínez-Aquino et al., 2007; 2009; 2011). The richness and component communities of *P. punctatus* were similar to helminth communities of *Heterandria bimaculata* from the upper Río La Antigua basin, east-central Mexico (parasitized by 12 species) (Salgado-Maldonado et al., 2014). Previous studies showed that *P. punctatus* feeds primarily on clams and snails (Melaneidae); its habitat is characterized by environments with sandy substrate, silt, mud, gravel, rock, and boulders (Miller, 2005), which facilitates contact with mollusks. Both factors determine the helminth community structure herein described, and are in accordance with those described in the aforementioned studies (in this case, feeding habits and omnivory). Parasite communities of *P. punctatus* in the 7 localities have low diversity (Shannon-Wiener index=0.359 to 2.083 and Brillouin index= 0.358 to 2.042). Pichuaca River was the locality with the lowest values (Shannon-Wiener index= 0.359 and Brillouin index= 0.358), and Santa Cruz Flores Magón River had the highest diversity (Shannon-Wiener index= 2.083 and Brillouin index= 2.042). In the Pichuaca River, the diversity was low due to high dominance of *Centrocestus formosanus*, which caused a heterogeneous distribution of the proportional abundance. Our values of diversity (Shannon-Wiener) were higher than those reported by Salgado-Maldonado et al. (2014) which ranged from 0.75 to 1.358, establishing the helminth communities of *P. punctatus* as more diverse than those of *Heterandria bimaculata*. Also, our diversity values obtained for the Brillouin index are higher than those obtained for goodeid fishes in the Nearctic part of Mexico (Martínez-Aquino et al., 2009). The similarity between the 7 component communities (qualitative and quantitative), was low, due to the heterogeneity of infection between fishes from different localities; San José de las Flores River and Santa María Huatulco River showed the lowest values of similarity (Jaccard index= 0.33); our data suggest that the similarity in species composition decreases among remote locations, as suggested for many communities of parasites (similarity vs. distance) (Poulin and Morand, 1999; Salgado-Maldonado et al., 2014). Based on the results of the species accumulation curves and the species richness estimators, we are confident about the accuracy of species richness and community structure patterns herein described. Likewise, our analysis confirmed that the number of host analyzed represents a sufficient sample size to recover most members of the

parasite community. Our data revealed that *P. punctatus* is parasitized by 14 helminth species, 9 digeneans, 2 monogeneans, and 3 nematodes, and that *Paracreptotrema blancoi*, *Paracreptotrema profundulusi*, *Spinitectus humbertoi*, and *Rhabdochona salgadoi* represent the core fauna of this species of fish host.

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