

Two species of *Rhabdochona* (Nematoda: Rhabdochonidae) from the cyprinid fish *Luciobarbus kersin* (Heckel) in northern Iraq, including *R. (Globochona) kurdistanensis* sp. n.

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Abstract: A new nematode species, *Rhabdochona (Globochona) kurdistanensis* sp. n. (Rhabdochonidae), is described based on specimens collected from the intestine of the barbel *Luciobarbus kersin* (Heckel) (Cyprinidae) in the Greater Zab (type locality) and the Lesser Zab Rivers, Tigris River basin, Kurdistan Region, northern Iraq. It is mainly characterized by a prostom with 8 anterior teeth, the presence of basal prostomal teeth, bifurcated deirids, length ratio of the muscular and glandular portions of oesophagus (1:14.4–17.8), conspicuously short left spicule (180–204 µm), arrangement of genital papillae, nonfilamented eggs, and by having cuticular ornate on the tail tip (2 lateral denticular outgrowths in female and numerous fine spines in male). Description of a gravid female of *Rhabdochona* (*Rhabdochona*) sp. with 14 anterior prostomal teeth and filamented eggs, recorded from *L. kersin* of the Greater Zab River, is also provided. *R. kurdistanensis* sp. n. is the fifth valid species of *Rhabdochona* Railliet, 1916 and the only representative of the subgenus *Globochona* Moravec, 1972 recorded from Iraq.

Keywords: Parasitic nematode, *Rhabdochona*, freshwater fish, *Luciobarbus*, Iraq

At present the nematode genus *Rhabdochona* Railliet, 1916 includes 94 valid species parasitizing freshwater fishes in all main zoogeographical regions (Moravec and Yooyen 2011). According to Moravec et al. (2009), the following four valid species of this genus have so far been recorded from Iraq: *Rhabdochona denudata* (Dujardin, 1845), *R. hellichi* (Šrámek, 1901), *R. similis* Moravec, Ali et Abul-Eis, 1991 and *R. tigridis* Rahemo, 1978 (see also Rahemo 1978, Rahemo and Kasim 1979, Ali et al. 1987, Moravec et al. 1991, Saraiva et al. 2007). However, an additional two species, *R. chodukini* Osmanov, 1957 and *R. gnedini* Skryabin, 1946 (correctly 1948 – see Moravec et al. 2008), were reported by Bilal and Abdullah (2010) from fishes of northern Iraq, but these identifications may be questioned (see below). Except for *R. chodukini*, all the above-mentioned species belong to the nominotypical subgenus *Rhabdochona* Railliet, 1916 according to the classification system proposed by Moravec (1972). In addition, Moravec et al. (2009) reported *Rhabdochona* sp. fourth-stage larvae from cyprinids *Barbus barbus* Heckel, *Luciobarbus kersin* (Heckel) and *Cyprinodon macrostomum* Heckel from the Tigris River basin, which are representatives of the subgenus *Globochona* Moravec, 1972. Also *R. chodukini* belongs to this subgenus (Moravec 1975).

Recently Al-Taee and Zangana (2011) established an allegedly new species of *Rhabdochona*, *R. khazirensis* Al-Taee et Zangana, 2011, based on one male and two female specimens found in the intestine of *Alburnus mossulensis* Heckel (reported under the synonym *A. capito*) (Cyprinidae) of the Khazir River near Mosul, northern Iraq. Unfortunately, its description is poor and seems to be confused (e.g., the male is reported to possess three lips and a short oesophagus with caeca!) and no specific, taxonomically important features are provided; the accompanying poor-quality photos only support a view that not all specimens belonged in fact to *Rhabdochona*. Since the species description is not accompanied by a statement how to differentiate the taxon (see International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Article 13.1.1), the name *R. khazirensis* is not available. Further studies are necessary to determine the species appurtenance of *Rhabdochona* specimens from *A. mossulensis* in Iraq.

During recent investigations of some freshwater fishes in Kurdistan Region, northern Iraq, adult nematodes evidently conspecific with *Rhabdochona* (*Globochona*) sp. larvae previously reported by Moravec et al. (2009) from the same river drainage system were recovered from the intestine of *Luciobarbus kersin*. A detailed study of these nematodes using the light and scanning electron

microscopy has shown that they represent a new species. Its description is presented herein. In addition, a single gravid female specimen of *Rhabdochona* (*Rhabdochona*) sp. was recorded from the same host species (*L. kersin*) in the same locality as the above-mentioned new species and data on its morphology are also provided.

Luciobarbus kersin is a subtropical benthopelagic freshwater fish native in the Tigris River basin, distributed in Iran, Iraq and Turkey (Froese and Pauly 2011).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

During occasional examinations of cyprinid fishes from the Lesser Zab River at the town of Alton Kupri and the Greater Zab River at the town of Gwer (tributaries of the Tigris River) near the City of Erbil, Kurdistan Region, northern Iraq, carried out in June and July of 2011, *Rhabdochona* specimens ($n = 78$) were collected from the barbel *Luciobarbus kersin*; also specimens of *Procamallanus* sp. (only females) were present in *L. kersin* from the Greater Zab River. Nematodes collected from the intestine were fixed and stored in 70% ethanol. For light microscopical examination (LM), nematodes were cleared with glycerine. Drawings were made with the aid of a Zeiss microscope drawing attachment. Specimens used for scanning electron microscopy (SEM) were first transferred to 4% formaldehyde solution; later they were postfixed in 1% osmium tetroxide (in phosphate buffer), dehydrated through a graded acetone series, critical-point-dried and sputter-coated with gold; they were examined using a JEOL JSM-7401F scanning electron microscope at an accelerating voltage of 4 kV GB low. All measurements are in micrometres unless otherwise indicated. Fish names follow FishBase (Froese and Pauly 2011).

RESULTS

Family **Rhabdochonidae** Travassos, Artigas et Pereira, 1928

***Rhabdochona* (*Globochona*) *kurdistanensis* sp. n.**

Figs. 1, 2

Description: Medium sized nematodes with finely transversely striated cuticle (Fig. 2D). Lateral alae absent. Mouth oval to roughly hexagonal (Figs. 1E, 2A,B). Four small submedian cephalic papillae and two lateral amphids present (Figs. 1E, 2A,B). Prostom funnel-shaped, thick-walled, with distinct basal teeth (Fig. 1C,D); anterior teeth 8 in number, 2 dorsal, 2 ventral and 4 lateral (2 on each side) (Figs. 1E, 2A,B). Deirids small, bifurcate, situated at level of posterior half of vestibule (Figs. 1B,C, 2C). Excretory pore short distance posterior to nerve ring level (Fig. 1A,C). Tail of both sexes conical, its tail tip rounded, bearing cuticular outgrowths.

Male (3 specimens; measurements of holotype in parentheses): Body 10.85–12.28 (10.85) mm long, maximum width 177–218 (177). Vestibule including prostom 183–189 (183); prostom 24–27 (24) long and 21–24 (24) wide in lateral aspect. Muscular oesophagus 360–393 (360) long, width 39–42 (39); glandular oesophagus

5.24–6.12 (5.24) mm long, width 111–147 (111); length ratio of both parts of oesophagus 1:14.4–15.6 (1:14.5). Entire oesophagus and vestibule representing 51–57 (53)% of body length. Nerve ring, excretory pore and deirids 246–261 (261), 394–422 (394) and 126–159 (159), respectively, from anterior extremity. Subventral preanal papillae occurred in following combinations: 9+9 and 10+10 (9+9); 2 (2) additional pairs of lateral preanal papillae situated between second and third and third and fourth pairs of subventral papillae (counting from cloacal opening). Postanal papillae: 6 pairs, of which 5 (5) pairs subventral and 1 (1) lateral (Figs. 1K, 2F,G). Precloacal ventral cuticular ornamentation (area rugosa) formed by numerous transverse bands with 3–4 transverse grooves, separated from each other by band-like fields bearing many low longitudinal, parallel ridges (Figs. 1H, 2H). Left spicule markedly short, 180–204 (204) long; its shaft 105–126 (126) long, representing 53–67 (62)% of entire spicule length; distal tip slightly widened, moderately bifurcate (Fig. 1F). Right spicule boat-shaped, 66–90 (66) long, without dorsal barb at distal tip (Fig. 1G). Length ratio of spicules 1:2.00–3.09 (1:3.09). Tail 282–303 (282) long, with rounded tip bearing numerous minute spine-like protrusions (Fig. 1J,K).

Female (6 gravid specimens; measurements of allotype in parentheses): Body 12.28–18.99 (16.58) mm long, maximum width 190–326 (326). Vestibule including prostom 180–210 (210) long; prostom 27–30 (30) long and 24–27 (27) wide. Muscular oesophagus 360–448 (435) long, width 36–48 (39); glandular oesophagus 5.54–7.14 (6.80) mm long, width 120–163 (163); length ratio of both parts of oesophagus 1:15.2–17.8 (1:15.2). Entire oesophagus and vestibule representing 41–53 (45)% of body length. Nerve ring, excretory pore and deirids 240–273 (273), 326–449 (449) and 135–141 (138), respectively, from anterior extremity. Tail conical, 198–249 (237) long, with rounded tip bearing two lateral denticulate outgrowths 3–6 (6) long and 9–15 (15) wide; each outgrowth distally subdivided into 4 horn-like projections (Fig. 2D,E). Vulva postequatorial, 7.93–12.50 (8.95) mm from anterior extremity, at 54–66 (54)% of body length; vulval lips not elevated. Muscular vagina directed posteriorly from vulva. Eggs oval, thick-walled, embryonated, size 39–42 × 27–30 (39–42 × 27), with smooth surface (Fig. 1L); thickness of egg wall 3 (3).

Type host: *Luciobarbus kersin* (Heckel) (Cyprinidae, Cypriniformes) (body length 18–65 cm).

Site of infection: Intestine.

Type locality: Greater Zab River (36–37°N, 43–44°E) (Tigris River basin) at Gwer, about 44 km southwest of Erbil City, Kurdistan Region, northern Iraq (collected 13 June 2011).

Other locality: Lesser Zab River (34–36°N, 43–46°E) (Tigris River basin) at Alton Kupri, 45 km south of Erbil City (collected 11 July 2011).

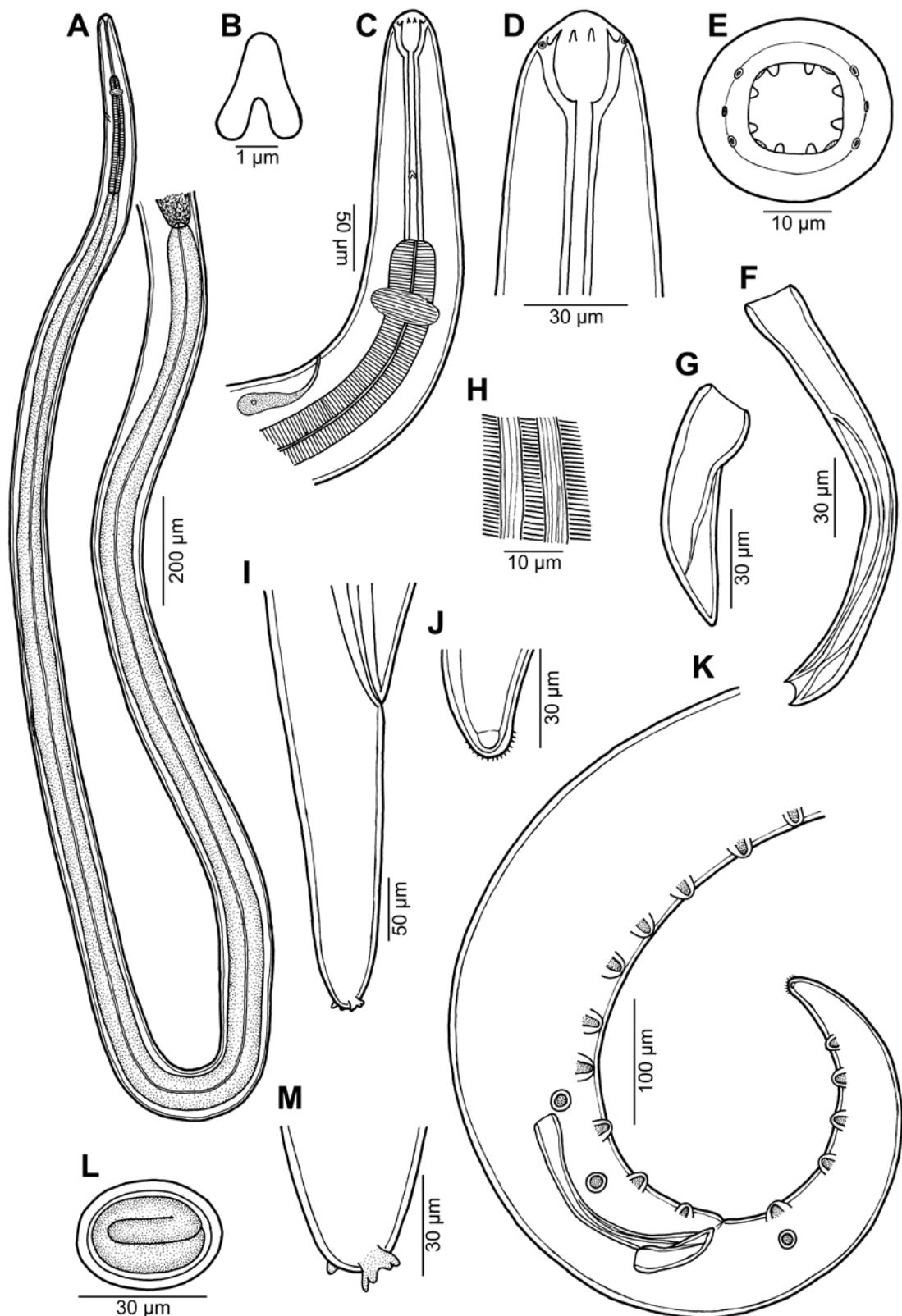


Fig. 1. *Rhabdochona (Globochona) kurdistanensis* sp. n. **A** – anterior part of male body, lateral view; **B** – deirid; **C** – anterior end of female, lateral view; **D, E** – cephalic end of female, lateral and apical views; **F** – left spicule; **G** – right spicule; **H** – ventral precloacal ornamentation; **I** – female tail, lateral view; **J** – tail tip of male, lateral view; **K** – posterior end of male, lateral view; **L** – egg; **M** – tail tip of female, lateral view.

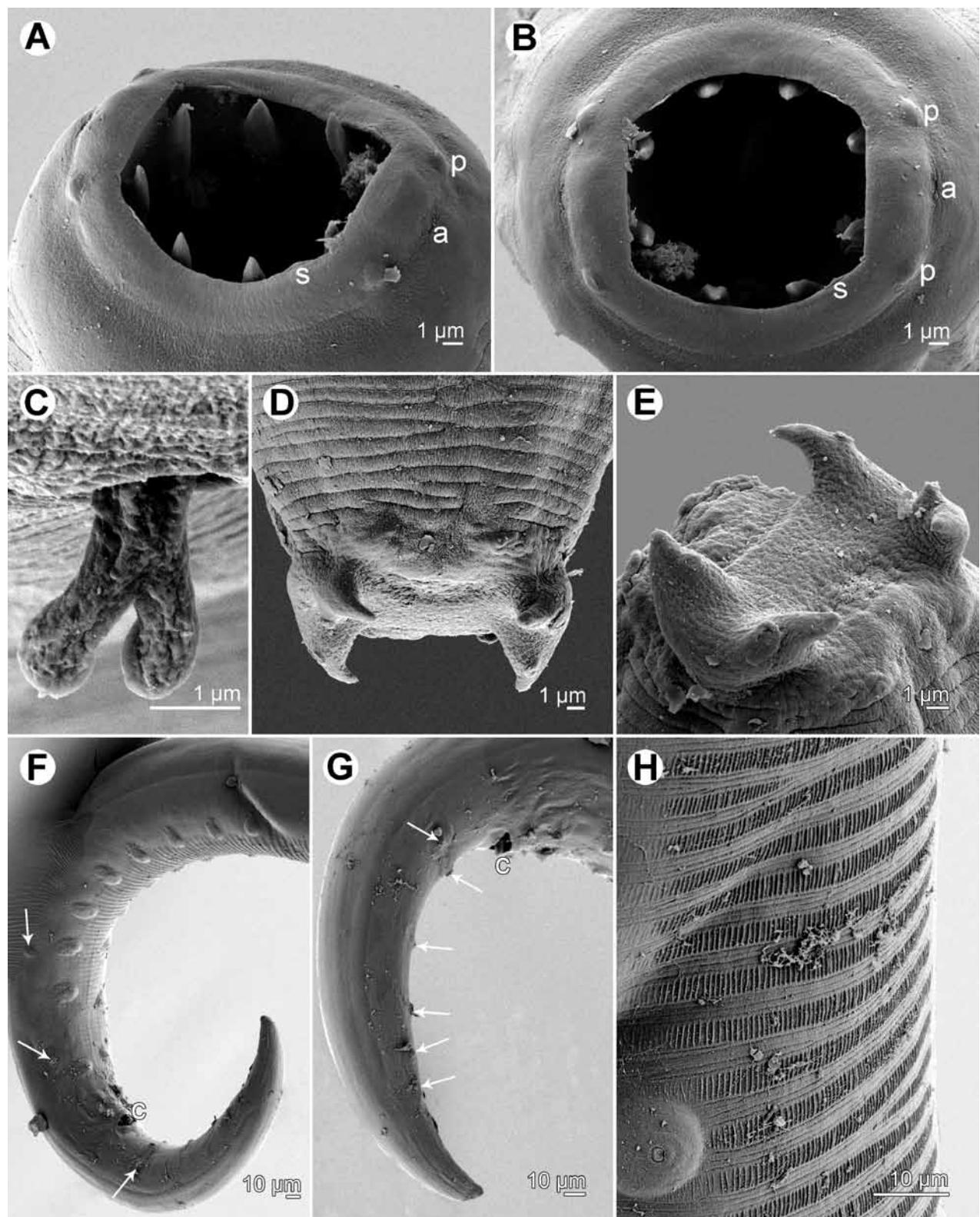


Fig. 2. *Rhabdochona (Globochona) kurdistanensis* sp. n., scanning electron micrographs. **A, B** – cephalic end, subdorsal and apical views, **C** – deirid, **D, E** – tail tip of female, dorsal and subapical views, **F** – posterior end of male, lateral view (arrows indicate lateral papillae), **G** – tail of male, lateral view (arrows indicate postanal papillae), **H** – ventral precloacal cuticular ornamentations of male, lateral view. Abbreviations: a – amphid; c – cloacal aperture; p – cephalic papilla; s – sublabium.

Prevalence and intensity: Greater Zab River: 16 fish infected/43 fish examined; 3–9 nematodes per fish. Lesser Zab River: 11/48; 2–8 nematodes.

Etymology: The specific name *kurdistanensis* relates to the region of its origin, i.e. Kurdistan, where specimens of the new species were found.

Deposition of types: Holotype, allotype and paratypes in the Helminthological Collection of the Institute of Parasitology, Biology Centre of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, České Budějovice (Cat. No. N-981).

Remarks: Based on the number (8) of anterior prosomal teeth and the presence of caudal processes on the tip of the tail, the specimens of this species can be assigned to the subgenus *Globochona*, as diagnosed by Moravec (1975). Only a few species of *Rhabdochona* (*Globochona*) are known from freshwater fishes in tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa (Moravec 1975, 2010, Boomker and Petter 1993, Wang et al. 1994, Moravec and Yooyen 2011). In having a markedly short left spicule, bifurcate deirids and cuticular outgrowths on the tail tip of both sexes, *R. (G.) kurdistanensis* sp. n. is similar only to *R. (G.) equispiculata* Moravec et Scholz, 1991 from *Hampala* spp. in Laos and *R. (G.) thaiensis* Moravec et Yooyen, 2011 from *Mystacoleucus marginatus* (Valenciennes) in Thailand. However, in contrast to the new species, both spicules of *R. (G.) equispiculata* are almost equally long (length ratio of spicules 1:1.2 vs. 1:2.0–3.1) and the tail tip of both sexes bears 3–4 slender cuticular spines, whereas *R. (G.) thaiensis* possesses two small claw-shaped ventral projections on the tail tip of both sexes (Moravec and Scholz 1991, Moravec and Yooyen 2011). In having a markedly short left spicule (161–174), bifurcate deirids and a length ratio of spicules about 1:2, also *R. (G.) brevichona* Wang, Yu et Wu, 1994, a parasite of *Rectoris luxiensis* Wu et Yao in China, resembles the new species. However, the male tail tip of *R. (G.) brevichona* is truncated, without any projections, whereas the tail tip of conspecific females is with a crown-like appendage provided with processes, and deirids are situated at the level of the posterior end of prostom (Wang et al. 1994) vs. at the level of the posterior part of vestibule.

There is also a certain similarity of the new species with *R. (G.) chodukini* Osmanov, 1957, the only species of this subgenus occurring in the Aral Sea basin (drainage systems of the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya Rivers), the main hosts of which are barbels, *Luciobarbus brachycephalus* (Kessler) and *L. capito* (Güldenstädt) (see Osmanov 1957, Dzhalilov 1964, Moravec 1975). In his inadequate original description of *R. chodukini*, Osmanov (1957) mentioned the presence of a “ring-like formation with spines on its margin” on the tail tip of both sexes, but Moravec (1975), redescribing this species on specimens from *L. brachycephalus* and *L. capito* from Tajikistan, found the male tail tip rounded, without any projections (see also Vismanis et

al. 1987). Consequently, *R. chodukini* differs from *R. (G.) kurdistanensis* mainly in having a markedly longer left spicule (352–420 vs. 180–204), simple deirids and the female tail tip provided with a crown consisting of many cuticular processes arranged in two circles, whereas the male tail tip is smooth, without any processes. Rasheed (1965) considered *R. chodukini* as possibly identical with *R. sarana* Karve et Naik, 1951, a species inadequately described solely from females found in *Puntius sarana* (Hamilton) in central India (Poona) (Karve and Naik 1951), but because the conspecific male remains unknown, Moravec (1975), Soota (1983) and Sood (1989) treated it as a separate species. *Rhabdochona sarana* can be distinguished from the new species by the structure of the female tail tip (reported as a stumpy projection with three blunt spines), a shorter glandular oesophagus in female (2.44–3.14 vs. 5.54–7.14 mm) and smaller eggs (27–35 × 17–20 vs. 39–42 × 27–30).

***Rhabdochona (Rhabdochona)* sp. Figs. 3, 4**

Female (1 gravid specimen): Body 14.67 mm long, maximum width 218. Mouth oval, with four small submedian sublabia. Four small cephalic papillae and pair of lateral amphids present (Figs. 3C, 4A,B). Vestibule including prostom 168 long. Prostom funnel-shaped, armed with 14 anterior teeth (3 dorsal, 3 ventral and 4 lateral on each side; lateral teeth forming pairs) and distinct basal teeth, 27 long and 21 wide (Figs. 3A–C, 4A,B). Muscular oesophagus 363 long, 48 wide; glandular oesophagus 5.30 mm long, 129 wide; length ratio of both parts of oesophagus 1:14.6. Entire oesophagus and vestibule representing 40% of body length. Nerve ring and excretory pore 240 and 340, respectively, from anterior extremity. Deirids small, bifurcate, 111 from anterior end of body (Figs. 3A,B,E, 4C). Tail conical, 216 long, with sharply pointed tip (Figs. 3D, 4D). Vulva postequatorial, 8.79 mm from anterior extremity, at 60% of body length. Muscular vagina directed posteriorly from vulva. Eggs small, oval, thick-walled, embryonated, size 30–33 × 21–24; thickness of egg wall 3; each pole of egg provided with minute swelling and one long tape-like filament of fibrous structure; filaments about 150 long and 18 wide (Fig. 3F).

Host: *Luciobarbus kersin* (Cyprinidae, Cypriniformes) (body length 18–65 cm).

Site of infection: Intestine.

Locality: Greater Zab River (36–37°N, 43–44°E) (Tigris River basin) at Gwer, about 44 km southwest of Erbil City, Kurdistan Region, northern Iraq (collected 13 June 2011).

Prevalence and intensity: 1 fish infected/43 fish examined; 3 nematodes.

Deposition of voucher specimen: Helminthological Collection of the Institute of Parasitology, Biology Centre of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, České Budějovice (Cat. No. N-983).

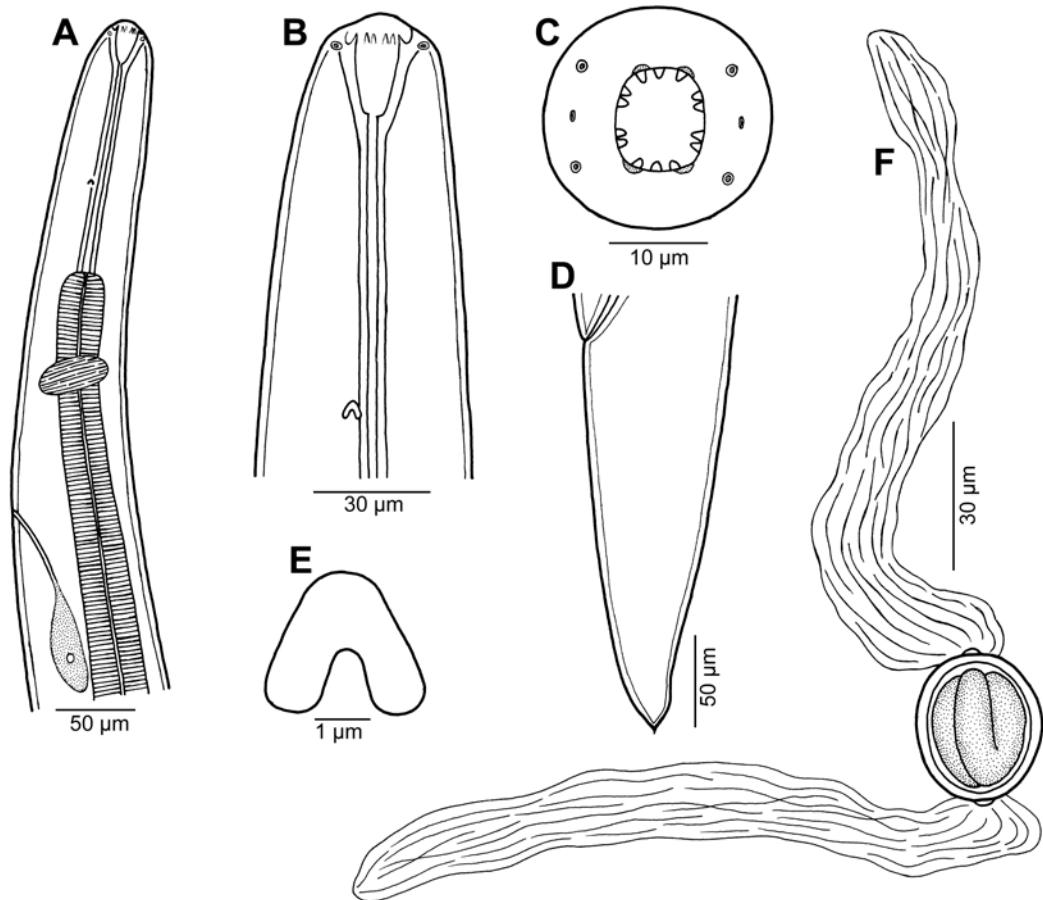


Fig. 3. *Rhabdochona (Rhabdochona) sp.* from *Luciobarbus kersin*, female. **A** – anterior end, lateral view; **B, C** – cephalic end, lateral and apical views; **D** – tail, lateral view; **E** – deirid; **F** – egg.

Remarks: The presence of 14 anterior prostominal teeth, filamented eggs and a sharply pointed female tail in the present specimen show that it belongs to the nomionotypical subgenus *Rhabdochona*. Of the five species of this subgenus so far reported from Iraq (see above), four have filamented eggs: *R. gnedini*, *R. hellichi*, *R. similis* and *R. tigridis*. Of them, only *R. gnedini* and *R. hellichi* are typically parasites of barbels (*Barbus* spp.) and some cyprinids of related genera (Moravec 1975, Moravec et al. 2010), whereas the type host of *R. similis* is the catfish *Glyptothorax* sp. (Sisoridae, Siluriformes) (see Moravec et al. 1991) and the main hosts of *R. tigridis* are *Capoeta* spp. (Cyprinidae, Cypriniformes) (see Moravec et al. 2009, Bilal and Abdullah 2010).

DISCUSSION

Bilal and Abdullah (2010) reported large numbers of adult nematodes from *Barbus barbus* and *Luciobarbus kersin* from the Bahdinan River (Tigris River basin), northern Iraq, identified as *R. chodukini*. However, this identification seems to be wrong, as visible from their description of these specimens, because some reported features, e.g., the presence of cuticular outgrowths on the male tail tip, do not agree with the morphology of

R. chodukini (see Moravec 1975). Despite some biometrical differences reported in the inadequate description of the specimens in question, it is highly probable that these nematodes belonged in fact to the new species *R. kurdistanensis*.

In Iraq, Moravec et al. (2009) reported *Rhabdochona (Globochona)* sp. fourth-stage larvae from the intestine of *B. barbus* (prevalence 44%, mean intensity 19) and *L. kersin* (50%, 27) from the Kurdistan region (Bahdinan River, Tigris River basin), and from *Cyprinion macrostomum* (only 1 specimen found in 1 fish examined) from the Tigris River at Mosul. There is no doubt that these larvae were conspecific with *R. (G.) kurdistanensis* sp. n. The larvae reported by Moravec et al. (2009) from *B. barbus* and *L. kersin* in Kurdistan were collected in November (unpublished), whereas the conspecific adults in *L. kersin* from the same region during June and July. This indicates that *R. kurdistanensis* may exhibit a pronounced seasonal cycle of maturation, when egg-producing females occur only in late spring and summer, as it was observed in some other *Rhabdochona* spp. in the temperate zone (Moravec 2010). Whereas both *B. barbus* and *L. kersin* probably serve as definitive hosts of *R. kurdistanensis*, the finding of a single conspecific larva in *C. macrostomum*

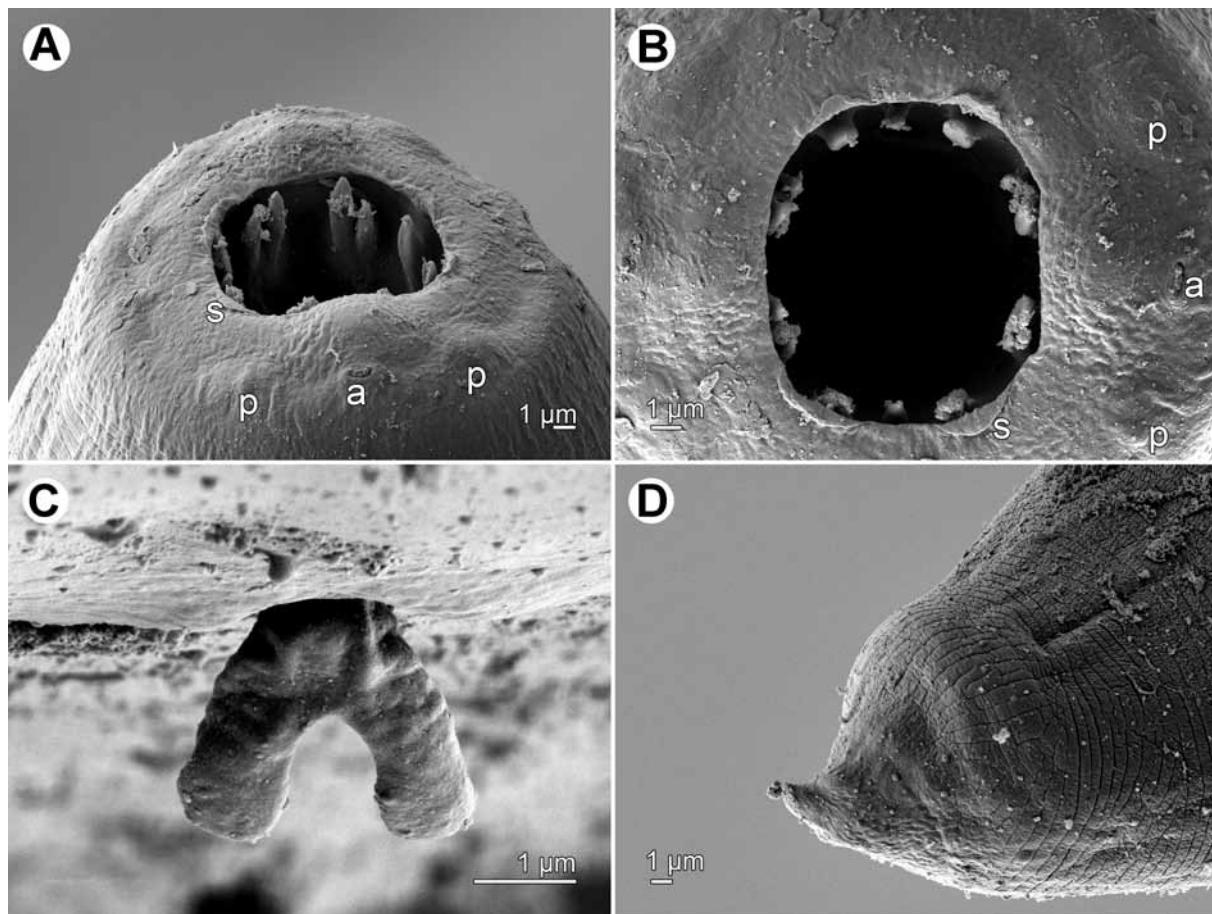


Fig. 4. *Rhabdochona (Rhabdochona)* sp. from *Luciobarbus kersin*, female. **A, B** – cephalic end, lateral and apical views; **C** – deirid; **D** – tip of tail. Abbreviations: a – amphid; p – cephalic papilla; s – sublabium.

suggests that this fish species is rather a facultative paratenic host for this nematode.

As compared to other *Rhabdochona* spp., *R. kurdistanensis* is remarkable for its unusually long oesophagus; this feature is also characteristic of the conspecific fourth-stage larvae (Moravec et al. 2009). This species is also interesting in that its fourth-stage larvae have the same number (8) of anterior prostomal teeth as adults; in other congeneric species where fourth-stage larvae were studied, the number of these teeth is substantially smaller (6 or 8) than in adults (14 or 12) (Moravec 2010). The fourth-stage larvae of *R. kurdistanensis* possess two lateral denticulate outgrowths at the tip of tail as conspecific adult females, but the number of horn-like projections on each outgrowth is 5–7, in contrast to 4 in adult females.

A remarkable feature of *R. (G.) kurdistanensis* is also the structure of the male ventral precloacal ornamentation (area rugosa). In some *Rhabdochona* (*Rhabdochona*) spp. this male ventral cuticular ornamentation is formed, similarly to some cystidicolids, by several longitudinal ridges (e.g., in *R. hospeti* – see Moravec et al. 2010) or is completely missing. In contrast, the area rugosa of *R. (G.) kurdistanensis* is represented by many cuticular

transverse bands with grooves, separated from each other by fields bearing numerous short longitudinal ridges (see Fig. 2H). To date, this structure has never been reported for any *Rhabdochona* species (but the same structure has recently been observed in the African species *R. (G.) congoensis* Campana-Rouget, 1961; Moravec, unpublished).

Considering the four above-mentioned species of *Rhabdochona* with filamented eggs so far reported from Iraq, females of *R. similis* can be easily distinguished from that of *Rhabdochona (R.)* sp. of the present material by the large prostom (69–78 × 33–45 vs. 27 × 21) without basal teeth (vs. with basal teeth), simple deirids and a very long (561–573 vs. 216), conspicuously slender tail with the rounded tip bearing a minute terminal cuticular knob-like process. Females of *R. tigridis* differ markedly in having conspicuously large deirids situated at the level of the base of prostom, a much shorter glandular oesophagus (1.74–2.82 vs. 5.30) and a slender tail.

The general morphology of the *Rhabdochona (R.)* sp. female from *L. kersin* is very similar to that of *R. (R.) gnedini* and *R. (R.) helichi*, but also to that of the related species *R. (R.) hospeti* Thapar, 1950, a parasite of barbels in other regions, differing from the two first-named spe-

cies in some features found in the male (Moravec 1975, Moravec et al. 2010). Since the conspecific male of the *Rhabdochona* (*R.*) sp. from *L. kersin* remains unknown, the specific identification of the present specimen is impossible.

Rhabdochona (*Rhabdochona*) *hellichi* (incorrectly reported as *R.* (*R.*) *belichii*) was reported from Iraq by Ali et al. (1987) from the cyprinid *Luciobarbus xanthopterus* Heckel (prevalence 11%) and from two species of catfishes, *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch) (8%) and *Mystus pelustus* (Solander) (reported as *M. halensis*) (57%), of the Tigris River in Baghdad. However, the authors provided a poor description of their specimens and, moreover, the characteristic feature of this species, i.e., the widely bifurcate distal tip of the left spicule, is neither mentioned in the text nor is apparent from the accompanying photo (fig. 3b) of the male posterior end. Therefore, the belonging of these nematodes to *R. hellichi* may be questioned.

Recently, based on genetical and small morphological differences, Moravec et al. (2010) distinguished two subspecies within *Rhabdochona hellichi*: the nominotypical subspecies *R. hellichi hellichi* (Šrámek, 1901) parasitizing barbels (*Barbus* spp.) in Europe and *R. hellichi turkestanica* (Skryabin, 1917) parasitic mainly in species of *Schizothorax* and some related fish genera in Central and South Asia. In this connection, it is highly desirable to describe the male of *Rhabdochona* (*Rhabdochona*) nematodes parasitizing *L. kersin* in Iraq to identify them specifically and, if they actually belong to *R. hellichi*, to determine their subspecies based on morphological features and molecular data.

Regarding *R. gnedini*, this species has been, for the first time, reported from Iraq by Bilal and Abdullah (2010), who recorded numerous specimens from *Capoeta damascina* (Valenciennes) and *Capoeta umbra* (Heckel) from the Bahdinan River (Tigris River basin), northern Iraq. However, the presented description of these specimens is very incomplete and some taxonomically important features (e.g., the size and position of deirids) are not described; the left spicule is reported to be longer (830–860) than that in *R. gnedini* (at most 750 – see Moravec 1975); moreover, the definitive hosts of *R. gnedini* are principally barbels (*Barbus* spp. and fishes of related genera), whereas fishes of *Capoeta* spp. are mainly parasitized by some species of *Rhabdochona* noted for unusually large deirids, such as *R. fortunatowi* Dinnik, 1933, *R. macrostoma* Moravec et Mikailov, 1970 and *R. tigridis* Rahemo, 1978. A female specimen of the latter species (*R. tigridis*) (originally misidentified as *R. fortunatowi*, see Moravec et al. 2009) was reported by González-Solís et al. (1997) from *Capoeta damascina* in southwestern Iran. Therefore, the identification of Iraqi specimens as *R. gnedini* can be questioned and further detailed studies are necessary to determine whether or not these specimens belong to this species.

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