

***Stephanostomum tantabiddii* n. sp. (Digenea: Acanthocolpidae)  
from *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775) (Perciformes:  
Carangidae) from Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia**

RODNEY A. BRAY<sup>1</sup> & THOMAS H. CRIBB<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK, email: rab@nhm.ac.uk

<sup>2</sup>Centre for Marine Studies and Department of Microbiology and Parasitology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland 4074, Australia, email: t.cribb@uq.edu.au

**Abstract**

A new species, *Stephanostomum tantabiddii* n. sp., is described from the yellowspotted trevally *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* from Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia. It has 38–45 circum-oral spines and the vitellarium reaches to no less than 17% of the hindbody length from the ventral sucker. It differs from other species of *Stephanostomum* with these characteristics by various combinations of the ventral hiatus of the circum-oral spine rows, the relatively long pars prostatica and short ejaculatory duct, the elongate body and the wide gaps between the gonads.

**Key words:** *Stephanostomum tantabiddii* n. sp., Acanthocolpidae, Digenea, *Carangoides fulvoguttatus*, Carangidae, Perciformes, Ningaloo Coral Reef, Western Australia

**Introduction**

Members of the large genus *Stephanostomum* Looss, 1899 parasitise a wide variety of teleost hosts, but a significant proportion of them are found in fishes of the perciform family Carangidae. This family includes many large pelagic piscivores. The second intermediate hosts of *Stephanostomum* are almost always found to be fishes and, as piscivores, carangids are therefore particularly susceptible to infection (Pérez-Urbiola & Martínez-Díaz, 2001). We have discovered a *Stephanostomum* in the large carangid *Carangoides fulvoguttatus* (Forsskål, 1775), from the Ningaloo Coral Reef off the Northwestern Peninsula in Western Australia. The form is described below and we consider that it has several characters that indicate it is a new species.