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Biology of anchor worms (*Lernaea cyprinacea*)

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Abstract

Lernaea cyprinacea (Anchor worm), a parasitic cyclopoid copepod is found to parasitize in the broodstock, nursery, and culture system in the freshwater aquaculture ponds and hatchery of Jessore regions. *Lernaea* sp. infestations found in major carps (Indian & Chinese), minor barbs, catfish and perches. Total eight hundred (800) fish of different host fish species were collected during (2016-2017); conducted gross biology (sexual dimorphism: female larger; reproductive features: gonochoric or sexual; food habits: carnivore (body fluids); reproduces at >15°C; fish are the intermediate and definitive hosts), invasion pattern (highest invasion (98%) to mosquitofish and lowest (13%) to shing) and life-cycle (metamorphosis; direct life cycle can take from 18 to 25 days at 26–28°C, mature female within 24 hours released egg produce batches of up to 250 juveniles (nauplii) >25°C. But the female remains parasitic, attached to the current host or moving to another fish and adult males die within 24 hours). This study recorded highest prevalence 72% with *L. cyprinacea* in January to March, while the lowest prevalence (8%) recorded during April-June. *Lernaea* infestation includes the skin, fins, gills, and oral cavity. Fish can survive with *Lernaea* infestation, but chronic conditions frequently result in poor growth and fish become more susceptible to secondary infection by bacteria and fungus which ultimately kill the fish.

Keywords: Anchor worm, biology, invasion pattern, life-cycle, prevalence and diseases

Introduction

Bangladesh is in the 4th position in fresh water aquaculture production after China, India and Myanmar. Aquaculture production in Bangladesh mainly depends on artificial seed production by hatchery by induced breeding. Quality seed and quality brood are the crucial needs for aquaculture in Bangladesh. However, seedling and brood fish have been affected by some emerging parasites/pathogens (Argulusiosis, Lernaeosis, Saprolegniasis and other bacterial sp.). Control and prevention of those diseases are urgent need for sustainable aquaculture in Bangladesh.

For the last three years, one kind of mosquito fish (supposed) have invaded in greater Jessore regions and distributed all over the brood ponds specially carps or other fish in the region, which is the major seed production regions (90% hatchery situated in Jessore regions in Bangladesh). This invasive fish species showed very strong adaptability and have been propagated in the hatcheries and consuming food originally for carps. Basis on the initial field visit and epideiological survey, fish farmers currently cannot control this fish at any cost. Furthermore, the fish species carry parasitic copepod *Lernaea* sp. (anchor worm) and several other ecto-parasites. The parasites are propagated in brood rearing ponds, hatcheries tanks and consequently affecting carp seedlings. Due to the invasion of the mosquito fish and propagation of anchor worms, 29 hatcheries out of 69 hatcheries in Jessore regions stopped or closed their operations. So, *Lernaea* and mosquito fish highly specialized drug resistant with a very wide range of aquatic hosts, and represent emerging issues or one of the most severe threats to cultured fresh water fish.

The entire water area of the Jessore region (22°35'–23°10' N latitude and 88°90'–89°35' E longitude in Fig. 1 in Bangladesh supports the potential finfish hatchery operation and seed supply to the whole country. The lernaeid copepod *Lernaea cyprinacea* Linnaeus, 1758, often called the anchor worm, is a parasite of freshwater fishes in various regions of the world [1, 2]. The copepod is known as a pathogen of cultured and aquarium fishes [2, 3]. In Japan, various studies on the biology of *L. cyprinacea* have been conducted to date since the work of Ishii (1915) [4] who recorded it as *Lerneocera cyprinacea*. The species was later described by Leigh-Sharpe (1925) as a new species, *Lernaea elegans* from the Japanese eel *Anguilla japonica* in central Japan, which was subsequently regarded by Harding (1950) [5] as a junior

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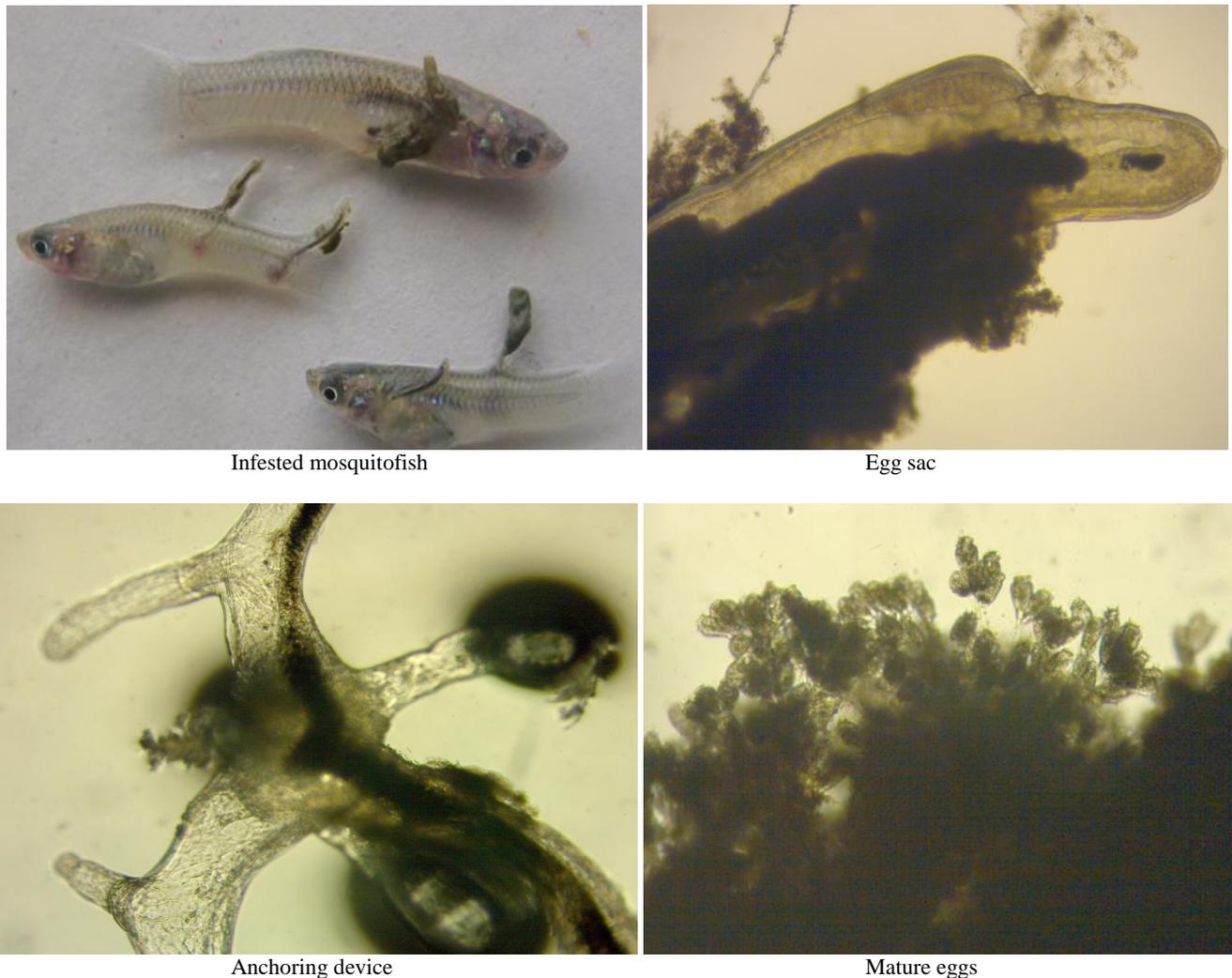


Fig 3: Mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) infected with anchor worms and examined under photography microscope (anchoring device and egg sac)

Table 1: The water quality parameters in experimental pond culture systems.

	Parameters	Unit	Optimal Range	Experimental Pond Complexes	Carp Brood Pond	Methods
1	pH		6.50-9.0	8.39	7.81	Membrane Electrode
2	TDS	mg/L	1000	220	270	Conductivity
3	Total Alkalinity	mg/L	100	227.38	170.53	Titrimetric
4	Chloride	mg/L	600	17.00	12.00	Mohr's Titration
5	Ammonia	mg/L	0.20	0.14	0.17	Nessler
6	Nitrate	mg/L	100	0.04	0.03	Cadmium Reduction
7	Nitrite	mg/L	0.03	0.003	0.001	Azide
8	Phosphate	mg/L	6	0.30	0.24	Ascorbic Acid
9	Arsenic	mg/L	0.05	0.016	0.007	HG-AAS
10	Iron	mg/L	0.30	<0.10	0.60	Flame-AAS
11	Calcium	mg/L	100	26.52	27.09	Flame-AAS
12	Copper	mg/L	1.0	<0.02	<0.02	Flame-AAS
13	Zinc	mg/L	10.00	<0.06	<0.06	Flame-AAS
14	Lead	mg/L	0.05	<0.03	<0.03	Flame-AAS
15	Cadmium	mg/L	0.005	<0.02	<0.02	Flame-AAS

3. Result

3.1 Invasion Pattern

Parasitic copepods, isopods, argulids etc. parasitising the gills and skin of fishes, they often pose a great problem in fish nurseries and culture systems in Bangladesh. No systematic works were conducted on crustacean parasites of fishes of Bangladesh. But there are several reports particularly of

Argulus (fish louse) infesting nurseries and other cultural fishes. *Lernaea* (anchor worm) infects a wide range of teleost fish in different seasons (Fig.3). Highest invasion (98%) to mosquitofish and lowest (13%) to shing in summer and highest invasion (69%) to mosquitofish and lowest invasion (3%) to koi in winter season (Fig. 4).

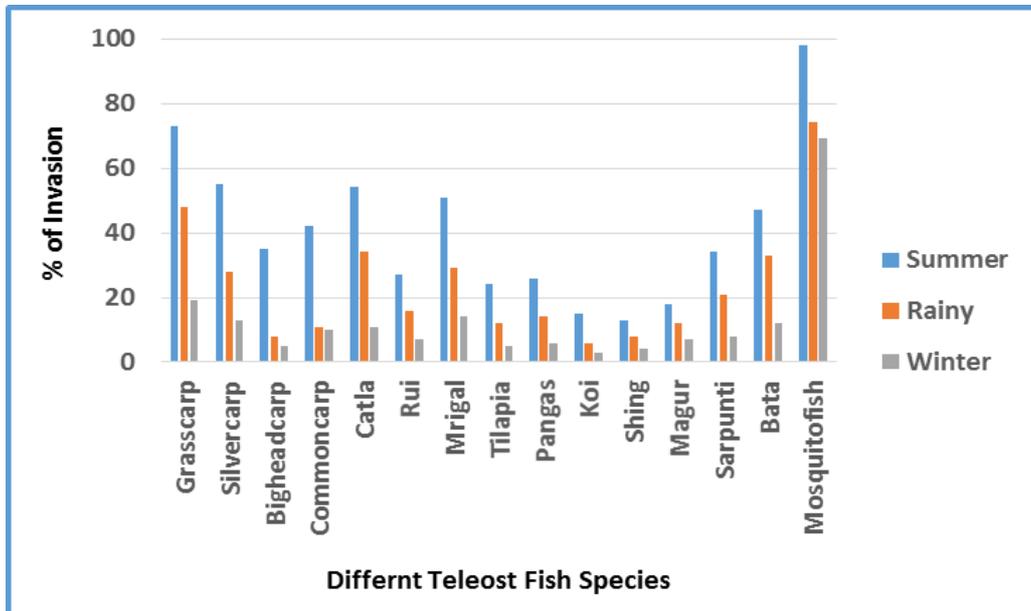


Fig 4: Seasonal invasion pattern of anchor worms to different teleost fish species in Bangladesh.

3.2 Gross biology of anchor worms

Biology of anchor worms observed under a fish pond culture system in FMB department and different fin fish hatchery at Jessore regions approximately since 2013. Anchor infested eight hundred (800) fish species regularly monitored and

examine in central laboratory at FBM, JUST (Table 2). In this research, the age and longevity (life-span) of anchor worms in mature female was 5-6 months and 20 to 25 mm length (Table 3).

Table 2: Gross biology of anchor worms in Bangladesh

Habitat environment	:	Summer, rainy and winter
Habitat regions	:	Temperate, tropical and freshwater
Aquatic biomes	:	Ponds, lakes, rivers, streams and reservoirs
Physical features	:	ectothermic, heterothermic and bilateral symmetry
Sexual Dimorphism	:	Female larger
Life cycle	:	Metamorphosis
Behavior	:	Parasite, motile and sedentary
Communication and perception	:	Visual, tactile and chemical
Food habits	:	Carnivore (body fluids)
Impacts	:	Causes or carries domestic animal disease

Table 3: Age and Growth of anchor worms.

	Male	Female
Minimum Adult Size (mm)	1-2	3-4
Maximum Adult Size (mm)	15-18	20-25
Typical Longevity (month)	3-4	5-6
Maximum Longevity (month)	5-6	6-8

In this experiment since the 2013 we observed the ecology for 800 fish species from different fish groups in pond environment systems. This study addressed the survival and reproduction behavior ecology in which anchor worms showed the steady-state tolerance limits in response to gradual variations of an environmental factor to rapid fluctuations (Table 4).

3.3 Response to environmental fluctuations

Table 4: Response to environmental fluctuations of anchor worms.

	For Survival		For Reproduction		Comments (Optimum for Fish)
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Temperature (°C)	8-10	30-38	15	30-38	15 to 35
Salinity (‰)	0	15	0	7-8	0 to 5
Oxygen (mg/l)	0	6-7	0	6-7	3.5 to 5.0
pH	2	11.5	2	10.5	6.5 to 8.5
Turbidity (cm)	5	20-50	5	20-50	25 to 30
Ammonia (mg N/L)	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.5	(0.0 to 0.2)

3.4 Reproduction

This study showed that in the fourth copepodid stage, both sexes become sexually mature. In this free-swimming stage the female becomes fertilized and the male dies without developing further. The females seek their second host. Only females are visually seen (length ca. 10-12 mm). A hatched

nauplius grows to the first copepodid which settles on a host fish. Males detach from the host after the opulation. This is where the females form their egg sacs. It reproduces at >15 C., stops the reproduction and overwinters at <12 C after 4-5 generation changes (Table 5).

Table 5: Under natural conditions, several generations occur in the course of one year. Throughout its development stages the different reproductive strategies were observed in its free-swimming stages of life.

Reproductive Season	July-November (>15 C)
Sexuality Mode(s)	Doiecious
Fertilization Type(s)	Outcross-internal; or (Internal); oviparous
Reproductive Event per Year	3- to 4 times
Reproductive features	gonochoric/gonochoristic/dioecious (sexes separate); sexual.
Egg/Seed Form	brooded
No of Eggs/Female	250-340
Larval/seed development periods (days)	2 to 12
Male Maturation age (mths)	4-5
Female maturation age (mths)	5-7

3.5 Locomotion and Habitat

This study showed the parasites usually live in freshwater habitats. The salinity of the water affects how well the copepod reproduces. "Sweet water" is the only possible environment for the *Lernaea cyprinacea* reproduction to be possible. This parasite was found in ponds with 0.071-1.6965% NaCl. All of the copepods were found in fresh-water and flood lakes only, never in saltier neighboring lakes. Fish those were used in this experiment are the intermediate and

definitive hosts. Mainly these hosts are from the family Cyprinidae are parasitized by *Lernaea cyprinacea*. Many of these serve as intermediate as well as definitive hosts during heavy infestation. The parasite feeds on the internal tissues of the fish. It attaches to the gill chambers of the fish and parasitizes it externally. This parasite is a big threat because it lacks host specificity to such an extent that it can infect all freshwater fish and even frog tadpoles and salamanders (Table 6).

Table 6: Habitat and trophic status of anchor worms.

	Locomotion	Habitat	Trophic status
Larvae	planktonic	freshwater; coarse woody debris; unstructured, stagnant	non-feeding
Juvenile	parasite (nektonic host); planktonic	freshwater; coarse woody debris; unstructured, slow	parasite
Adult	parasite (nektonic host)	freshwater; coarse woody debris; unstructured, fast	parasite

3.6 Prevalence

Approximately 100 fish from different fish species groups were examined in order to study the prevalence of anchor worm infestation. The sampling season may interfere with the estimation of the parasite abundance and prevalence, as the

water temperature is related with the reproduction of anchor worms. It is clear that the prevalence of ectoparasitic infection changes with month. In winter season i.e., January-March it reaches its peak (Table 7).

Table 7: Prevalence of anchor worms in different months of the year

Months	Crustacean	No. of hosts examined	No. of hosts infested	% of Prevalence*
April-June	<i>L. cyprinacea</i>	25	2	8
July-September	<i>L. cyprinacea</i>	25	5	20
October-December	<i>L. cyprinacea</i>	25	11	44
January-March	<i>L. cyprinacea</i>	25	18	72

*Prevalence Rate of Disease = (n / Total population) x 100; Where n - All new & preexisting cases of specific disease.

3.7 Life Cycle of *Lernaea*

Because *Lernaea* is a copepod and crustacean, it is related to crabs, lobsters, and shrimp, all of which have a multistage life cycle (Fig. 5). This study showed after a male and female parasite mate, the male dies and the female bores into the host tissue, eventually using a large anchor on her anterior ("head") end to permanently embed into the skin and muscle of the fish (Fig 5). The female matures into an adult and, within 24 hours, may begin to release eggs from a pair of sacs on its posterior ("back") end (Fig. 5). Each released egg hatches within 24–36 hours. Females are very prolific, and can produce batches of up to 250 juveniles (nauplii) every two weeks for up to 16 weeks at temperatures warmer than 25°C. Newly hatched nauplii are free-living (not parasitic) and develop through three different naupliar stages in about 4

days. At that point they molt into the first copepodid stage, become parasitic, and attach to a host, often on the gills. Over the next 7 days, the parasite develops through five different "copepodid" stages. The copepodid stages typically are also found on the gills but are not permanently embedded in the tissue. Once in the final copepodid stage, the male detaches, but the female remains parasitic, attached to the current host or moving to another fish. Adult males die within 24 hours. In one study, the entire life cycle took approximately 18–25 days when fish were held at 29°C. The optimal temperature range for *Lernaea* is 26–28°C. If temperatures fall below 20°C, juvenile *Lernaea* are unable to complete their development, and at 14°C, females will not reproduce. However, adult females can overwinter on the fish host, producing eggs when water temperatures warm up in the spring.

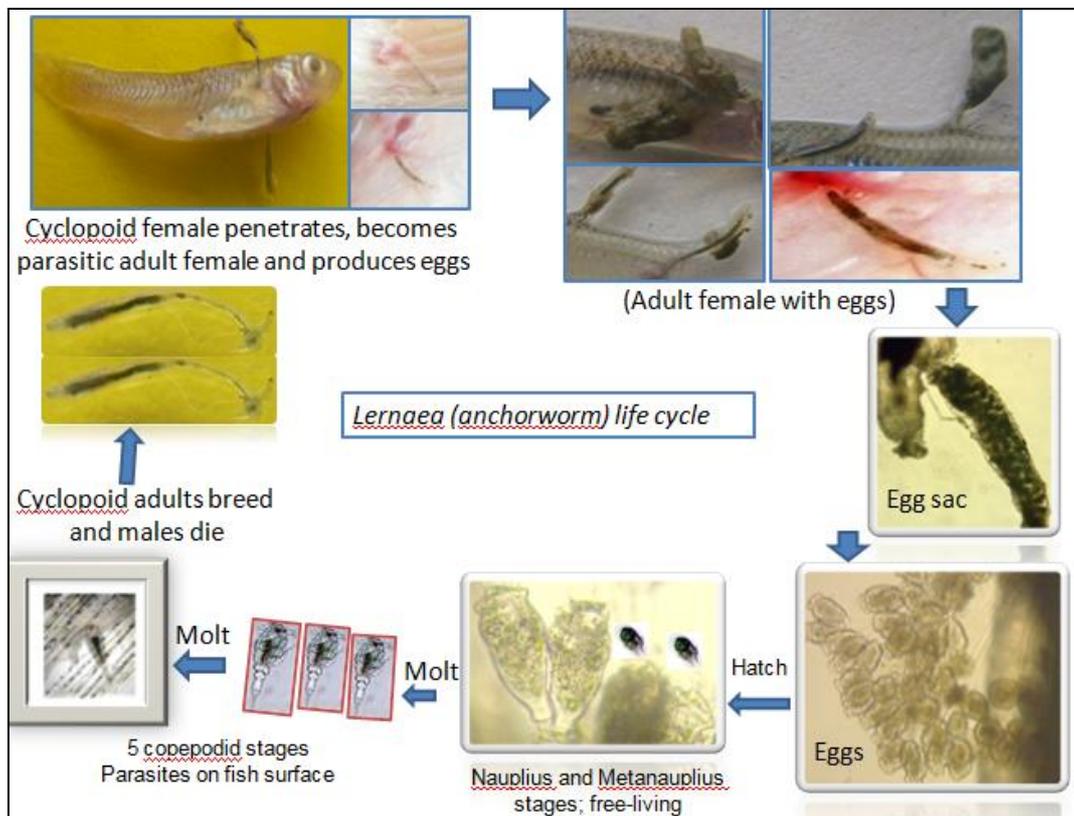


Fig 5: *Lernaea* (anchorworm) life cycle observed under photography microscope (AxioCam ERc 5s with Axio Vision driver, Carl Zeiss, Germany). The entire life cycle may take from 18-25 days at approximately 25-30°C (Hossain *et al.*, 2013) ^[19].

Figure 5 showed *Lernaea cyprinacea* eggs hatch in 1-3 days. When they hatch they are in the nauplius stage. This is a six-legged elliptical larva. There are three nauplius stages. The first is the oval form, next is the without mouth or labrum form, and the third is a form with a single pair of furcal setae. After 4 to 16 days in the nauplius stage it metamorphoses into the first copepodid stage. After this metamorphosis, no further development occurs unless a host is found. The parasite then attaches to the host and undergoes further transformation. After attaching to the host, the larvae are not able to swim anymore because their appendages are reduced to short stumps and their setae are lost. The larvae spend some time on the host. They then molt. With this process they reform their appendages and acquire the ability to swim again and leave their intermediate host. The larva passes through 5 successive copepodid stages before the female attaches. In the fourth copepodid stage, both sexes become sexually mature. In this free-swimming stage the female becomes fertilized and the male dies without developing further. The females seek their second host. This is where the females form their egg sacs. About 14-28 days are needed to go from hatching to the production of egg sacs, depending on the temperature. In cold temperatures it could take up to a year to produce a new generation. Under natural conditions, however, several generations occur in the course of one year ^[19].

3.8 Transmission and food habits

Crustaceans have various sensory receptors, mainly setae over the body. Photoreceptors are also generally present ^[20] such as: communication channels (visual, tactile and chemical); and perception channels (tactile and chemical). The present study explored the many kinds of fish are the

intermediate and definitive hosts, primary diet (carnivore; eats body fluids). Mainly these hosts are from the family Cyprinidae; fish such as *Carissus auratus*, *Anguilla japonica*, *Carassius carassius*, *Gobio gobio gobio* and *Cypinus carpio* all are parasitized by *Lernaea cyprinacea*. Many fish serve as intermediate as well as definitive hosts during heavy infestation. The parasite feeds on the internal tissues of the fish. It attaches to the gill chambers of the fish and parasitizes it externally. These species are probably preyed on indirectly. Several of the larval stages die due to not reaching a suitable host.

3.9 Disease in Fish Caused by *Lernaea*

Common sites of *Lernaea* infestation include the skin, fins, gills, and oral cavity (Fig 6). Large numbers of lernaeids in copepodid stages can kill small fish by damaging their gills and making it hard for the fish to breathe. When female parasites attach to the fish, they burrow deep into the tissues and eventually embed an anterior anchor into the fish's body. Intense focal inflammation and hemorrhage can occur at the attachment site, making the area appear red and ulcerated. While an infection by small numbers of parasites isn't necessarily fatal, it is extremely irritating to the fish. *Lernaea* can cause intense inflammation, leading to secondary bacterial (e.g., *Aeromonas hydrophila*) and fungal infections. These secondary infections sometimes worsen and kill the fish. Larger numbers of parasites on the gill can interfere with respiration, causing death. Fish can survive with *Lernaea* infestation, but chronic conditions frequently result in poor growth and fish become more susceptible to secondary infection by bacteria and fungus which ultimately kill the fish ^[19].



Fig 6: Portrait scale and Secondary infection in *Ctenopharyngodon idellus* (Grass carp) Grass carp caused by *Lernaean cyprinacea*

4. Discussion

Lernaean (anchor worm) was first described from Bangladesh by Hossain *et al.* (1978) that infects a wide range of teleost fish in different seasons. *Lernaean cyprinacea* (Anchor-Worm) was first described from Europe in 1745 under a trinomial name, and was described by Linnaeus in 1758 [7, 11]. This freshwater parasitic copepod infects a wide range of teleost fish (100+ species) and also amphibians [7, 12]. *Lernaean cyprinacea* was first reported (as *L. carassii*) in North America from goldfish farms in OH (1929) and IA [13]. Wilson (1918) [8] mentioned it in a global survey of the genus, but did not report it from this continent. Consequently, it has been widely spread throughout most of the world with ornamental and stocked fishes. *Carassius auratus* (Goldfish) may be likeliest vector [12, 13]. It is probably native to Asia, including Japan, and has been introduced to mainland Europe, Africa, Australia, and North America [7, 12, 14, 15]. Golder *et al.* (1987) [16] and Rahman (1968) [17] reported *Lernaean cyprinacea* in the fish farm likes tilapia, chital, khalisha and singhi in Bangladesh. Chandra *et al.* (2004) [18] reported fish louse in the cultured major carps of Mymensingh.

Lernaean is unusual, however, as most common copepod species are free-living and do not cause disease. Although organisms belonging to this group have complex life cycles, they do not need to pass through an intermediate host; rather they can spread directly from fish to fish. This direct life cycle of anchor worms [19] can take from 18 to 25 days to complete, and only a fish (or an amphibian) is necessary for the organism to develop from egg to mature adult. The lernaean life cycle is similar whether the host is a fish or amphibian, but for simplicity this paper will focus on infections in fish. Different life stages during development live on and off the fish.

Crustaceans have various sensory receptors, mainly setae over the body. Photoreceptors are also generally present [20] such as: communication channels (visual, tactile and chemical); and perception channels (tactile and chemical). This parasite is a big threat because it lacks host specificity to such an extent that it can infect all freshwater fish and even frog tadpoles and salamanders [12, 21]. The present study explored the many kinds of fish are the intermediate and definitive hosts, primary diet (carnivore; eats body fluids) during heavy infestation, several of the larval stages die due to not reaching a suitable host.

In this study showed the rejection of copepods *Lernaean cyprinacea* from skin of fishes or possible removal by the fish rubbing their bodies against the tanks was found in parts to a cellular and inflammatory responses, these responses occurring in attachment site of parasites. The cellular and

inflammatory sites usually used by the different kinds of aquatic microbial components that causes secondary infection to fish [11, 19, 22, 23, 24].

5. Conclusion

Lernaean cyprinacea can obviously become a problem for fish farmers. The parasite not only causes disfigurement in the fish, but it can also cause its death in cases of high infestation. The farmers are unable to sell these sick fish, and lose a great amount of money. In Bangladesh, the parasite has increased its number and spread to such an extent that it is a serious menace to fishing culture. It was first found to be causing damage to carps, in this case choking the mouth cavity, but it is also found in other fish, burrowing with the head under the scales. Countless pounds of fish have been destroyed because of this parasite. Wounds resulting from an infection with *Lernaean* should be closely monitored and optimal water quality and above recommended treatment should be maintained for the duration of treatment to minimize risk of secondary bacterial and fungal infection. Interestingly, there is evidence suggesting that successfully treated fish may become resistant to future infections with *Lernaean*. Quarantine and screening of incoming fish are highly recommended to avoid to introduction of the parasite.

6. Acknowledgment

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