

New records and geographical distribution of *Alburnus hohenackeri* Kessler, 1870 (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) in Iran

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ABSTRACT: The distribution of the Persian bleak, *Alburnus hohenackeri* Kessler, 1870 in Iran is described. During a survey from 2009 to 2012, we captured 30 specimens of *A. hohenackeri* from Choghakhor Wetland in Tigris River basin and Kardeh Dam in Harirud River basin of Iran. This is the first report of the occurrence of this species in these localities. The main distribution range in Iran is the southern part of the Caspian Sea from where it has been translocated to the other Iranian basins along with exotic Chinese carps.

The bleaks belong to the family Cyprinidae and are found in Europe and the northern parts of Southwest Asia. Based on the works of Bogutskaya (1997), Bogutskaya and Naseka (2004) and Kottelat and Freyhof (2007), the *Alburnus* and *Chalcalburnus* genera were merged into a single genus, *Alburnus* with about 38 species, of which 7 occur in Iran including *A. atropatenae* Berg, 1925; *A. caeruleus* Heckel, 1843; *A. chalcoides* (Güldenstaedt 1772); *A. filippii* Kessler, 1877; *A. hohenackeri* Kessler, 1870; *A. mossulensis* Heckel, 1843 and *A. zagrosensis* Coad, 2009 (Esmaili *et al.* 2010a; Coad 2012).

The Persian bleak (the *morvarid mahi*, meaning pearl fish), *Alburnus hohenackeri* Kessler, 1870 is diagnosed from other congeners or from other *Alburnus* species in Iran by the following characters: origin of the anal fin below 4th-5th branched dorsal rays; lateral line scales 38-43 + 3; anal fin branched rays 11-16½; gill rakers 16-25; ventral keel exposed, partly or completely scaled; body deep, depth 25-32% of standard length, markedly laterally compressed; caudal peduncle depth 1.7-2.1 times in its length (Kottelat and Freyhof 2007). The overall color in life specimens of *A. hohenackeri* specimens is bright silver with the posterior scale margins grey on the upper flank. The back is dark blue to olive or bluish-green and is sharply distinct from the lighter flanks. The mid-line of the back has a narrow dark line. The lateral line and the area above it have some dark pigmentation, concentrated along the lateral line itself, but there is no dark stripe or it is only faintly developed. Above this stripe there is an iridescent golden-green stripe only visible at a certain angle (Coad 2012).

Alburnus hohenackeri was originally described from Karabakh, Azerbaijan, on the Kura River. This taxon in Iran was formerly included within the wide-ranging species, *Alburnus alburnus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Esmaili *et al.* 2010a; Coad 2012).

The main distribution range of *Alburnus hohenackeri*, in Iran is the Caspian Sea basin (Aras River to the Atrak River) (Derzhavin 1934; Holčík and Oláh 1992; Kiabi *et*

al. 1999; Abbasi *et al.* 1999; Abdoli and Naderi 2009), but it was transferred to western, central and eastern Iran including Ab-e Sirvan in the upper Diyala River, Lake Zarivar, Zayandehrud River of Esfahan basin, in Kalshur, Jajarm and Qareh Su of northeastern Dasht-e Kavir basin, and in Hamun-e Kushk, and Kahak and Sistan dams of Sistan basin, and possibly in Minab (= Esteghlal) Dam (Abdoli 2000; Ghorbani Chafi 2000; Esmaili *et al.* 2011a). This species is found in open waters of lakes along the shore or in slow rivers, avoiding turbid conditions and heavy vegetation (Coad 2012).

The aim of this work is to describe and map the current distribution of *A. hohenackeri* in Iran with new records from two Iranian inland waters.

The present study is based on previous records and new collections made by the authors using hand net, hook and electro-fishing during different field trips in 2009-2012. Collected specimens were preserved in 10% formalin in the field and deposited in the Zoological Museum of Shiraz University, Collection of Biology Department (Choghakhor: ZM-CBSU J1190- J1210 and Kardeh Dam: ZM-CBSU Z10001- Z10010). Fishes were identified based on morphological and meristic characters following Coad (2012).

Our sampling results include 30 specimens of *A. hohenackeri* (Figure 1) in two new localities including Choghakhor international wetland (Tigris River basin, 31° 55' 24.0" N, 50° 56' 08.0" E, Alt. 2280m, and Kardeh Dam (Harirud basin, 36° 39' 16.05" N, 59° 39' 43.55" E, Alt. 1292m) (Figures 2 and 3). The morphological characteristics of collected specimens are given in Tables 1 and 2. Coexisting species with *A. hohenackeri* in two new localities (based on our field work) and previous data are given in Table 3.

The accidental or deliberate introduction of exotic fishes and translocation of native fish species from one drainage system to another is ongoing and due to this the fish fauna of some Iranian basins has changed in recent years (Esmaili *et al.* 2010 a,b; Gozlan *et al.* 2010; Esmaili and Gholamifard

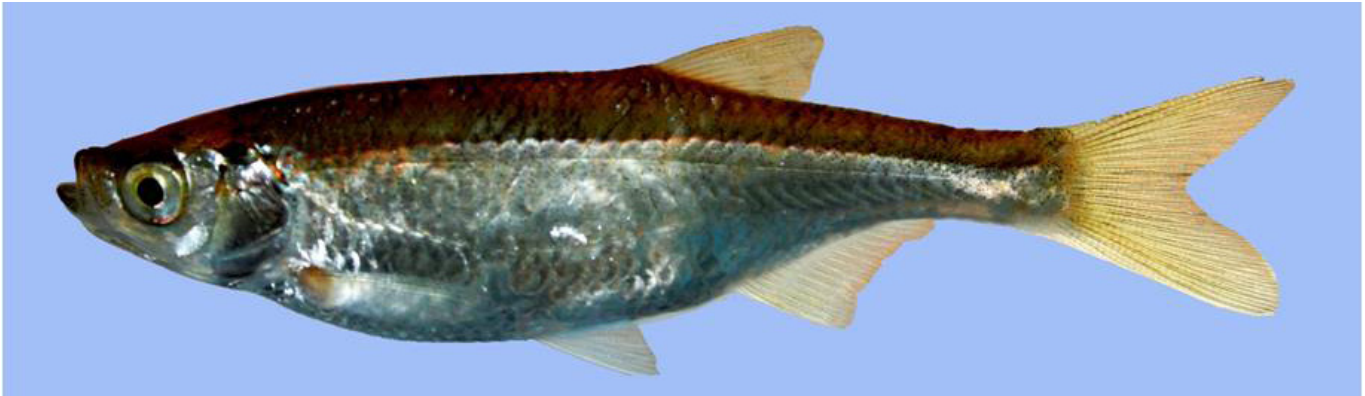


FIGURE 1. *Alburnus hohenackeri* collected from Choghakhor international wetland.

2011; Esmaili *et al.* 2011a,b). These introductions or translocations could be the result of careless release of live specimens from home aquaria, dumping unused bait fish, escapes from nearby aquaculture facilities, the negligent transfer of fertilized eggs of unknown species during stocking, opening connective channels with introduced fish to native habitats, aquaculture, angling, enhancing fish stocks, controlling malaria, research and control of aquatic organisms.

Alburnus hohenackeri occurs in the Iranian Caspian Sea basin and is very likely to have been imported from this area to Choghakhor Wetland and Kardeh Dam along with commercial fish species such as *Cyprinus carpio*, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *H. nobilis* and *Ctenopharyngodon idella*. It should also be noted, that the Chinese carps, *C. idella*, *H. molitrix* and *H. nobilis* are found in these water bodies due to yearly restocking, as these species do not spawn naturally in the lake. Young fishes are imported mainly from the Caspian Sea basin. This practice is a permanent open gate for all these alien species to reach into Choghakhor Wetland and Kardeh Dam.

The introduced and translocated fishes may have biological and ecological affects on native fishes through predation, competition, habit changes, genetic changes, behavioral interference (such as direct aggression or disturbance during reproductive activities e.g., courtship, spawning) and introduction of parasites and diseases (Jazdzewski 1980). Records of the monogeneans *Dactylogyrus parvus*, *D. alatus* and *D. chalcalburni* (in fish identified as *Alburnus charusini*) in Safidrud River (Molnár and Jalali, 1992), *Clinostomum complanatum*, a parasite causing laryngo-pharyngitis in humans (Shamsi *et al.* 1997), eye parasites including the digeneans *Diplostomum spathaceum* and *Tylodelphys clavata* (Barzegar *et al.* 2008)



FIGURE 2. Choghakhor international wetland, new collection site for *Alburnus hohenackeri*.

from this fish show its potential risks for other organisms.

A. hohenackeri is very abundant in Kardeh Dam and Choghakhor Wetland and a dominant species of the fish community showing establishment of this fish. Since the introduction and translocation of species is often pointed out as a major factor affecting local fish faunas (Jazdzewski 1980), research groups, and funding environmental agencies are encouraged to devote more resources to the study of interactions between introduced or translocated and local native (endemic) fishes in order to develop evidence-based species-specific impact assessments.

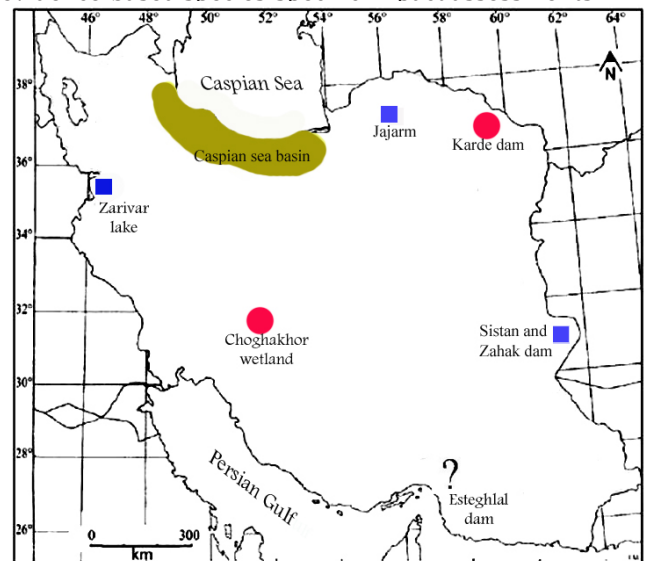


FIGURE 3. Distribution map of *Alburnus hohenackeri* in Iran; green shaded area: Main distribution range, blue squares: previous translocated localities, and red circles: new translocated localities based on this study.

TABLE 1. Range, mean and standard deviations (data in brackets) of meristic characters of *Alburnus hohenackeri* in Choghakhor Wetland (20 specimens) and Kardeh Dam (10 specimens) of Iran.

CHARACTER	CHOGHAKHOR WETLAND	KARDEH DAM
Unbranched dorsal fin rays	2-3 (2.41±0.50)	3-3 (3±0.00)
Branched dorsal fin rays	7-9 (7.40±0.59)	8-9 (8.54±0.52)
Unbranched anal fin rays	2-3 (2.40±0.50)	2-3 (2.09±0.30)
Branched anal fin rays	11-14 (12.86±0.71)	11-14 (12.72±0.78)
Lateral line scales	34-47 (40.27±3.08)	41-45 (42.72±1.27)
Caudal peduncle scales	9-12 (10.40±1.09)	10-13 (11±0.77)
Number of scales between dorsal fin and lateral line	7-9 (7.42±0.60)	8-7 (7.18±0.40)
Number of scales between anal fin and lateral line	3-4 (3.10±0.31)	4-4 (4±0.00)
Gill rakers	17-24 (20.45±2.08)	16-21 (19.30±1.56)

TABLE 2. Range, mean and standard deviation (data in brackets) of morphometric characters of *Alburnus hohenackeri* in Choghakhor Wetland (20 specimens) and Kardeh Dam (10 specimens) of Iran.

CHARACTER	CHOGHAKHOR WETLAND	KARDEH DAM
Total length (mm)	44.56-71.77 (58.94±8.44)	63.62-82.41 (74.29±7.14)
Standard length (mm)	33.81-79.56 (50.20±12.66)	52.57-67.94 (61.05±5.70)
In percentage of standard length		
Head length	21.44-28.23 (24.22±1.46)	22.45-24.93 (23.85±1.0)
Head depth	15.07-20.97 (17.59±1.12)	18.33- 20.17 (19.08±0.62)
Head width	9.90-16.41 (11.41±1.32)	10.99-12.19 (11.53±0.42)
Postorbital length	9.16-13.96 (11.73±1.10)	10.25-13.25 (12.04±1.04)
Preorbital length	5.10- 8.08 (6.30±0.79)	5.13-7.60 (6.34±0.74)
Eye diameter	6.03-8.62 (7.41±0.72)	6.36-7.79 (7.13±0.43)
Dorsal fin length	10.16-14.43 (12.14±1.04)	10.90-13.49 (11.95±0.89)
Dorsal fin depth	12.41-24.84 (17.52±4.2)	14.25-21.85 (19.29±2.26)
Predorsal fin length	28.45-59.45 (54.06±6.46)	55.29-58.21 (56.54±0.93)
Preventral fin length	39.71-55.70 (47.46-3.07)	44.53-54.85 (49.25±3.02)
Preanal fin length	54.37-70.70 (63.61±3.04)	64.22-70.62 (66.61±2.1)
Anal fin depth	8.30-18.68 (13.07±3.42)	13.57-16.56 (14.78±0.96)
Caudal peduncle length	15.78-23.43 (19.64±2.12)	17.44-20.98 (19.36±0.96)
Caudal peduncle depth	8.25-10.31 (9.27±0.60)	8.81-10.98 (10.26±0.69)
Maximum body depth	19.19-28.40 (23.67±2.80)	25.95-30.81 (27.81±1.67)
Mouth width	4.56-7.03 (6.02±0.57)	5.19-7.00 (5.86±0.66)

TABLE 3. Coexisting species with *Alburnus hohenackeri* in Choghakhor Wetland and Kardeh Dam of Iran.

SPECIES	CHOGHAKHOR WETLAND	KARDEH DAM
<i>Capoeta damascina</i>	*	
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	*	*
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	*	*
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	*	*
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	*	*
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	*	*
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	*	
<i>Garra rossica</i>		*
<i>Carassius gibelio</i>	*	*
<i>Alburnus mossulensis</i>	*	
<i>Aphanius vladkovi</i>	*	
<i>Capoeta aculeata</i>	*	
<i>Chondrostoma regium</i>	*	
<i>Metaschistura cristata</i>		*

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