

STUDY OF ENDOPHYTES ON *Sargassum*  
AND OTHER MARINE BROWN ALGAE  
COLLECTED

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PERPUSTAKAAN SULTANAH NUR ZAHIRAH UMT

**A STUDY OF ENDOPARASITES ON *Saurida undosquamis* IN KUALA  
TERENGGANU COASTAL WATER**

**By**

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**Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of  
The Requirement for the degree of  
Bachelor of Science (Marine Biology)**

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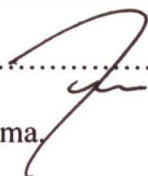
**JABATAN SAINS MARIN  
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**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN  
LAPORAN PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II**

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

**A Study of Endoparasites on *Saurida undosquamis* in Kuala Terengganu Coastal Water** oleh **Mohd Asrul bin Mohd Azmi**, No. Matrik **UK 9652** telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Marin sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperoleh **Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Biologi Marin)**, Fakulti Pengajian Maritim dan Sains Marin, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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## LIST OF SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY

**Plerocercoid:** last larval form found in the second intermediate host of many Cestoda with aquatic life cycles.

**Proboscis:** a protrusible, armed attachment organ in Acanthocephala.

**Proboscis sheath/receptacle:** a muscular sac ant the anterior end of Acanthocephala into which the proboscis may be withdrawn.

**Procercoid:** larval form found in the first intermediate host of many Cestoda with aquatic life cycles.

**Intermediate host:** a required host infected by a larval parasite. Where more than one intermediate host is required, they are numbered in sequence as first, second, etc

**Scolex:** the attachment organ of Cestoda.

**Sucker:** a (usually) circular structure with some mechanism to grip another surface within its margins.

**Sucking disk:** shallow depression in ventral surface of some Protozoa which aid attachment to host; the beating of flagella lowers pressure in the disk area.

**Bothridium:** a muscular projection of the side of the scolex of some tapeworms.

**Testis:** organ that produces spermatozoa.

**Tentacle:** long, thin, flexible structure capable of controlled movement.

**Ovary:** organ of female reproductive system that produces ovary

Hydrostatic skeleton: a skeletal system in which support is derived by internal fluid pressure.

Host specificity: the degree to which a parasite is capable of infecting and developing within only a limited number of host species.

Hook: a hard, curved structure, usually of complex shape, used for attachment of parasite to host.

Hermaphrodite: an individual possessing male and female reproductive systems (not necessarily simultaneously).

Hydrostatic skeleton: a skeletal system in which support is derived by internal fluid pressure.

Pseudocoelomate: possessing internal organs that float free within the coelom, not covered by a peritoneum.

## ABSTRACT

This study was performed to determine the types and effect of endoparasites on fish *Saurida undosquamis*, Brushtooth lizardfish in Kuala Terengganu Coastal Water. This project was conducted in Biodiversity Laboratory at University Malaysia Terengganu. The fish samples have been collected from Fish Landing Port at Pulau Kambing from July to November 2006. The sample have been brought to the laboratory, dissected, fixed, stained and mounted in the glass slide using scientific methods. In this study, prevalence and mean intensity of parasites that infected the fish have been calculated. Prevalence value for nematode is 54, digenea 45.9 and Trypanorhyncha 13.1. The value of mean intensity for nematode is 3.2, digenea 2.9 and Trypanorhyncha larvae 2.1. According to the collected data and the result obtained through the experiment, there are 3 species of parasites that affect the host, *Saurida undosquamis*. Those parasites were Digenea (*Sterrhurus sp*), Nematode and Trypanorhyncha larvae. All the parasites were mounted on the glass slide for further references. According to the previous study done on those types of parasites, if they were exposed to the optimum condition, they can cause damage to the internal organ of the *Saurida undosquamis*. In the normal condition, no effect can be observed. Through this study, we found that the fishes were healthy and still safe to consume by human.