

## INTISARI

### Distribusi Larva *Anisakis* sp. dan *Hysterothylacium* sp. pada *Selar* spp. dan *Selaroides* sp. di Perairan Utara Kabupaten Rembang

*Anisakis* dan *Hysterothylacium* merupakan jenis parasit nematoda yang biasa ditemukan menginfeksi berbagai organisme laut. Penelitian ini mengkaji prevalensi, intensitas, kelimpahan, organ target, dan hubungan kelimpahan parasit dengan faktor intrinsik ikan di Perairan Utara Kabupaten Rembang. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai Tasikagung, Rembang pada bulan November 2025, sebanyak 79 ekor *Selar crumenophthalmus*, 69 ekor *Selar boops*, dan 63 ekor *Selaroides leptolepis*. Paramater panjang dan berat sampel diukur, kemudian dilakukan pembedahan untuk mengamati infeksi parasit pada rongga perut, saluran pencernaan, gonad, hati, dan otot. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Anisakis* sp. menginfeksi *Selaroides leptolepis* dengan prevalensi 7,9%, intensitas rata-rata 1,2 larva/ind, dan kelimpahan rata-rata 0,095 larva/ind, sedangkan *Hysterothylacium* sp. menginfeksi *S. crumenophthalmus* dengan prevalensi 54,4%, intensitas rata-rata 2,74 larva/ind, dan kelimpahan rata-rata 1,49 larva/ind serta *S. boops* dengan prevalensi 82,6%, intensitas rata-rata 4,11 larva/ind, dan kelimpahan rata-rata 3,39 larva/ind. *Anisakis* paling banyak ditemukan di gonad dan rongga perut, sedangkan *Hysterothylacium* banyak ditemukan menginfeksi organ gonad dan hati. Hasil identifikasi molekuler menunjukkan bahwa parasit yang ditemukan merupakan *Anisakis typica* dan *Hysterothylacium amoyense*. Informasi yang diperoleh dapat menjadi referensi dalam penanganan produk perikanan, mendukung penilaian peran epidemiologi dalam kesehatan manusia, serta mengembangkan studi parasit nematoda sebagai penanda biologis.

**Kata kunci:** *Ascaridoidea*, ITS rDNA, *S. boops*, *S. crumenophthalmus*, *S. leptolepis*.

## ABSTRACT

### Distribution of *Anisakis* sp. and *Hysterothylacium* sp. Larvae in *Selar* spp. and *Selaroides* sp. in the Northern Waters of Rembang Regency

*Anisakis* and *Hysterothylacium* are types of nematode parasites commonly found infecting various marine organisms. This study examines the prevalence, intensity, abundance, target organs, and the relationship between parasite abundance and intrinsic factors of fish in the northern waters of Rembang Regency. Sampling was conducted at Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai Tasikagung, Rembang in November 2025, involving 79 specimens of *Selar crumenophthalmus*, 69 specimens of *Selar boops*, and 63 specimens of *Selaroides leptolepis*. The length and weight of the samples were measured, followed by dissection to observe parasite infections in the abdominal cavity, digestive tract, gonads, liver, and muscles. The results showed that *Anisakis* infected *Selaroides leptolepis* with a prevalence of 7,9%, a mean intensity of 1,2 larvae/individual, and a mean abundance of 0,095 larvae/individual. Meanwhile, *Hysterothylacium* infected *S. crumenophthalmus* with a prevalence of 54,4%, a mean intensity of 2,74 larvae/individual, and a mean abundance of 1,49 larvae/individual, and *S. boops* with a prevalence of 82,6%, a mean intensity of 4,11 larvae/individual, and a mean abundance of 3,39 larvae/individual. *Anisakis* was mostly found in the gonads and abdominal cavity, while *Hysterothylacium* was commonly found infecting the gonads and liver. Molecular identification confirmed that the parasites found were *Anisakis typica* and *Hysterothylacium amoyense*. The information obtained can provide a reference for fisheries product management, support the assessment of epidemiological roles in human health, and assist in the development of nematode parasites as biological tags.

**Keywords:** *Ascaridoidea*, ITS rDNA, *S. boops*, *S. crumenophthalmus*, *S. leptolepis*.