

**STRUKTUR HISTOLOGI INSANG PADA *COMBTOOTH BLENNIES*  
(*BLENNIIDAE*) DI PANTAI KRAKAL, GUNUNG KIDUL,  
YOGYAKARTA**

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**ABSTRAK**

Blenniidae adalah Famili ikan yang ditemukan di ekosistem pesisir seperti zona intertidal. Gunung Kidul memiliki banyak pantai kars dengan kesamaan dalam kondisi dan formasi geologi. Keanekaragaman dan histologi Blenniidae di Gunung Kidul, terutama di Pantai Krakal, masih belum banyak dipelajari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui morfometri serta struktur histologi insang anggota Famili Blenniidae yang ditemukan di pantai Krakal. Penelitian ini dilakukan di pantai Krakal dengan metode pengambilan sampel bebas. Sampel kemudian dibawa ke laboratorium histologi dan embriologi untuk diukur dan dibedah. Sebanyak 3 spesies dengan masing-masing 5 sampel ditemukan di zona intertidal pantai Krakal. Hasil pengamatan morfometrik menunjukkan bahwa *Istiblennius edentulus* dengan *Istiblennius dussumieri* memiliki rata-rata rasio morfometri yang berbeda sementara *Istiblennius lineatus* memiliki rata-rata rasio morfometri yang sama dengan *Istiblennius edentulus* dan *Istiblennius dussumieri*. Dari pengamatan histologi insang diketahui bahwa tidak ada banyak perbedaan dalam karakteristik histologis, di mana sistem pernafasan ketiga spesies cocok untuk respirasi hipoksia di dalam air dan di udara terbuka. Dari pengamatan histologi kulit diketahui tidak terdapat sisik sehingga kulit cocok sebagai organ respirasi.

Kata kunci:

Blenniidae, histologi, pantai Krakal, morfometri, pernapasan

**GILLS HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF COMBTOOTH BLENNIES  
(BLENNIIDAE) IN KRAKAL BEACH, GUNUNG KIDUL,  
YOGYAKARTA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Blenniidae is a Family of fishes found in coastal ecosystem such as intertidal zone. Gunung Kidul has plenty kars beaches with similarity in geology condition and formation. The diversity and histology of Blenniidae in Gunung Kidul, especially in the Krakal Beach, have been understudied. both the diversity and the histology. This study aims to determine member of Blenniidae Family's morphometry and their gills histology structure which are found in Krakal beach. This study was conducted in Krakal beach with free sampling method. Samples were then brought to histology and embriology laboratory to be measured and to be dissected. A total of 3 species with 5 samples each were found on Krakal beach intertidal zone. From morphometric observations, it was found that *Istiblennius edentulus* with *Istiblennius dussumieri* had a different average morphometry ratio while *Istiblennius lineatus* had the same average morphometry ratio with *Istiblennius edentulus* and *Istiblennius dussumieri*. From gills histology observation it was known that there was not much difference in histological characteristic, in which all of the three species are suitable for hipoxic respiration in water and in air. From skin histology observation it was known that the skins were soft without scale which made skins suitable as respiration organ.

**Keywords:**

Blenniidae, histology, Krakal beach, morphometry, respiration