<u>A B S T R A C T</u>

MARINE ALGAE AS A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF CIGUATERA TOXINS

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Several authors have suggested that benthic marine algae may be the source of the toxin which causes ciguatera. Knowledge of the food habits of fishes provides us with the strongest evidence of this. Some fishes which feed only on benthic algae may produce ciguatera when eaten. This does not constitute proof of an algal origin of the toxin, however, for herbivorous fishes often ingest detrital material of sundry origin and some fragments of animals incidentally with their plant food. Thus some other organism such as a sponge or a fungus might be the causal agent. Or it might be an organism such as a bacterium growing in association with an alga. Another reason to suspect algae is that toxic substances have been isolated from them (although none yet resemble ciguatoxin).

Algae were collected from reefs where poisonous fishes are found in the Society Islands, especially those which grow early on new surfaces, for testing of toxicity, but none displayed any significant quantity of toxin. The first alga tested was the chrysophyte Chrysonephos lewisii; it was clearly the dominant organism on surfaces of concrete, coral rock. and durotex placed on three toxic reefs in Tahiti and one in Moorea during the southern winter after a peiod of two to three weeks. The green alga Enteromorpha sp. and the brown Ectocarpus sp. succeeded Chrysonephos on the new surfaces after about a month in the sea. Still later these algae were largely replaced by many species such as the bluegreens Calothrix crustacea and Lyngbya majuscula, the brown Sphacelaria sp., the green Cladophora sp., and the reds Polysiphonia sp., Centroceras clavatum, and Laurencia sp. These algae were tested enmasse. The bluegreens Hormothamnion enteromorphoides, Lyngbya aestuarii, and Calothrix sp. and assorted diatoms were the principal algae growing on a concrete surface placed on a sand bottom in the lagoon near a toxic reef in Tahiti; this surface was subject to some silting by sand. A new surface placed in the sea on December 23 for twenty days yielded primarily Cladophora, and one in 15 days beginning February 29 mainly Enteromorpha (with some Eryptotrichia, Sphacelaria, and Cladophora). The bluegreen Phormidium sp., which was found growing naturally at the edge of Teavaraa Pass, Tahiti, was also tested. The two mice injected with extracts of this alga died in 34 minutes at the dosage of 2000 δ/g . Deaths from other algae required at least 3000 γ/g . A test with seawater alone produced death in two mice in 85 minutes at 3500 J/g.

The following algae were collected at toxic sectors at Ishigaki in the Ryukyu Islands: the green *Chlorodesmis* sp., the diatom *Synedra* sp., and the bluegreens *Phormidium* sp. and *Lyngbya* sp. None were toxic beyond the level of 3000 %/g.

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Although these results do not suggest that any of the algae tested are the source of ciguatera toxins, it should be remembered that the toxic level in the responsible organism may be very low and thus difficult to demonstrate by direct feeding or injection of extracts into mice. Also it is possible that a precursor of the toxic substance occurs in an alga which exhibits no toxic properties until it is metabolized by animals.

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