

# First Report of an Emerging Ulcerative Skin Disease in Invasive Lionfish<sup>1</sup>

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## Introduction

The invasion of the Indo-Pacific lionfish (*Pterois volitans/miles* complex) into the western Atlantic Ocean is considered the most successful marine fish invasion (Morris and Whitfield 2009). Lionfish were first detected offshore of southeast Florida in 1985 and are now established throughout the western Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) (Schofield 2010, Schofield 2018). Lionfish consume native species and compete with them for habitat and food (Morris and Akins 2009), and negatively impact native reef fish communities (Green et al. 2012; Albins 2015; Dahl et al. 2016). Lionfish occupy many marine habitats in the invaded range, including artificial and natural reefs (Morris and Whitfield 2009; Dahl and Patterson 2014), patch reefs in estuaries (Jud and Layman 2012), seagrass beds (Claydon et al. 2012), and mangroves (Barbour et al. 2010). Lionfish have broad tolerances to temperature (Kimball et al. 2004) and salinity (Jud et al. 2015), and they are found as deep as 400 m, or 1,300 ft (Schofield 2010). Given the abundance and distribution of invasive lionfish, natural mechanisms may be necessary to achieve region-wide population control.

Densities of lionfish in their native Indo-Pacific range are substantially lower than densities reported in their invaded western Atlantic range (Kulbicki et al. 2012). However, the primary mechanism that controls their native range densities (e.g., predators, parasites, disease, or competition for resources) is unknown. Reports indicate that native predators may be learning to consume lionfish in parts of their invaded range (Maljković et al. 2008; Diller et al. 2014; Muñoz 2017), but there is no evidence that invasive lionfish populations are controlled by either predators (Hackerott et al. 2013; Valdivia et al. 2014) or parasites (Sikkel et al. 2014; Sellers et al. 2015; Fogg et al. 2016; Tuttle et al. 2017). Thus, natural biocontrol of lionfish to this point is likely limited to competition for resources (Chagaris et al. 2017) and cannibalism (Dahl et al. 2017).

High lionfish population densities (Dahl and Patterson 2014) and low genetic diversity (Pérez-Portela et al. 2018) in the invaded range could make their populations more susceptible to disease. Lionfish support different communities of environmentally derived microbes than native Caribbean reef fishes (Stevens and Olson 2013), and these microbial communities are differentially colonized

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by microbes from their local environments (Stevens and Olson 2015). The lack of an adequate immune response to pathogens (i.e., disease-causing microbes) present in the invaded systems may cause invasive lionfish populations to be susceptible to disease (Lee and Klasing 2004; White and Perkins 2012).

Here, we report the first observed incidences of an emerging ulcerative skin disease in lionfish in the Western Atlantic Ocean, the GOM and the Caribbean Sea. This disease has recently appeared in the population, and its geographic range appears to be expanding. The purpose of this extension publication is to (1) describe the gross pathology (i.e., tissue appearance and condition) of the disease, (2) present initial reports of the chronology and geography for reported observations of this ulcerative skin disease, (3) outline our current knowledge gaps and research efforts, and, (4) encourage divers, lionfish harvesters, conservation organizations, and scientists working with lionfish to report and submit photograph observations of lionfish with skin ulcers to the Fish Kill Hotline at the

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), 1-800-636-0511.

## Gross Pathology of Ulcerations

Lionfish with skin ulcers were collected in the northern Gulf of Mexico (nGOM) and processed for diagnostic evaluation by researchers at the University of Florida (UF) and FWC. Representative fish were subjected to necropsy (i.e., postmortem dissection of carcasses). Necropsy results provided evidence that skin ulcers were variable in size, location, and number among ulcerated lionfish. Deep skin ulcers often exposed skeletal muscle, with a sloughing of dead tissue (Figure 1). Skin tissue near the ulcers showed evidence of healing, suggesting that the initial wound occurred potentially days or weeks before those lionfish were collected.

Histopathology (i.e., microscopic examination of tissue) and bacteriology (i.e., examination of the bacterial community) were performed on lionfish to identify the causative

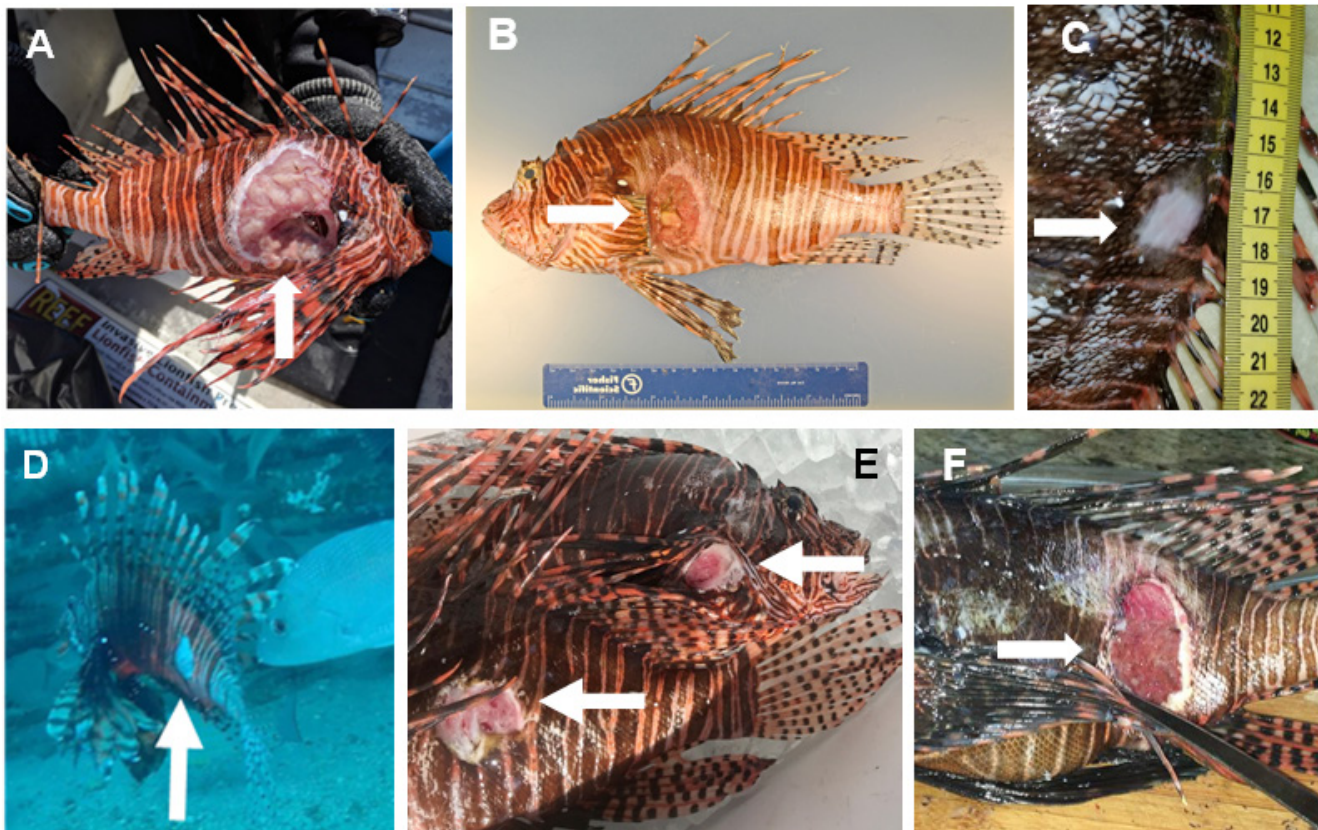


Figure 1. Images of invasive lionfish *Pterois volitans/miles* with the ulcerative skin disease. Skin ulcers varied in size, location, and number on each fish. White arrows indicate position of skin ulcer. A) Photo taken in the field of a lionfish sampled near Destin, FL, on October 29, 2017 (photo credit: H. Harris). B) Lionfish during diagnostic evaluations at the FWC Fish and Wildlife Health laboratory (photo credit: FWC). C) Lionfish sampled near Destin, FL, on March 15, 2018 with a skin ulcer that appears to be covered by scar tissue (photo credit: A. Fogg). D) Lionfish observed underwater with a remotely operated vehicle off Destin, FL, on October 16, 2017 (photo credit: J. Tarnecki). E) Two lionfish sampled during the lionfish tournament on Grand Cayman Island, September 23, 2017 (photo credit: J. Washington). F) Lionfish from Bonaire on March 4, 2018 (photo credit: J. Spruit).

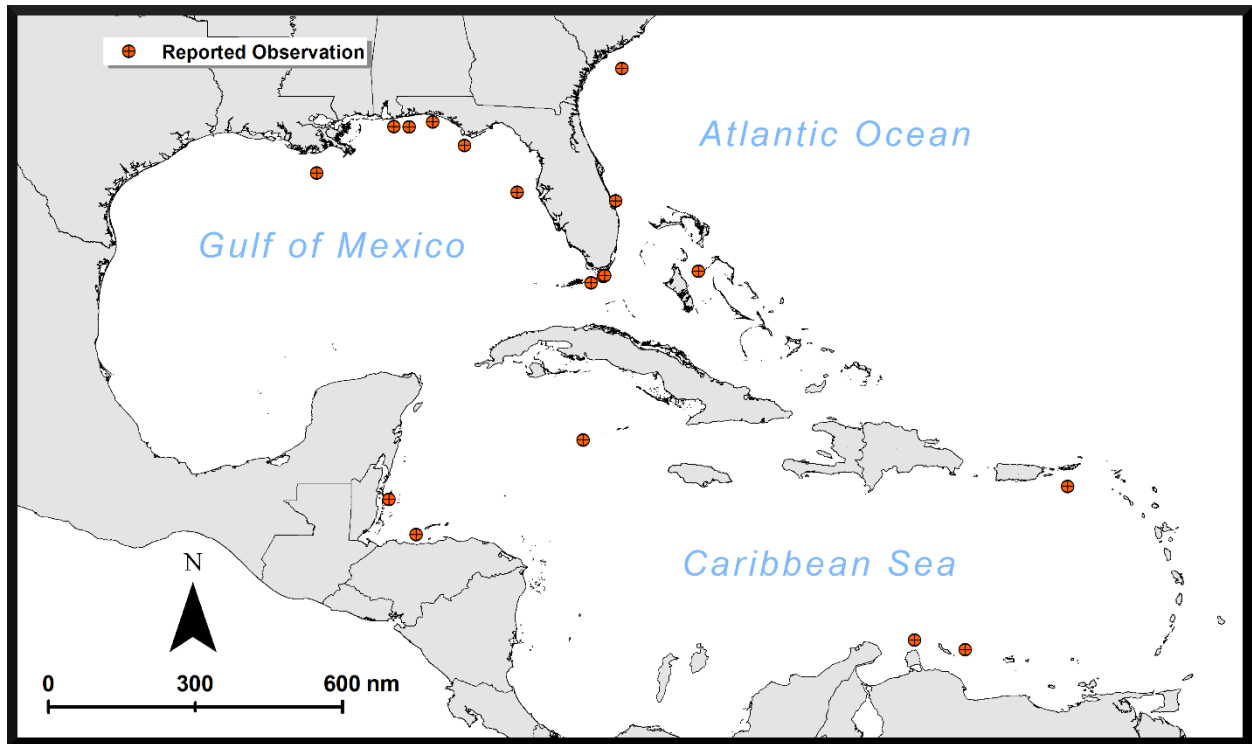


Figure 2. Locations in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and Atlantic Ocean where observations of invasive lionfish *Pterois volitans/miles* with skin ulcers have been reported.

agent (i.e., disease-causing organism). These evaluations were performed on multiple tissues, including the leading edges of skin ulcers, as well as kidney and brain tissue. Microscopic wet mount evaluations (i.e., examination of fresh tissue squashes) of the fins, gills, and skin ulcers were negative for parasites, water molds, or other potential infectious causes. Ultimately, a causative agent was not identified during these initial evaluations.

## Observations of Ulcerated Lionfish

The first documented report of lionfish presenting with skin ulcers occurred on August 5, 2017, from lionfish harvested off artificial reefs near Destin, FL (Table 1). On this day, 201 (40%) of 503 harvested lionfish had skin ulcers. Additionally, a single dead lionfish was observed on the seabed adjacent to an artificial reef, and multiple dead lionfish were observed floating at the sea surface (personal communication, J. Livingston, Dreadknot Charters).

Lionfish with the ulcerative skin disease have since been reported from waters of the West Florida Shelf, the East Florida Shelf, and the Florida Keys, as well as throughout the Caribbean Sea (Table 1; Figure 2). To date, reports from the nGOM have also had the highest reported numbers and percentages of ulcerated lionfish. In the wider Caribbean region, ulcerated lionfish have been reported from The Bahamas, Grand Cayman, Aruba, St. Croix, Bonaire, Útila,

and Belize (Table 1; Figure 2). Images of lionfish published via various internet media and included in personal communication with the authors suggest ulcerated lionfish in the Caribbean Sea and East Florida Shelf regions (Figure 1, E and F) have a gross pathology similar to that found in ulcerated lionfish observed in the nGOM (Figure 1, A–D). However, it is unknown whether the causative agent is shared among regions where ulcerated lionfish have been observed.

Preliminary data collected from lionfish harvested in the nGOM indicate a general decline in the proportion of lionfish presenting with skin ulcers through winter and early spring 2018. Additionally, many of the ulcerated lionfish harvested during spring and early summer of 2018 had scar tissue suggestive of healing associated with wounds (Figure 1, C).

## Knowledge Gaps and Upcoming Research

Further research to determine a causative agent will help clarify how the ulcers affect lionfish flesh, impacts on lionfish health, and the potential for the disease to transmit to other species. To our knowledge, there have been no reported cases of human illness due to consuming ulcerated lionfish. However, if a lionfish has ulcers or appears

unhealthy, we suggest you avoid direct contact and not eat the ulcerated lionfish. If you have touched an ulcerated fish, wash with soap and water. Fresh lionfish is a tasty, healthful source of protein when handled and prepared properly. Eating invasive lionfish is encouraged as one of the best options to mitigate their impacts on native reef communities.

Collaborative research between UF and FWC scientists is underway to describe the cause of this ulcerative disease. This research uses molecular tools to evaluate lionfish sampled across a wide geographic range and determine whether the disease originates from a virus. Using a multidisciplinary approach, tissue samples from ulcerated lionfish and seemingly healthy lionfish will be processed using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays that target known fish viruses. Viral and bacterial genetic material sourced directly from the environment will be processed using next-generation sequencing techniques. Determining the causative agent will provide insight into the lethal and sublethal effects of the disease on lionfish and the likelihood that the disease will transmit to other species.

Concurrently, research is being conducted to evaluate the effects of the ulcerative disease on individual lionfish and on lionfish populations. We are continuing long-term monitoring efforts at nGOM artificial and natural reef sites via remote operated vehicle (ROV) video surveys. Data from ROV surveys of lionfish densities conducted before disease emergence will be compared to data on lionfish densities collected after disease emergence. We are also examining the relative condition (i.e., whether fish are heavier or lighter than predicted for a given length), to compare the relative condition of lionfish with skin ulcers to the relative condition of apparently healthy individuals. Finally, commercial lionfish catches and tournament landings are being analyzed for potential changes in population size and age structure. Together, this information will be used to assess potential changes in lionfish abundances and evaluate implications for the lionfish fishery and reef fish communities.

## Where to Report Observations of Ulcerated Lionfish

If you observe lionfish with skin ulcers, please report your observations to the FWC Fish Kill Hotline by telephone (1-800-636-0511), online (<https://public.myfwc.com/FWRI/FishKillReport/Submit.aspx>), or by using the FWC Reporter mobile application from iTunes or Google Play. If possible, please include the following: 1) the date of the occurrence, 2) the location, 3) the bottom water temperature,

and 4) photographs of the lionfish. The Fish Kill Hotline is maintained by the FWC group based in St. Petersburg at the FWC Research Institute, the research arm of the FWC. Every report is documented in the searchable database and available online at <http://myfwc.com/research/saltwater/health/fish-kills-hotline/role>.

## Conclusion

The first recorded observation of an ulcerative skin disease in lionfish occurred on August 5, 2017, in northwest Florida. Subsequent observations have been reported offshore of states bordering the GOM, along the US east coast, and in locations throughout the Caribbean. The highest numbers of ulcerated lionfish have been reported in northwest Florida. Pathologic examinations found skin ulcers that varied in size and location, often with skin tissue decay that exposed deeper muscle tissues. While a pathogen was not identified during initial diagnostic evaluations, we anticipate molecular tools will enable us to better understand the origin of this ulcerative disease and the potential for this disease to be transmitted to other species. At the same time, we are evaluating the lethal and sublethal effects of this ulcerative skin disease and how the disease may ultimately impact lionfish populations, the lionfish fishery, and reef fish communities. We ask for your help: please report any observations of ulcerated lionfish to the FWC Fish Kill Hotline (1-800-636-0511).

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Table 1. Initial reports of an ulcerative skin disease in lionfish (*Pterois volitans/miles*), including date of first report, location, and reporting diver/contact. NR = not recorded.

<b>Date of First Report</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Diver/Contact</b>
August 5, 2017	Destin, FL	Alex Fogg
August 13, 2017	St Petersburg, FL	Alex Fogg
August 18, 2017	Apalachicola, FL	Grayson Shepard
Late August, 2017	Grand Cayman	Jason Washington
September 5, 2017	St. Croix	Michael Funk
October 18, 2017	Mississippi	Deepwater Mafia Dive Club
October 26, 2017	Pensacola, FL	Alex Fogg
October 29, 2017	West Louisiana	Hell Divers Spearfishing Club
October 29, 2017	Alabama	Deepwater Mafia Dive Club
November 1, 2017	South Carolina/Georgia	Ron Surrency
December 16, 2017	Marathon, FL	Rachel Bowman
Late 2017	Bahamas	Tom Frazer
January 24, 2018	Bonaire	Jerome Spruit
March 31, 2018	Key Largo, FL	Alex Fogg
April 28, 2018	Islamorada, FL	Paul Cardone
May 10, 2018	Aruba	Raven Walker
May 24, 2018	Mexico Beach, FL	Hanna Tillotson
June 10, 2018	Ft. Pierce, FL	Alex Fogg
NR	Belize	Eliezer Muñoz
NR	Útila, Honduras	Bibi Burnette