

Epidemiology of lobomycosis-like disease in bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops* spp. from South America and southern Africa

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ABSTRACT: We report on the epidemiology of lobomycosis-like disease (LLD), a cutaneous disorder evoking lobomycosis, in 658 common bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* from South America and 94 Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins *T. aduncus* from southern Africa. Photographs and stranding records of 387 inshore residents, 60 inshore non-residents and 305 specimens of undetermined origin (inshore and offshore) were examined for the presence of LLD lesions from 2004 to 2015. Seventeen residents, 3 non-residents and 1 inshore dolphin of unknown residence status were positive. LLD lesions appeared as single or multiple, light grey to whitish nodules and plaques that may ulcerate and increase in size over time. Among resident dolphins, prevalence varied significantly among 4 communities, being low in Posorja (2.35 %, n = 85), Ecuador, and high in Salinas, Ecuador (16.7 %, n = 18), and Laguna, Brazil (14.3 %, n = 42). LLD prevalence increased in 36 *T. truncatus* from Laguna from 5.6 % in 2007–2009 to 13.9 % in 2013–2014, albeit not significantly. The disease has persisted for years in dolphins from Mayotte, Laguna, Salinas, the Sanquianga National Park and Bahía Málaga (Colombia) but vanished from the Tramandaí Estuary and the Mampituba River (Brazil). The geographical range of LLD has expanded in Brazil, South Africa and Ecuador, in areas that have been regularly surveyed for 10 to 35 yr. Two of the 21 LLD-affected dolphins were found dead with extensive lesions in southern Brazil, and 2 others disappeared, and presumably died, in Ecuador. These observations stress the need for targeted epidemiological, histological and molecular studies of LLD in dolphins, especially in the Southern Hemisphere.

KEY WORDS: Delphinidae · Cutaneous diseases · Southern Hemisphere · *Lacazia loboi* · *Paracoccidioides* spp.

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INTRODUCTION

Lobomycosis in Delphinidae is a chronic fungal skin infection characterized by greyish, whitish to slightly pink, verrucous lesions, often in pronounced relief, that may ulcerate and form plaques exceeding 30 cm in their broadest dimension (Caldwell et al. 1975, Simões-Lopes et al. 1993, Reif et al. 2006, Van Bressem et al. 2007). The disease has been observed in common bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* from the USA, Brazil and Europe, in Guiana dolphins *Sotalia guianensis* from Surinam and in an Indian Ocean humpback dolphin *Sousa plumbea* from South Africa (Table 1; Caldwell et al. 1975, Symmers 1983, Cowan 1993, Simões-Lopes et al. 1993, Reif et al. 2006, Van Bressem et al. 2007, Rotstein et al. 2009, Lane et al. 2014). Microscopically, lemon-shaped, budding yeast-like organisms resembling *Lacazia loboi* (Taborda et al. 1999) were detected in skin lesions sampled in *T. truncatus* (Caldwell et al. 1975, Simões-Lopes et al. 1993, Paniz-Mondolfi et al. 2012, Van Bressem et al. 2007) and a *S. guianensis* from the Americas (Symmers 1983), and in a *S. plumbea* from South Africa (Lane et al. 2014; Table 1). However, recent molecular characterization of the 43 kDa glycoprotein coding gene and of ribosomal DNA from lesions sampled in *T. truncatus* from the USA and Cuba, and in Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins *T. aduncus* from Japan, indicated that the yeast-like organism infecting these dolphins is more closely related (94–97%) to *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis* than to *L. loboi* (Rotstein et al. 2009, Esperón et al. 2012, Ueda et al. 2013). *Paracoccidioides* spp. and *L. loboi* are dimorphic fungi that belong to the order Onygenales, family Ajellomycetaceae (Herr et al. 2001, Theodoro et al. 2012). *Paracoccidioides* spp. are the agents of paracoccidioidomycosis, a serious systemic disease that involves multiple organs including the skin, in humans and terrestrial mammals from South America (Bagagli et al. 2003, Ricci et al. 2004, Corredor et al. 2005, Richini-Pereira et al. 2008, Bocca et al. 2013).

Skin diseases highly reminiscent of lobomycosis but for which a histological diagnosis was not available have been observed in several populations of *T. truncatus*, *T. aduncus*, *S. guianensis* and Australian snubfin dolphin *Orcaella heinsohni* worldwide and have been called lobomycosis-like disease or lacaziosis-like disease (LLD; based on the name of the fungus *L. loboi*, which was initially believed to cause lobomycosis in dolphins, see Table 1; Van Bressem et al. 2007, 2009a,b, Moreno et al. 2008, Bermúdez et al. 2009, Kiszka et al. 2009, Burdett Hart

et al. 2011, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011, Bessen et al. 2014, Palmer & Peterson 2014). In South America, LLD occurs in Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru with variable prevalence levels (Table 1; Van Bressem et al. 2007, Bermúdez et al. 2009, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011). This skin condition may progress over time and cover extensive body areas, but it is not known to regress (Kiszka et al. 2009, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011, Bessen et al. 2014). LLD has been associated with the death or disappearance of severely affected individuals, including calves (Simões-Lopes et al. 1993, Van Bressem et al. 2007, Moreno et al. 2008, Kiszka et al. 2009, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011).

Over the past 10 yr, we have observed new cases of LLD in bottlenose dolphins from South America and southern Africa, sometimes in areas where the disease had never been seen before although they had been surveyed for several years. As earlier recommendations urged close follow-up work on the dynamics and spread of skin diseases worldwide (IWC 2009), here we report on these cases as well as on the progression of the lesions in some individuals, and on the geographic expansion of the disease in Brazil, Ecuador and southern Africa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study areas and surveys

Photo-identification (PI) surveys, most of these dedicated and spanning multiple years, were carried out in South Africa, Mayotte, Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil between 2004 and 2015. Some surveys were opportunistic and were implemented during whale-watching activities, acoustic research or shark studies. Systematic beach combing to record and sample stranded marine mammals was also carried out in southern Brazil in 2004 to 2014. The areas studied included bays, lagoons, estuaries and coastal waters for which salinity, water quality and sea surface temperatures (SST) varied widely (Table 2). We provide mid-point coordinates for the marine parks, bays, lagoons and estuaries and the northern and southern limits for the areas covered during beach surveys.

Mayotte

Located in the northern Mozambique Channel, Mayotte (12° 50' S, 45° 10' E) is almost entirely surrounded by a 197 km long barrier reef. The inner

lagoon ranks as one of the largest in the world (1100 km², Quod et al. 2000) and is home to a resident population of *Tursiops aduncus* estimated at 82 ± 19 individuals (Kiszka et al. 2012, Pusineri et al. 2014). The human population has been growing quickly in Mayotte during the last 30 yr, and urbanization as well as agriculture have been increasing steadily together with the release of untreated freshwater run-off in the lagoon. Contamination by immunosuppressive polychlorinated biphenyls has increased in hooded oysters *Saccostrea cucullata* in the period 1997 to 2007 (Thomassin et al. 2008). From July to October 2014, small-boat based surveys were conducted in the lagoon with sea conditions not exceeding Beaufort 3. Photographs were taken with a digital 35 mm camera equipped with a 100–300 mm lens (Kiszka et al. 2009, 2012). Data were collected during 35 survey days, resulting in 29 encounters with *T. aduncus*. A total of 250 photographs allowed us to identify 16 new individuals and to recapture 19 dolphins identified during studies carried out from 2004 to 2009 (Kiszka et al. 2012, Pusineri et al. 2014).

South Africa

Located in the Western Cape Province, Plettenberg Bay (34° 02' S, 23° 22' E) is separated from the Indian Ocean by the Robberg Peninsula. It receives freshwaters from the Keurbooms and Piesangs Rivers, considered of good quality with only some human-related disturbance (Department of Water Affairs, South Africa: www.dwa.gov.za/iwqs/rhp/state_of_rivers.html). The *T. aduncus* sub-population inhabiting Plettenberg Bay was estimated to number between 1099 and 9492 individuals (95% CI, Phillips 2006). It is part of a larger population of over 16 000 individuals that ranges along the South African coastline (Reisinger & Karczmarski 2010). Data were available for 203 days in the period 2007 to 2010 from a variety of sources, mainly collected off tour vessels by research interns with a smaller proportion (10 days) taken from dedicated *T. aduncus* focussed surveys in 2009 (T. Gridley pers. comm). Some 165 images of 59 dolphins were of sufficient quality to identify skin diseases on the body areas visible when surfacing.

Ecuador

Posorja (02° 42' S, 80° 15' W), a small village in Guayas Province at the Guayas River delta, is home to a resident *T. truncatus* community estimated at

about 100 individuals, of which 85 have been photo-identified (F. Félix unpublished data). Its fluvial influenced coastal waters are contaminated by wastewater from fish-processing industries, shrimp farms and from Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city. In addition, run-off waters containing pesticides and other agrochemicals used in banana and rice plantations in the lower basin of the Guayas River are discharged by several rivers into the inner estuary (CPPS 2014). Thirty-three dedicated PI surveys on 8–10 m boats were conducted in Posorja in 2005 to 2014 using digital cameras (6–18 megapixels) with 70–300 and 100–400 mm zooms. In total, 4270 images of regular to good quality were analysed for this study.

Located in the south-eastern part of the inner estuary of the Gulf of Guayaquil, Bajo Alto (03° 03' S, 79° 53' W) was surveyed on 14 April 2013. Among a large group of *T. truncatus*, 42 individuals were identified. These dolphins belong to another community separate from the one residing in the inner estuary affected by LLD in 1990–1991 (Félix 1997, Van Bressem et al. 2007, F. Félix unpublished data). Although most habitat and environmental parameters are similar to those of Posorja, Bajo Alto sees less boat traffic and a more extensive use of fishing nets.

Located at the northern edge of the Gulf of Guayaquil, Salinas (02° 20' S, 81° 00' W) in Santa Elena Province features a major yacht marina, a large artisanal fisheries port and a port for oil tankers, leading to heavy maritime traffic. It is also the main tourist site on the south-west coast of Ecuador. The adjacent coast boasts a string of densely populated seaside resorts and is affected by high levels of microbiological and chemical pollution (Hurtado et al. 2012). A small resident community of *T. truncatus* is frequently observed close to the port of Salinas. Opportunistic surveys were carried out in 2006 to 2014 during whale watching trips in the summer months (June to October). A total of 502 images, from regular to good quality, were available for skin disease assessment.

Colombia

Declared a National Natural Park in 2010, Bahía Málaga (3° 56' N, 77° 21' W), Valle del Cauca, lies 36 km north of the port of Buenaventura in the Pacific Ocean. It is home to a likely resident *T. truncatus* community (Rengifo et al. 1995) where 2 cases of LLD were observed in 2005 to 2006 (Van Bressem et al. 2007, Table 1). The bay is chemically contaminated by illegal logging, by heavy metals from the mining industry in the Dagua and San Juan Rivers and by oil

Table 1. Lobomycosis and lobomycosis-like disease (LLD) in common bottlenose dolphin *Tursiops truncatus*, Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin *T. aduncus*, Guiana dolphin *Sotalia guianensis*, Indian Ocean humpback dolphin *Sousa plumbea* and Australian snubfin dolphin *Orcaella heinsohni* worldwide. Spec.: specimens; FR: free-ranging; Nt: total number of dolphins; Prev.: prevalence; PNN: Parque Nacional Natural (National Natural Park); CA: captive; BC: by-catch; C: caught at sea; Unkn.: unknown; H: histology; EM: electron microscopy; MD: molecular diagnosis; country abbreviations follow ISO Code 2 (www.nationsonline.org/newworld/country_code_list.htm)

Ocean province and species	Location	Sampling period	Spec.	Nt	Prev. (%)	Diagnosis	Reference(s)
East Pacific							
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Gulf of Guayaquil, EC	1990–1991	FR	441	1.6	LLD	Van Bressem et al. (2007)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Golfo Dulce, CR	1991–1992	FR	56	12.5	LLD	Bessesen et al. (2014)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Bahia Málaga & surroundings, CO	2005–2006	FR	37	5.4	LLD	Van Bressem et al. (2007)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Callao, PE	2006	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Van Bressem et al. (2007)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	PNN Sanquianga & surroundings, CO	2010–2011	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Herrera et al. (2013)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Golfo Dulce, CR	2010–2011	FR	38–68	7.35–10.5	LLD	Bessesen et al. (2014)
West Pacific							
<i>T. aduncus</i>	Unkn., JP	2007	FR & CA	Unkn.	Unkn.	<i>Paracoccidioides</i> sp. (H, MD)	Ueda et al. (2013)
<i>T. aduncus</i>	Kagoshima, JP	2013	S	Unkn.	Unkn.	No fungi detected	Tajima et al. (2015)
West Atlantic							
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Oak Hill, FL, US	1955	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Caldwell et al. (1975)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Cedar Keys, FL, US	1968	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Caldwell et al. (1975)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Upper Keys, FL, US	1969	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Caldwell et al. (1975)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	St Augustine, FL, US	1970	FR	50–60	Unkn.	LLD	Caldwell et al. (1975)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Vero Beach, FL, US	1970	C	Unkn.	Unkn.	Lobomycosis (H, EM)	Caldwell et al. (1975)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Ft. Pierce, FL, US	1970	FR	25	Unkn.	LLD	Caldwell et al. (1975)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Sarasota, FL, US	1970	C	Unkn.	Unkn.	Lobomycosis (H)	Migaki et al. (1971)
<i>S. guianensis</i>	Surinam River Estuary, SR	1971	BC	Unkn.	Unkn.	Lobomycosis (H)	de Vries & Laarman (1973)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Fort Lauderdale, FL, US	early 1980s	BC	Unkn.	Unkn.	Lobomycosis (H)	Bossart (1984)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Sarasota Bay, FL, US	1980–1989	FR	106	4.7	Lobomycosis (H) & LLD	Burdett Hart et al. (2011)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Laguna Lagoon, BR	1990	S	Unkn.	Unkn.	Lobomycosis (H)	Simões-Lopes et al. (1993)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Sarasota Bay, FL, US	1990–1999	FR	117	1.7	Lobomycosis (H)	Burdett Hart et al. (2011)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Gulf of Mexico, TX, US	1992	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	Lobomycosis (H)	Cowan (1993)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Santa Catarina, Baía Norte, BR	1993–2004	FR	39	5.1	LLD	Van Bressem et al. (2007)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Tramandai Estuary, BR	1999–2005	FR	10	20.0	Lobomycosis (H) & LLD	Van Bressem et al. (2007), Moreno et al. (2008)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Indian River Lagoon, FL, US	2000–2006	FR	704	6.8	Lobomycosis (H)	Murdoch et al. (2010)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Unkn., CU	2002	CA	Unkn.	Unkn.	<i>Paracoccidioides</i> sp. (H, MD)	Burdett Hart et al. (2011)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Atlantic coast of Florida, US	2002–2008	FR	284	2.1	LLD	Murdoch et al. (2010)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Charlotte Harbor, FL, US	2003	FR	591	1.9	LLD	Burdett Hart et al. (2011)

Table 1 (continued)

Ocean province and species	Location	Sampling period	Spec.	Nt	Prev. (%)	Diagnosis	Reference(s)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Mampituba River, BR	2003–2004	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Van Bresse et al. (2007), Moreno et al. (2008)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Indian River Lagoon, FL, US	2003–2004	FR	30	30.0	Lobomycosis (H)	Reif et al. (2006)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Isla Margarita, VE	2004	S	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Bermúdez et al. (2009)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Sarasota Bay, FL, US	2004	FR	156	5.8	Lobomycosis (H), LLD	Burdett Hart et al. (2011)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	North Carolina, US	2005 & 2008	S	Unkn.	Unkn.	<i>Paracoccidioides</i> sp. (H, MD)	Rotstein et al. (2009)
<i>S. guianensis</i>	Paranaguá Estuary, BR	2006–2007	FR	103	3.9	LLD	Van Bresse et al. (2009a)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Laguna Lagoon, BR	2007–2009	FR	57	8.8	LLD	Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes (2011)
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Santa Catarina, Baía Sul, BR	2009	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes (2011)
East Atlantic							
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Bay of Biscay	early 1970s	BC	Unkn.	Unkn.	Lobomycosis (H, EM)	Symmers (1983)
Indian Ocean							
<i>T. aduncus</i>	Mayotte Lagoon, YT	2004–2008	FR	71	8.5	LLD	Kiszka et al. (2009)
<i>O. heinsohni</i>	Darwin Harbour, AU	2008–2010	FR	Unkn.	Unkn.	LLD	Palmer & Peterson (2014)
<i>S. plumbea</i>	KwaZulu-Natal, ZA	2010–2012	BC	5	20	Lobomycosis (H)	Lane et al. (2014)

pollution (Torres et al. 2012, PNN Uramba Bahía Málaga 2014). Dedicated surveys were conducted daily from a 20 m high shore platform using 7 × 50 binoculars in August and September 2008. Effort time was 488 h of observation.

Located in the Nariño department, bordering Ecuador, the Sanquianga National Park (02° 55' N, 78° 30' W) covers 8900 km² along a 60 km coastal strip of Colombia's Pacific Ocean (Naranjo et al. 2006). Comprising a large delta formed by the Sanquianga, Patía, La Tola, Aguacatal and Tapaje Rivers, the park protects a complex system of estuaries, channels, open lagoons and intertidal sand plains, mostly covered by dense mangrove forest (Díaz & Acero 2003). The coastal waters adjacent to the park are home to a community of *T. truncatus* that is seen year-round and is likely resident. Two cases of LLD were observed in this community in 2010 to 2011 (Table 1; Herrera et al. 2013). The rivers, especially the Patía, are biologically and chemically contaminated by fertilizers used for coca plantations, by heavy metals from the mining industry, by the inadequate management of solid waste from local people and by commercial logging (PNN Sanquianga 2013, Parra & Restrepo 2014). PI surveys (29 h) were conducted opportunistically from a fibreglass boat in the waters adjacent to the park from 1 to 6 July 2013. Thirteen images of regular quality were used for skin disease assessment.

Brazil

In the period 2005 to 2015, weekly boat-based surveys were conducted in the Patos Lagoon estuary (PLE; 32° 06' S, 52° 05' W) and adjacent coastal areas (32° 48' S, 52° 28' W) to photo-identify *T. truncatus*, as described by Fruet et al. (2015a,b). Analysis of 80 514 photographs taken during 334 boat surveys resulted in the identification of 273 *T. truncatus*, of which 152 were residents of the PLE and surrounding areas (Fruet et al. 2011, 2015a) and 121 were inshore dolphins that included transient, temporary and partially resident dolphins (R. Genoves pers. comm). During regular beach surveys covering about 345 km (135 km north to 220 km south of PLE, 33° 44' S, 53° 22' W to 31° 21' S, 51° 01' W) in 2004 to 2014, 130 *T. truncatus* were found stranded. Although they mostly included inshore dolphins (residents and non-residents), a small proportion (<5%) may have been offshore *T. truncatus* (EcoMega unpublished data). The PLE, which covers ca. 971 km², is connected to the Atlantic Ocean through a single 700 m wide arti-

Table 2. New cases of lobomycosis-like disease in common *Tursiops truncatus* and Indo-Pacific *T. aduncus* bottlenose dolphins from South America and southern Africa in 2004 to 2015. Res: Residence; Spec.: specimens; FR: free-ranging; S: stranded; Nt: total number examined; Npos: number of positives; Prev.: prevalence; SST: sea surface temperature; IN: inshore; OFF: offshore; R: resident; NR: non-resident

Ocean province and species	Location	Geographic coordinates	Eco-type	Res. pattern	Spec.	Sampling period	Nt	N pos	Prev. (%)	SST (°C)	Salinity
East Pacific											
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Posorja, EC	02° 42' S, 80° 15' W	IN	R	FR	2005–2014	85	2	2.35	21.5–28	24–30
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Bajo Alto, EC	03° 03' S, 79° 53' W	IN	R	FR	Apr 2013	42	0	0	21.5–28	24–30
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Salinas, EC	02° 20' S, 81° 00' W	IN	R	FR	2006–2014	18	3	16.7	22.8–27.4	33–35.1
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Sanquianga coast, CO	02° 38' N, 78° 15' W	IN	R	FR	Jul 2013	Unkn	3	Unkn	25.5	33.5
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Bahía Malaga, CO	03° 53' N, 77° 22' W	IN	R	FR	Aug–Sep 2008	Unkn	1	Unkn	25	30
West Atlantic											
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Patos Lagoon estuary (PLE), BR	32° 06' S, 52° 05' W	IN	R	FR	2005–2015	152	0	0	12–15 (winter) 23–26 (summer)	0–35
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Coastal waters adjacent to PLE, BR	32° 48' S, 52° 28' W	IN	R & NR	FR	2005–2015	121	0	0	9 (winter) 27 (summer)	27.7
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Shoreline adjacent to PLE, BR	33° 44' S, 53° 22' W to 31° 21' S, 51° 01' W	IN & OFF	R & NR	S	2004–2014	130	1	0.77	9 (winter) 27 (summer)	27.7
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Tramandaí Estuary, BR	29° 57' S, 50° 07' W	IN	R	FR	2009–2010	9	0	0	12 (winter) 29 (summer)	1.8–37.2
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Mampituba River & adjacent coastal waters, BR	29° 19' S, 49° 42' W	IN	R & NR	FR	2009–2013	28	0	0	14 (winter) 26.5 (summer)	0–37
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Shoreline adjacent to Lagoa do Peixe, Tramandaí & Mampituba, BR	31° 21' S, 51° 02' W to 29° 19' S, 49° 42' W	IN & OFF	R & NR	S	2008–2014	16	0	0	12 (winter) 29 (summer)	20–37
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Laguna, BR	28° 30' S, 48° 50' W	IN	R	FR	2013–2014	42	6	14.3	20	3.5–18
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Shoreline adjacent to Laguna, BR	28° 14' S, 48° 39' W & 29° 19' S, 49° 43' W	IN & OFF	R & NR	S	2012	9	0	0	14.4 (winter) 24.4 (winter)	30.5–35.7
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Baía Norte, BR	27° 30' S, 48° 32' W	IN	Unk.	S	Oct 2014	Unkn	1	Unkn	15 (winter) 29 (summer)	25
<i>T. truncatus</i>	Sepetiba Bay, BR	22° 55' S, 43° 53' W	IN	NR	FR	2005–2014	1	1	Unkn	22.6	29
Indian Ocean											
<i>T. aduncus</i>	Plettenberg Bay, ZA	34° 02' S, 23° 22' E	IN	NR	FR	2007–2010	[59] ^a	1	Unkn	17.1	35.3
<i>T. aduncus</i>	Mayotte, YT	12° 50' S, 45° 10' E	IN	R	FR	Jul–Oct 2014	35	2	5.7	28.6	35

^aOnly dolphins with skin lesions

ficial inlet (Kjervfve 1986). The PLE and adjacent areas are characterized by a high anthropogenic influence, including boat traffic, fishing and contamination with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (Garcia et al. 2010) and mercury (Mirlean et al. 2003). The PLE hydrodynamics are mainly driven by wind and freshwater input that result in flood regimes in the channel area and play a key role in the control of salinity (Pinotti et al. 2011).

Located in the north of Rio Grande do Sul, the Tramandaí Lagoon (29° 57' S, 50° 07' W) covers an area of about 13 km² with an average depth of 1.5 m (Schwarzbold & Schäfer 1984). It receives fresh water from the Rio Tramandaí and the Camarão Channel and is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow inlet bordering the municipalities of Imbé and Tramandaí where a small community of *T. truncatus* resides (Simões-Lopes & Fabian 1999, Zappes et al. 2011, Di Giacomo & Ott in press). LLD was detected in 2 adults in the period 1999 to 2005 (Moreno et al. 2008). The estuary is contaminated with a high load of faecal coliforms (Haase et al. 2003, FEPAM 2015), hydrocarbons and heavy metals (Andrade et al. 2004, Rocha 2013). During the present study, PI surveys were carried out in the mouth of the Tramandaí estuary in January 2009 to February 2010. About 2050 photographs were analysed, and 9 dolphins were identified, including 3 calves (Di Giacomo & Ott in press).

The Mampituba River drains a 1200 km² watershed area, has a mean depth of around 4 m and is under a microtidal regime (D'Aquino et al. 2011). The river mouth (29° 19' S, 49° 42' W) straddles the border between the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. Its narrow inlet has been stabilized by jetties to support a fishing harbour since 1970 (Lélis & Calliari 2006). Along its course, the river receives domestic sewage, agricultural drainage and municipal wastewaters (Andrade et al. 2004). In 1995 to 2008, 6 common bottlenose dolphins had been photo-identified in the river mouth, including 1 with LLD (Moreno et al. 2008). New PI surveys were carried out from April 2009 to April 2013 in the river mouth and adjacent coastal waters, covering 20 km of the coast. In total, 1480 images were examined and 22 adults were photo-identified. Most of the dolphins were seen in the coastal area outside the estuary, and only 2 entered the channel (Di Giacomo 2014, GEMARS unpublished data), possibly because water quality had deteriorated (Haase et al. 2003, FEPAM 2015). Systematic coastal beach surveys were conducted in 2008 to 2014 to record stranding events along a 260 km shoreline, ca. 80 km between the

estuaries of Mampituba and Tramandaí and a 180 km area that extended southward to the Lagoa do Peixe National Park (31° 21' S, 51° 02' W).

Covering about 300 km² (28° 30' S, 48° 50' W), Laguna is among the largest lagoon systems in southern Brazil consisting of 3 smaller lagoons (Mirim, Imaruí and Santo Antônio). Bordering the city of Laguna, the lagoon is polluted by effluents from anthropogenic activities including rice agriculture, shrimp farming and coal mining (Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011). A community of 52 to 57 resident common bottlenose dolphins, studied since 1989, inhabits the Santo Antônio and Imaruí Lagoons (Simões-Lopes & Fabian 1999, Daura-Jorge et al. 2013). It is endemically affected by LLD, with a prevalence of 9% for 57 dolphins in 2007 to 2009 (Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011). During 2013 and 2014, boat surveys were conducted weekly along pre-defined routes to collect photo-identification data (Daura-Jorge et al. 2013). About 12 000 photographs were taken during 76 surveys and 42 resident dolphins were identified. In 2012, a coastal beach survey recorded stranding events along 150 km of shoreline adjacent to Laguna (28° 14' S, 48° 39' W and 29° 19' S, 49° 43' W).

Baía Norte (27° 30' S, 48° 32' W) and Baía Sul (27° 43' S, 48° 36' W) are 2 coastal bays that separate Santa Catarina Island from the mainland. Covering ca. 250 km², Baía Norte is greatly influenced by open waters. Contiguous to a densely populated area without adequate sanitation, the bay is exposed to high levels of chemical and biological contaminants (Souza et al. 2012). Non-systematic PI surveys in 2008 to 2011 suggest that a small inshore community of at least 11 *T. truncatus* shows some degree of site fidelity to Baía Norte and/or Baía Sul (F. Daura-Jorge & P. Simões-Lopes unpubl. data). LLD was reported in 2 *T. truncatus* from Baía Norte between 1993 and 2004 (Flores et al. 2005, Van Bresseem et al. 2007) and in 2 dolphins from Baía Sul in 2009 (Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011).

Located in southern Rio de Janeiro State (22° 55' S, 43° 53' W), Sepetiba Bay covers approximately 526 km² and is connected to the Atlantic Ocean through the western part of the bay. The eastern side features an extensive mangrove forest and receives a high input of fresh water from river drainage systems (Pessanha & Araújo 2003, Flach et al. 2008). It is home to 4 large ports and suffers from increasing organic and chemical contamination with more than 400 chemical, rubber, printing and metal factories in the surrounding area (Copeland et al. 2003, Molisani et al. 2004, Ribeiro et al. 2013). A resident community of *Sotalia guianensis* estimated at 1269 dolphins (95% CI =

739–2196) inhabits the entrance of the bay and has been the object of PI studies since 2005 (Flach et al. 2008). From 2005 to 2014, a total of 334 surveys were conducted along pre-defined routes to collect *S. guianensis* PI data (Flach 2015). *T. truncatus* were never seen in the bay until September 2013 (Flach 2015).

Data collection and analysis

The large majority of the bottlenose dolphins examined during this study belong to the inshore ecotype (Table 2). However, an unknown percentage of the dolphins stranded in southern Brazil were likely of the offshore ecotype (Costa et al. 2015, Ott et al. in press). Inshore dolphins were further classified as residents (high sighting frequencies within and between years, high site fidelity) or non-residents (transients and semi-residents; Table 2). Individual dolphins were identified through natural marks (Würsig & Jefferson 1990). Maturity status (calf, juvenile, adult) was estimated from relative body size and colouration, scars, behavioural clues and from the verified duration of residence (Félix 1994, Di Giacomo & Ott in press). Calves were defined as individuals whose body length was one-third or less than that of the larger dolphins in the area and which usually remained close to the same adult (Mann & Smuts 1999, Mann et al. 2000, Fruet et al. 2015a,b).

Holders of PI catalogues of *T. truncatus* and *T. aduncus* searched for the presence of skin lesions evoking LLD, i.e. multiple firm, light grey or whitish to slightly pink nodules, often raised, forming plaques and ulcerating, which may spread to the entire body (Van Bresseem et al. 2007, 2009a, Kiszka et al. 2009, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011). Images of suspected positive dolphins were extracted and further examined by M.F.V.B. and K.V.W. The relative size of the lesions was expressed as a percentage (P) = $A_{\text{lesion}}/A_{\text{dorsal}} \times 100$, where A_{lesion} is the area of the lesion and A_{dorsal} is the 1-sided area of the dorsal fin (DFA; Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011). Relative size of lesions (% of DFA) was estimated from images magnified on-screen and assigned to 1 of 4 categories: small (<10%), medium (10–20%), large (20–50%) and very large (>50%). Time series allowed an evaluation of relative progress in 2 *T. truncatus* from Posorja and Salinas. Prevalence of LLD was calculated as the ratio of affected individuals to the number of PI dolphins in a community or to the total number of stranded dolphins examined during the study period. In free-ranging dolphins, prevalence levels were minimal as, generally, only the upper

body exposed at surfacing could be examined. We only compared communities where dolphins were photo-identified and where LLD was present, which limited our analysis to 4 resident communities (Posorja, Salinas, Laguna and Mayotte). Prevalence variation between study areas was assessed with a Kruskal-Wallis test. Temporal variation in prevalence in Laguna between 2007–2009 and 2014 was examined with McNemar's test using exact binomial probability calculations (www.vassarstats.net/propcorr.html). All significance levels were set at $\alpha = 0.05$.

RESULTS

The presence of LLD was examined in 658 *Tursiops truncatus* from South America and 94 *T. aduncus* from southern Africa (Table 2). Photographs and stranding records of 387 inshore residents, 60 inshore non-residents and 305 specimens of undetermined origin (resident or non-resident inshore or offshore dolphins) were examined for the presence of LLD lesions (Table 2). LLD cases were detected in 17 residents (2, Mayotte; 5, Ecuador; 4, Colombia; 6, Brazil), in 3 non-residents (1, South Africa; 2, Brazil) and in 1 inshore *T. truncatus* of unknown residence status in Brazil (Fig. 1). The disease had persisted in minimum 3, and perhaps 4, of these dolphins since previous studies (Van Bresseem et al. 2007, Kiszka et al. 2009, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011). Thus, the number of true new cases amounts to 17 or 18 bottlenose dolphins.

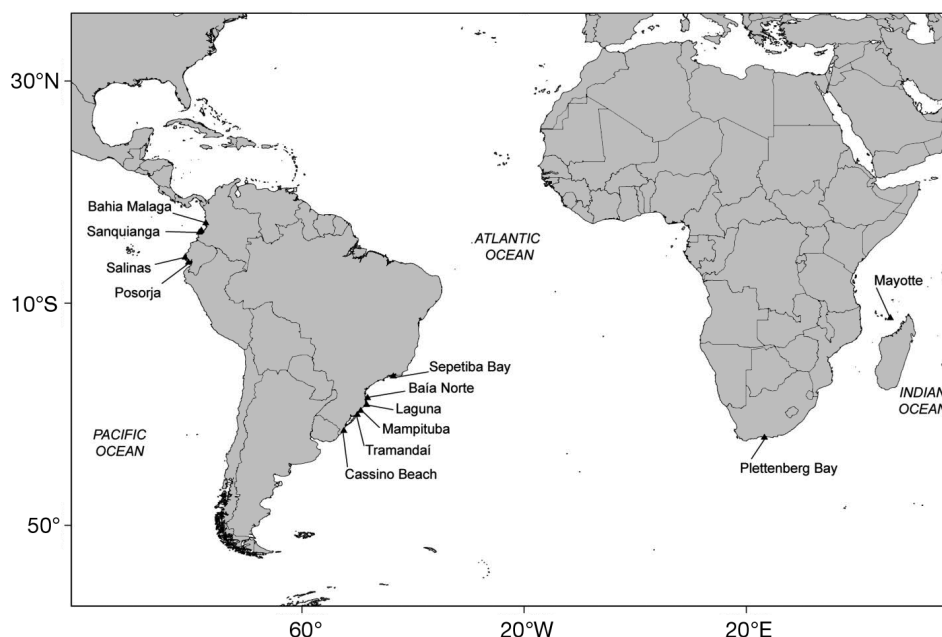
Mayotte

From July to October 2014, small-boat surveys allowed us to photographically recapture 19 known individuals and to identify an additional 16 *T. aduncus*. While negative from 2005 to 2008, an adult had developed small and medium LLD lesions on its dorsum and tailstock by October 2014 (Fig. 2A,B). In individual MY08, chronic LLD lesions on the dorsum and tailstock had clearly progressed, covering 1 % of the visible body surface in 2006 (Kiszka et al. 2009) to approximately 20 % in 2014.

South Africa

One case of LLD was observed in a *T. aduncus* in Plettenberg Bay (Fig. 2C) on 11 November 2008. The dolphin had several small to medium-sized nodules, some confluent and ulcerated, on the dorsum, right

Fig. 1. Locations in South America and Africa where lobomycosis-like disease was observed in bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* and *T. aduncus*



flank (Fig. 2C) and tailstock. LLD was not recognized on any good quality photographs of 58 other individuals identified between 2007 and 2010 and specifically examined for skin disease (du Toit 2011).

Ecuador

Two (P58 and P59) of 85 (2.35%) *T. truncatus* photo-identified since 2005 in Posorja were observed with LLD in April 2011 (Fig. 3A,B). They were seen swimming together on 3 occasions in 2011 but were no longer encountered in 2014. In both individuals, the skin was affected on both sides of the dorsal fin (DF). In P58, small LLD nodules present at the base of the right side of the DF in April 2011 had grown and coalesced to form a larger lesion by February 2013 (Fig. 3A,B), i.e. an increase from 14.5 to 24.4% of DFA (Fig. 4).

LLD was not detected in 42 *T. truncatus* photographed in April 2013 in Bajo Alto.

Twenty-one *T. truncatus* groups (4–8 ind. per group) were observed in Salinas between 2006 and 2014. Of the 18 PI dolphins, 3 (16.7%) showed small to large LLD lesions on the DF, dorsum, flanks and tailstock during that period. In dolphin S4, a whitish lesion located at the base of the dorsal fin (right side) increased markedly from 8.5% DFA in September 2006 to 28.5% DFA in April 2010 (Figs. 3C–E & 4). A lesion located on the left side of the dorsal fin progressed from 25% DFA in 2006 to 50% DFA in 2009 (Fig. 4). It did not visibly grow in 2010 to 2011 (Fig. 4).

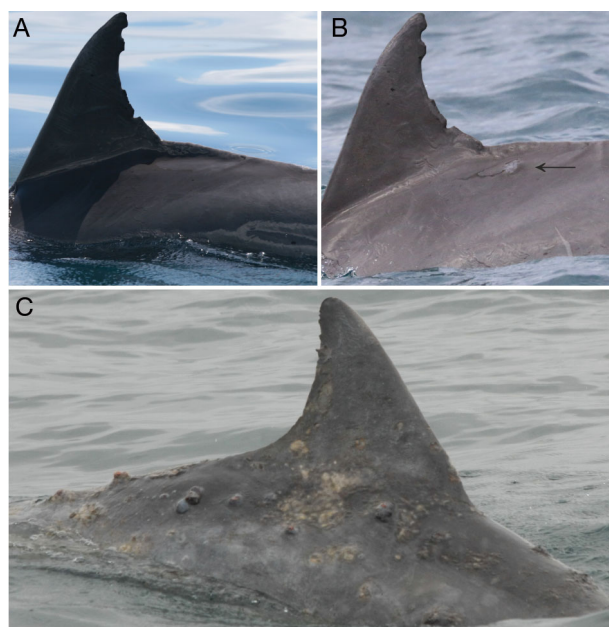


Fig. 2. Lobomycosis-like disease (LLD) in Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops aduncus* from the Indian Ocean. (A) Absence of LLD in a dolphin from Mayotte in 2005; (B) small and medium-sized LLD lesions on the dorsum of the same dolphin in October 2014; (C) several small to medium-sized LLD lesions on the back and right flank of a *T. aduncus* from Plettenberg Bay, South Africa, in November 2008

Colombia

An adult *T. truncatus* with LLD lesions was sighted in Bahía Málaga on 9 August 2008 (Table 2). The dolphin was part of a group of 9 individuals. However,

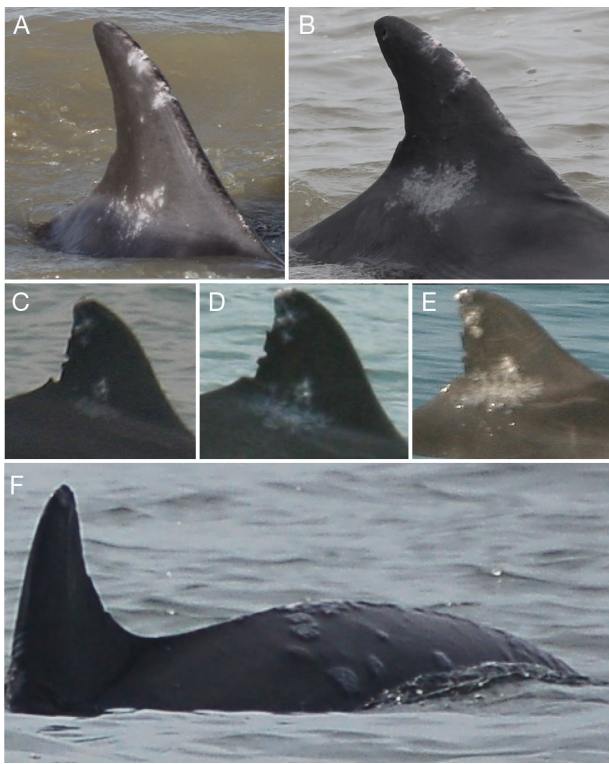


Fig. 3. Lobomycosis-like disease (LLD) in common bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* from the Southeast Pacific. Progression of LLD in dolphin P58 in (A) April 2011 and (B) February 2013 from Posorja, Ecuador; and in individual S4 from the Salinas community (Ecuador) in (C) 2006, (D) 2008 and (E) 2010. (F) LLD lesions on the dorsum and flank of a dolphin nearshore in Sanquianga National Park, Colombia, 3 July 2013

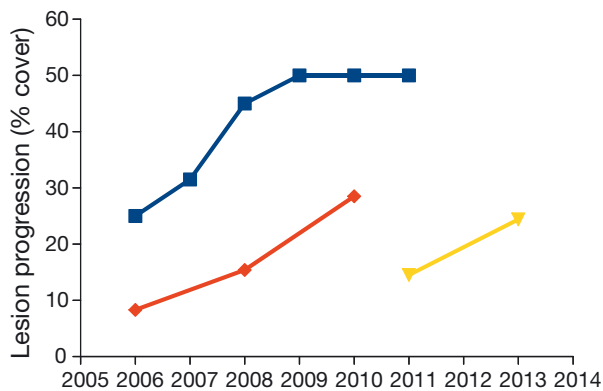


Fig. 4. Progression of some lobomycosis-like disease lesions in bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* S4 (blue = left side of dorsal fin, red = right side of dorsal fin) and P58 (yellow) from Ecuador

as it was not photo-identified, it is unknown whether it corresponded to 1 of the 2 affected individuals reported in 2005 and 2006 (Van Bresse et al. 2007) or whether it represented a new case.

Small to medium LLD lesions were seen in 2 *T. truncatus* among a group of 50 passing off 'Playa Mulatos' in Pacific waters adjacent to the Sanquianga National Park on 3 July 2013 (Fig. 3C, Table 2). On 6 July 2013, another *T. truncatus* with possible LLD lesions was observed among 20 dolphins feeding at the mouth of the Amarales River, close to the village of Amarales, in the park. These dolphins were different from the 3 individuals with LLD documented in 2010 to 2011 by Herrera et al. (2013).

Brazil

Rio Grande do Sul State

LLD was not detected in 152 PLE *T. truncatus* from the Patos Lagoon estuary during 10 yr (2005–2015) of systematic PI studies and more than 20 yr of non-systematic PI studies (EcoMega unpubl. data; Table 2). It was also not detected in 121 resident and non-resident inshore *T. truncatus* inhabiting coastal waters adjacent to the PLE and photo-identified during the same period. Among the 130 *T. truncatus* of mixed origin found washed ashore during beach surveys along the seashores adjacent to the PLE in 2004 to 2014, 1 dolphin (0.77 %) had LLD (Table 2). The 26 yr old male stranded dead at Cassino Beach (32° 48' S, 52° 28' W), 80 km south of the PLE on 18 January 2009, had numerous, small to very large, light grey, verrucous LLD lesions that affected approximately 30 % of its body surface (Fig. 5A). Supported by PI data, its mtDNA control region haplotype matched the most common haplotype found in the Southwestern Atlantic inshore ecotype (Fruet et al. 2014). The dolphin did not belong to the communities residing in the PLE and adjacent coastal waters and was likely a transient.

LLD was not observed in any of the *T. truncatus* (6 adults and 3 calves) that were repeatedly photographed in the Tramandaí estuary from January 2009 to February 2010. Of the 6 adults, 4 (I6, I7, I9, I11) were known since 1992, 1 (I14) since 2004, and 1 (I15) was first sighted in 2009. Therefore, all adults but 1 had occupied the estuary during a period when LLD occurred there (1999–2005).

During surveys carried out from April 2009 to April 2013, LLD was not detected in *T. truncatus* (22 adults and 6 calves) photographed in the Mampituba River mouth and adjacent inshore waters. Of the 22 adults, only 1 was known to have used the estuary in 2004 at a time when LLD occurred there (2003–2004). None of the 16 *T. truncatus* stranded along the coastline

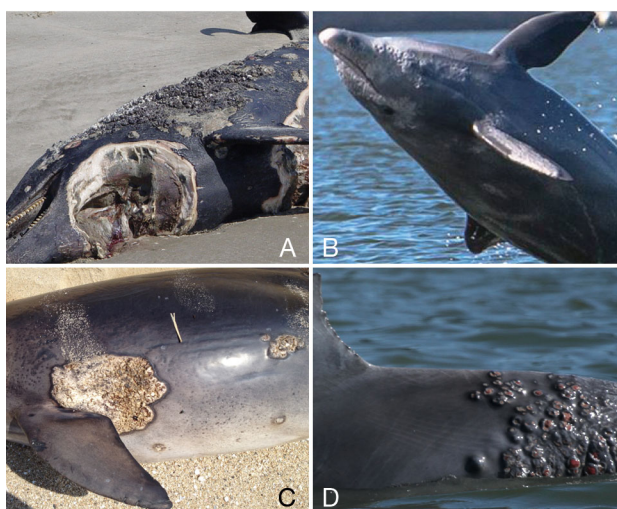


Fig. 5. Lobomycosis-like disease cases in *Tursiops truncatus* in the Southwest Atlantic, Brazil: (A) mature male stranded dead in Rio Grande do Sul on 15 January 2009; (B) free-ranging adult in Laguna on 18 April 2014; (C) adult female stranded dead in Baía Norte, Santa Catarina, on 21 October 2014; and (D) free-ranging dolphin in Sepetiba Bay on 9 September 2013

between Mampituba estuary and the Lagoa do Peixe National Park in 2008 to 2014 had LLD (GEMARS unpubl. data).

Santa Catarina State

Two of the 4 adult *T. truncatus* (L07, L20) of Laguna confirmed with LLD in 2007 to 2009 were still affected in 2013 to 2014. The other 2 positive individuals (L17, L19) had disappeared (Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011, unpubl. data). Four other adult dolphins (L04, L34, L38, NI) had developed the disease. On 15 January 2014, L34, which had been photographed regularly since 2010, was recognized with very large LLD lesions on the head, throat, dorsum, trunk and right flipper (Fig. 5B). The dolphin was seen again on 18 April 2014 with no notable changes in LLD lesion size and corporal distribution. On both occasions, it presented an unusual behaviour, namely continuously leaping out of the water and landing on its right side, during the entire observation period (40 min). Conceivably pruritus may be a symptom of LLD, commonly seen in cutaneous mycoses (Francesconi et al. 2014), and could trigger such behaviour. In the other 3 new cases, the disease was characterized by single, small to large, light grey, verrucous lesions. LLD prevalence in adults was 14.3% (N = 42) in 2013 to 2014. In 36 adults examined during both periods, the prevalence of LLD was higher in 2013 to

2014 (13.9%) than in 2007 to 2009 (5.6%), though not significantly so (McNemar's test, $\chi^2 = 1.42$, $df = 35$, $p = 0.23$). During beach surveys carried out in 2012, 16 *T. truncatus* carcasses were recovered, including 7 from Laguna and 9 of mixed origin (Table 2). All were negative for LLD.

On 21 October 2014, an inshore (confirmed from cranial morphology), sexually mature female *T. truncatus* (UFSC-1420) of unknown residence pattern was found dead in Baía Norte, ca. 90 km north of Laguna. It had many elevated, small to very large verrucous lesions on the left flank, ventrum and tailstock (Fig. 5C). Some lesions were ulcerated and necrotized. Samples were taken for histology and molecular studies (C. Sacristan & J. L. Catão Dias pers. comm.).

Rio de Janeiro State

On 9 September 2013, an adult-sized *T. truncatus* was photographed with extensive, nodular, ulcerated LLD lesions on its posterior flanks and tailstock (Fig. 5D) in a mangrove area at the centre of Sepetiba Bay. Several nodules were associated with tooth-rakes. The solitary animal moved back and forth within a restricted area (about 0.02 km²) of shallow water less than 6 m deep, during 7 d, after which it disappeared. At no point was it seen close to *Sotalia guianensis* groups. It was thought not to belong to the inshore *T. truncatus* community inhabiting waters around Rio de Janeiro (Lodi et al. 2014) but may represent a transient inshore individual. Although the resident community of *S. guianensis* is affected by various skin diseases (Van Bressem et al. 2007, 2015), LLD lesions have never been seen in these dolphins (L. Flach pers. obs.).

Variation in LLD prevalence among study areas

Among the inshore/estuarine dolphins, prevalence varied significantly (Kruskal-Wallis test, $\chi^2 = 8.65$, $df = 3$, $p = 0.0343$) among 4 communities with the highest prevalence level observed in Salinas (mean $\pm$ SD: 0.17 ± 0.38), followed by Laguna (0.14 ± 0.35), Mayotte (0.06 ± 0.24) and Posorja (0.02 ± 0.15 ; Fig. 6)

DISCUSSION

This paper provides an update on the epidemiology and geographical distribution of LLD in bottle-

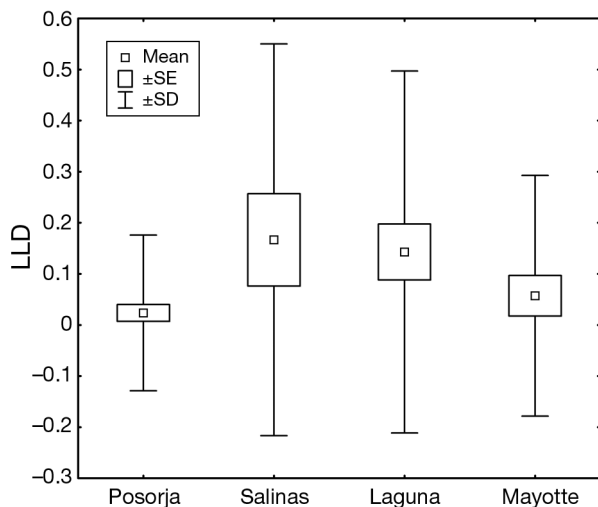


Fig. 6. Variation in lobomycosis-like disease (LLD) prevalence between bottlenose dolphins from South America and southern Africa

nose dolphins from South America and southern Africa in 2004 to 2015. Beach combing and examination of photographs taken during dedicated and opportunistic PI surveys resulted in the identification of 21 cases of LLD in Mayotte, South Africa, Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia (Fig. 1). Macroscopic characteristics of LLD varied between individuals, possibly reflecting disease progression and individual immunologic response, ranging from small to very large, whitish to dark grey, isolated or confluent nodules to plaque-like verrucous lesions that were often ulcerated (Figs. 2, 3 & 5). This agrees with observations in other Delphinidae populations around the world (Rotstein et al. 2009, Van Bresseem et al. 2009a,b, Murdoch et al. 2010, Esperón et al. 2012). However, it is possible that different aetiological agents cause skin diseases resembling lobomycosis in dolphins (Tajima et al. 2015), and further research is necessary. In the Southern Hemisphere, only 3 histological studies have demonstrated the presence of a fungus resembling *Lacazia loboi* in skin lesions sampled in 2 *Tursiops truncatus* from Laguna (Simões-Lopes et al. 1993) and the Tramandaí Estuary (Moreno et al. 2008) and a third in a *Sousa plumbea* from South Africa (Lane et al. 2014). Molecular analysis of the pathogenic agents causing LLD in dolphins from South America and southern Africa will be necessary to firmly establish their taxonomic identity, specifically their relationship to known species of the genus *Paracoccidioides* and its sister taxon *L. loboi*.

LLD progression could be assessed in 3 dolphins that were repeatedly sighted in Salinas, Posorja and Mayotte (Figs. 3 & 4). Although only limited data

were available, it appears that progression rate varied between lesions in the same individual (S4) and between individuals, as observed in *T. truncatus* from Sarasota Bay, Florida (Burdett Hart et al. 2010). Very large lesions were observed in a *T. aduncus* from Mayotte that had been infected for at least 6 yr (2008–2014), in 2 free-ranging *T. truncatus* from Sepetiba Bay and Laguna and in 2 stranded dolphins from Baía Norte and Cassino Beach. Present and published data indicate that LLD has persisted for several years in the bottlenose dolphin communities of Mayotte (1999–2014), Laguna (1993–2014), Salinas (2006–2014), Sanquianga National Park (2010–2013) and Bahía Málaga (2005–2008) (Van Bresseem et al. 2007, Kiszka et al. 2009, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011, Herrera et al. 2013). The disease persists because the affected dolphins failed to clear it and also because new individuals became infected. However, our data also show that LLD may vanish from very small *T. truncatus* communities after the death or disappearance of affected individuals and absence of new infections. Five of 6 adults from the Tramandaí Estuary and 1 from Mampituba River did not contract LLD although they were photo-identified in 1999 to 2005 when the disease occurred in these communities (Van Bresseem et al. 2007, Moreno et al. 2008). LLD persistence has been observed in *T. truncatus* in the Indian River Lagoon and Sarasota Bay, Florida, and in Golfo Dulce, Costa Rica (Murdoch et al. 2008, Burdett Hart et al. 2011, Bessesen et al. 2014).

Of the 21 LLD-infected bottlenose dolphins, 17 were inshore residents inhabiting spatially restricted areas that were biologically and chemically contaminated (see 'Materials and methods') and were constantly exposed to multiple anthropogenic stressors, including fisheries. Such factors may depress the immune system and affect skin integrity (Fair & Becker 2000, Romano et al. 2004, Reif et al. 2009, Martin et al. 2010). Immune compromise was suggested to increase lobomycosis infection risk in *T. truncatus* in the Indian River Lagoon (Reif et al. 2009, Murdoch et al. 2010). A similar situation may occur in resident bottlenose dolphins from South America and Mayotte. Further studies are needed to investigate this hypothesis.

Prevalence varied significantly between resident dolphin communities, being low in Posorja (2.35%) and high in Laguna (14.3%) and Salinas (16.7%, Fig. 6). Similarly, LLD prevalence levels in other dolphin communities worldwide varied widely (Table 1). Although differences in sample size and methodology may explain some of this variation, environmental and individual factors likely also play an impor-

tant role. Burdett Hart et al. (2011) suggested that differences in freshwater input could influence the development and persistence of lobomycosis between *T. truncatus* communities of west and east coast estuaries in Florida. Although several of the areas studied here (Laguna, the mangrove area of Sepetiba Bay, Posorja, Sanquianga National Park and Bahía Malaga) received important riverine freshwater input, this was not the case for Salinas where the highest LLD prevalence was observed. Wilson et al. (1999) reported that bottlenose dolphin communities from areas of low water temperature and low salinity exhibited higher lesion prevalence. In the present study, high LLD prevalence levels were found in areas of medium (Laguna) and high (Mayotte and Salinas) salinity, and both in warm (28.5°C, Mayotte) and temperate waters (20°C, Laguna; Table 2). Thus, the role of these factors in the ecology of the disease remains unclear. Low genetic variability could contribute to high LLD prevalence levels in some small communities by altering the immune response (Frank 2002, Sommer 2005). Recent studies showed that among south-western Atlantic *T. truncatus*, the lowest genetic variability was found in the Laguna community where inbreeding is likely to occur, and in a chronically LLD-infected dolphin from the Tramandaí Estuary that died in 2005 (Moreno et al. 2008, Fruet et al. 2014, Costa et al. 2015). In humans, there is mounting evidence that a genetic component may predispose individuals to superficial fungal infections through alterations of the innate and adaptive immune system (Gupta et al. 2014).

LLD seems to have expanded geographically in at least 3 countries where PI surveys and/or beach combing were regularly carried out. In Brazil, LLD was previously determined to be distributed between the Paranaguá Estuary (25° 22' S, 48° 25' W) and the Tramandaí Estuary in *Sotalia guianensis* and *T. truncatus* (Simões-Lopes et al. 1993, Van Bressem et al. 2007, 2009a, Moreno et al. 2008, Siciliano et al. 2008, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011). New LLD records in *T. truncatus* from Sepetiba Bay and Cassino Beach, areas that have been extensively surveyed since the late 1970s (Cassino) and 2005 (Sepetiba), expand the known distribution of the disease 520 km to the north (22° 55' S, 43° 53' W) and ca. 390 km to the south (32° 48' S, 52° 28' W). The Sepetiba and Cassino individuals were transient inshore dolphins, suggesting that these communities may play a role in the geographic expansion of LLD. Interestingly, in South America, the first *T. truncatus* reported with lobomycosis in 1990 was a transient specimen (Simões-Lopes et al. 1993, Simões-Lopes & Fabian

1999). In Ecuador, LLD was recently (2011–2013) observed in 2 *T. truncatus* from a community in Posorja of around 100 individuals that was regularly monitored since 2005. LLD was initially described from the inner estuary of the Gulf of Guayaquil (02° 52' S, 80° 01' W) with a prevalence of 1.6% for 441 dolphins in 1990 to 1991 (Van Bressem et al. 2007). The Posorja record expands the known geographical range of the disease to include the outer estuary, some 40 km to the west. In South Africa, although images of regular quality were available since 2006 and opportunistic surveys were carried out since 1999, LLD was detected only in 1 *T. aduncus* in November 2008. A case of lobomycosis was documented in 1 of 5 *S. plumbea* by-caught along the coast of KwaZulu-Natal (about 1000 km east of Plettenberg Bay) in 2010 to 2011 but not in 35 *T. aduncus* accidentally captured in the same region during the same period (Lane et al. 2014).

In Laguna, LLD prevalence in 36 adult dolphins more than doubled (albeit without statistical significance) between 2007 and 2009 (5.6%) and 2014 (13.9%). This apparent increase may either reflect natural fluctuations, or may indicate that the disease is spreading in this small, declining community, raising concern for its long-term survival. Although bottlenose dolphins may live with LLD for years, severely affected individuals have died or disappeared in the Americas and southern Africa, including 2 adult Laguna residents sighted in 2007 to 2009 but not in 2014 (Moreno et al. 2008, Bermúdez et al. 2009, Kiszka et al. 2009, Daura-Jorge & Simões-Lopes 2011). Among the 21 dolphins observed with LLD during this study, 2 were found dead with extensive skin lesions in Brazil and 2 others disappeared and presumably died in Ecuador, a presumed 19% mortality rate. The persistence, high prevalence levels and unknown case fatality rates of LLD in some small, and sometimes endangered, communities of *T. truncatus* and *T. aduncus* are a cause for concern. These data stress the need for intensified, targeted epidemiological, histological and molecular studies of this disease in Delphinidae in the Southern Hemisphere.

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