

## A New Louse Species: *Aegypoecus guralpi* sp. n. (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera) from a Long-legged Buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*)<sup>[1]</sup>

Bilal DİK<sup>1</sup> ✍ Mustafa Necati MUZ<sup>2</sup> Turgay ÜSTÜNER<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> University of Selçuk, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Parasitology, TR-42250 Konya - TURKEY

<sup>2</sup> University of Namik Kemal, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Parasitology, TR-59030 Tekirdağ - TURKEY

<sup>3</sup> University of Selçuk, Science Faculty, Department of Biology, Program of Zoology, TR-42250 Konya - TURKEY

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### Abstract

A total of ten louse samples were collected from a long-legged buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*) in Hatay province in Mediterranean Region of Turkey. All of the louse samples were identified as a new species morphologically and named as *Aegypoecus guralpi*.

**Keywords:** *Aegypoecus guralpi*, Louse, Long-legged buzzard

## Kızıl Şahin (*Buteo rufinus*)'de Yeni Bir Bit Türü: *Aegypoecus guralpi* sp. n. (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera)

### Özet

Türkiye'nin Akdeniz Bölgesi'nde yer alan Hatay ilinde bir kızıl şahinden (*Buteo rufinus*) toplanan 10 adet bit örneği morfolojik olarak incelenmiş, örneklerin tamamı yeni bit türü olarak teşhis edilmiş ve *Aegypoecus guralpi* adıyla isimlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** *Aegypoecus guralpi*, Bit, Kızıl şahin

### INTRODUCTION

The *Aegypoecus* genus was generated by Clay and Meinertzhagen<sup>[1]</sup> as *Helluo* from Aegyptiinae. Round-bodied louse species of vultures have adapted to live on head and neck niches<sup>[2,3]</sup>. There are a few lice species reported in the genus *Aegypoecus*. In 1838, Burmeister described *Docophorus brevicollis*, Kellogg<sup>[4]</sup> identified *Aegypoecus* (*Docophorus*) *perspicuous* from *Corvus* spp.. *Aegypoecus neophron* (*Helluo neophron*) was reported from *Neophron percnopterus* by Clay and Meinertzhagen<sup>[1]</sup>. Ansari<sup>[5]</sup> reported *A. brevicollis* from *Aegyptus monachus* and *Aegypoecus perspicuus* (Kellogg, 1914) (as *Aegypoecus griffoneae*) from *Gyps himalayensis* Hume in Punjab, India. Dhanda<sup>[6]</sup> recorded a new species, as *Aegypoecus hopkinsi* from *Necrosyrtes monachus*. Pérez-Jiménez et al.<sup>[2]</sup> later renamed it as *A. brevicollis*. In the current study, a new louse species for this genus has been morphologically identified in all collected samples from a long-legged buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*) in Hatay province in Mediterranean Region of Turkey.

### MATERIAL and METHODS

A total of ten louse samples were collected from a long-legged buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*) in Hatay (Batiayaz district, 36° 16' N, 35° 99' E) in Mediterranean Region of Turkey along the Syria border in 2012. The lice were stored in ethanol 70% and cleared in KOH 10% for 24 h. The lice were slide-mounted in Canada balsam and kept in an incubator for 20 days to dry. The louse samples were individually examined using phase contrast microscope (Leica DM 750) morphologically and identified at a species level. The new louse species described here was deposited in the collection at the Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Selcuk, Konya, Turkey.

### RESULTS

All of the ten louse samples were identified as a new species *Aegypoecus* sp. and named as *Aegypoecus guralpi*



#### İletişim (Correspondence)



+90 332 2232736



bdik2004@yahoo.com

in memory of Prof. Dr. Nevzat Guralp (deceased) who was well respected by the first author.

***Aegypoecus guralpi* sp.n.**

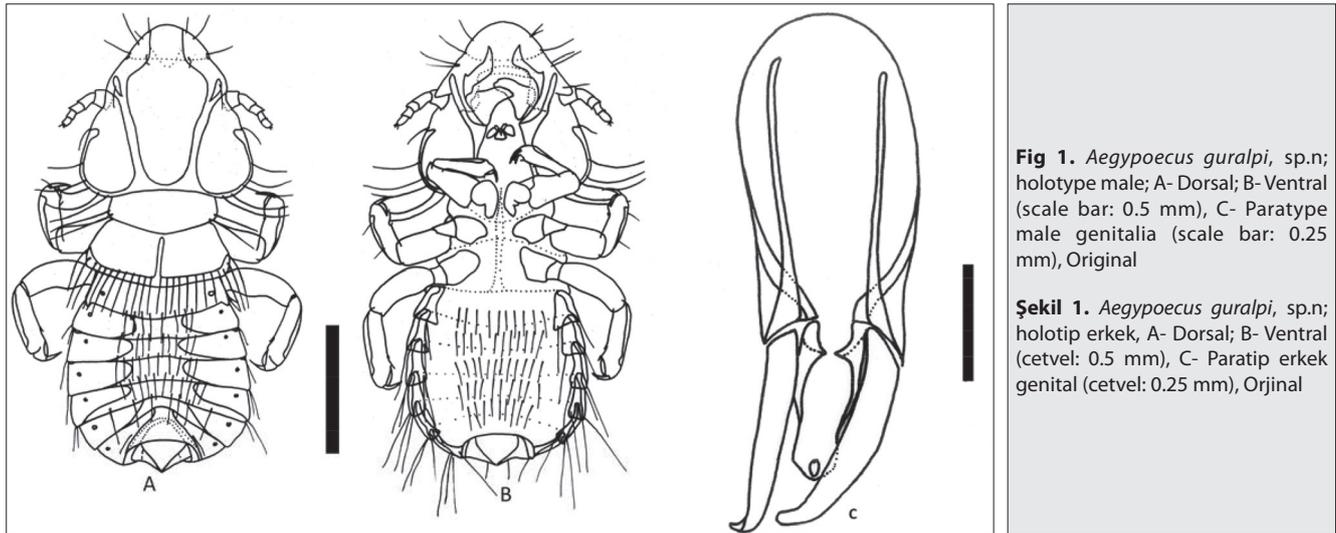
Type Host: *Buteo rufinus*

**Male:** (Holotype) Rather small, but head is very large, whereas thorax and abdomen are short (Fig. 1A, 1B; Fig. 2A). The triangular head is narrowed anteriorly. The length of the head is equal to the width. The anterior margin is slightly rounded and a marginal carina is interrupted by a hyaline membrane at the median. The clypeal plate is relatively broad, short and weakly developed, and also narrowed as a small prolongation to the posterior end. The ventral anterior plate is narrowed as a strip. The mandibles are large and very stout, and dark coloured in apical ends. The preantennal region is well developed in the lateral aspect. The length of the preantennal head region is subequal to the postantennal head region. The trabeculae are small and hypopharyngeal sclerite is well developed. The antenna have five segments, the first and second segments are wide and long, respectively. The preantennal and ocular setae are short. There are also five long marginal temporal setae in Fig. 1A, 1B.

The thorax is small, prothorax and pterothorax are quadrangular and rounded laterally, and the posterior margin is slightly convex. The pronotum has two long setae on each side of lateromarginal angles. The prosternal plate is small and pentagonal shaped, pointed at the anterior, without setae. It is pteronotum in almost all parts, except a little anterior part that is fully divided as a narrow strip at the median. The anterior part of this line is of a width wider than the posterior part with 11-12 long setae on the each side of the posterior margin.

The abdomen is very short, relatively broad and rounded. Pleural plates are present, narrowed and well developed. Paratergal plates are slightly well-developed, paratergal plates of segment II-IV are dark and distinct in paratype, narrowed and rounded at the median, and also equal in segments II-VII (well developed in paratype). There are two irregular rows of tergoventral setae on the posterior margin of the abdominal segments.

Genitalia is displayed in Fig. 1C; Fig. 2C. Male genitalia was drawn from the paratype male due to it was not clear in holotype. It was also take the photos of paratype of male due to it was more clear than holotype male. The basal plate



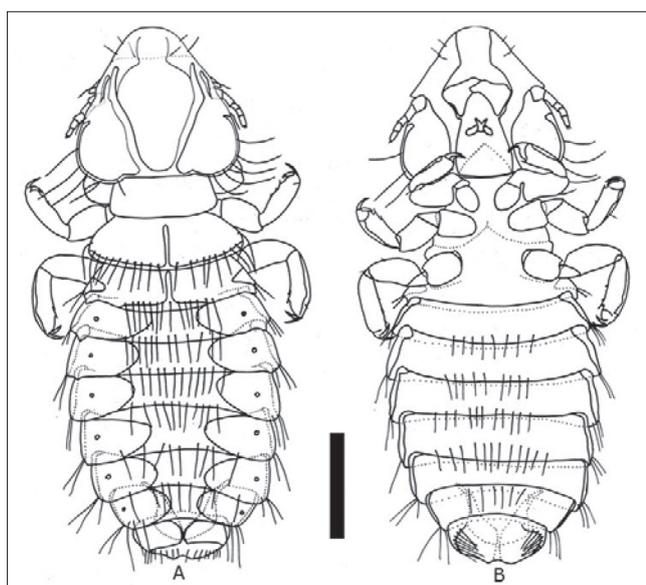
**Fig 1.** *Aegypoecus guralpi*, sp.n; holotype male; A- Dorsal; B- Ventral (scale bar: 0.5 mm), C- Paratype male genitalia (scale bar: 0.25 mm), Original

**Şekil 1.** *Aegypoecus guralpi*, sp.n; holotip erkek, A- Dorsal; B- Ventral (cetvel: 0.5 mm), C- Paratip erkek genital (cetvel: 0.25 mm), Orjinal



**Fig 2.** *Aegypoecus guralpi*, sp.n; paratype male; A- Ventral; Allotype Female; B- Ventral; Paratype male genitalia; C- Original

**Şekil 2.** *Aegypoecus guralpi*, sp.n; paratip erkek; A- Ventral; Allotip Dişi; B- Ventral; Paratip, Erkek genital; C- Orjinal



**Fig 3.** *Aegypoecus guralpi*, sp.n; Allotype female; A- Dorsal; B- Ventral (scale bar: 0.5 mm)

**Şekil 3.** *Aegypoecus guralpi*, sp.n; Allotip Dişi; A- Dorsal; B- Ventral (çetvel: 0.5 mm)

**Table 1.** Measurements of *Aegypoecus guralpi* sp. n.

**Tablo 1.** *Aegypoecus guralpi* sp. n. ölçümleri

Body Measurements	Female (n: 3)	Male (n: 2)
Head length	0.76 mm	0.66 mm
Head width	0.77 mm	0.67 mm
Head index	1.00	0.97
Thorax length	0.48 mm	0.42 mm
Thorax width	0.72 mm	0.53 mm
Abdomen length	1.45 mm	0.76 mm
Abdomen width	1.06 mm	0.64 mm
Total length	2.64 mm	1.82 mm

is relatively short, rounded anteriorly, and reaches to the posterior part of segment V. Parameres are well developed.

**Female:** Similar to the male, but longer (Table 1). The abdomen is short, relatively broad, rounded and slightly longer than the total length of the head and thorax. Segment IX is bilobed. The genital plate is large and distinct. There is no lanceolate hair on abdominal segments (Fig. 2B; Fig. 3).

**Abdominal chaetotaxy:** Tergocentral setae numbers in posterior margin: II, 15; III, 15; IV, 15; V, 13; VI, 10; VII, 8; VIII, 6. Sternit IX has a cluster with 16 setae on the lateral margins. Short post-spiracular setae do not reach to the anterior part of next segment.

## DISCUSSION

Natural louse infestations of vultures caused by

the genus *Aegypoecus* are rarely reported. Only seven species of *Aegypoecus*; *A. brevicollis* (Burmeister, 1838); *A. trigonoceps* (Giebel, 1874); *A. perspicuus* (Kellogg, 1914); *A. hopkinsi* (Dhanda, 1959); *A. clayae* (Dhanda, 1960); *A. jordani* (Dhanda, 1960); and *A. africanus* Dhanda, 1960, have been described until now.

The specimens in this report were similar with Clay's description [1]. Clay described large heads, short broad abdomens, short ventral trabeculae protruding beyond the lateral margin of the head, widely-separated tergal plates, and numerous dorsal and ventral lanceolate-like hairs for the *Aegypoecus* (*Helluo*) species. Clay also emphasized that the abdomen of females had three, small, irregular shaped dark chitinous plates in the centre of segment VII; one was flanked median by a lateral plate on each side, and the terminal segment was bilobed and rounded posteriorly in the male. This study identified two clear descriptive differences: (i) no lanceolate-like hairs were found on the abdominal segments of the louse specimens and (ii) two dark and large chitinous plates were found at the terminal abdominal segments of the female.

Dhanda [6] stated that the *Aegypoecus* species parasitized on vultures had four, long marginal temporal setae, and even if a fifth one was present, it was short and spine-like. Dhanda [6] also reported that a long seta was found on each side of the prothorax in the genus *Aegypoecus*. Our specimens have two relatively short setae at the posterolateral margins of the prothorax. The specimens have five long marginal temporal setae, two prothoracic setae and no lanceolate hairs on the abdominal segments. The results of morphological evidence from the lice collected on a non-vulture host indicate that these specimens are different from the other species in the genus *Aegypoecus*. This species may be considered as a "straggle" for *B. rufinus*. Because all lice species were described under the genus *Aegypoecus* found on Vulturidae, *Buteo rufinus* may be accepted as a natural host for this new louse species. Indeed there are few studies about louse species of the wild birds in Turkey although on intercontinental route of migratory birds [7-10].

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