

The First Record *Pseudolynchia canariensis* (Diptera: Hippoboscidae) in An Eurasian Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo* Linnaeus, 1758) in Turkey (Türkiye'de İlk Kez Bir Bayağı Puhu'da (*Bubo bubo* Linnaeus, 1758) *Pseudolynchia canariensis* (Diptera: Hippoboscidae) Olgusu)

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Dear Editor,

Considering host preferences and morphologies, the Hippoboscidae family, known as a louse-fly, bird fly, tick fly, forest fly is a blood-sucking ectoparasites of domestic and wild animals. Although they have certain host preferences, when they need it they can suck blood from other hosts or even people. The Hippoboscidae family includes 3 subfamilies: Lipopteninae, Ornithomyiinae and Hippoboscinae, *Pseudolynchia canariensis* (Mcquart, 1840), which one of the species belong to Ornithomyiinae subfamily parasitic in poultry, plays a role in transmission of *Haemoproteus columbae* to domestic pigeons ^[1]. *Bubo bubo* known as Eurasian Eagle-Owl take part in *Bubo* genus which belong to Strigidae family, which has a variety of habitats showing distinct morphological and anatomical features and activating at night are birds. They often live alone and feed in various arthropods such as fish, reptiles, birds and mice ^[2].

A wounded puhu (*Bubo bubo*) brought by Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks Hatay Branch to University of Hatay Mustafa Kemal, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Surgery on 29.11.2017, at the during the inspection were detected one hippoboscid fly. The fly was caught by hand and for the diagnosis was taken into a glass bottle containing 70% alcohol. It was determined that the captured hippoboscid fly was *Pseudolynchia canariensis* by observing the distinctive morphological features ^[3] in the regions of the metabasisternum (Fig. 1-a), the head (Fig. 1-b,c), the scutellum (Fig. 1-d) and the wing (Fig. 1-e). For this study, the legal permission numbered 42742938-045.01-E.1990278 was

obtained from the Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks Hatay Branch.

According to various studies in the world, *O. unicolor*, *O. stipituri*, *O. exilis*, *O. podargi*, *O. curvata*, *Ornithophila metallica*, *Ornithoctona plicata*, *O. erythrocephala*, *Ornithomya avicularia*, *O. anchineuria*, *O. aobatonis*, *O. nigricornis*, *O. fuscipennis*, *O. parva*, *O. chloropus*, *O. fringillina*, *O. biloba*, *Olfersia fossulata*, *Icosta albipennis*, *I. angustifrons*, *I. chalcolampra*, *I. fenestella*, *I. longipalpis*, *I. nigra*, *I. zumpti*, *I. americana*, *I. rufiventris*, *Pseudolynchia canariensis*, *P. garzettae* the species of hippoboscid flies are reported from owls. Within these species *Ornithoica exilis*, *Ornithomya avicularia*, *O. chloropus*, *Pseudolynchia garzettae* ^[4] was announced from genus of *bubo* owl. In Turkey such as type of parasites *Haemoproteus* sp. ^[5], *Dispharnx nasuta* ^[6], *Strigiphilus cursitans* ^[7], *Strigiphilus barbatus*, *Columbicola columbae* ^[8], from owls and such as type of lice *Strigiphilus strigis*, *Kurodaia longipes* ^[9] has been reported from type of *Bubo bubo* owls. *Pseudolynchia canariensis* from Hippoboscid flies have been reported from mice and pigeons ^[10].

As a result, in this lettering, *Pseudolynchia canariensis* has been reported for the first time in species of owl the *Bubo bubo* in Turkey.

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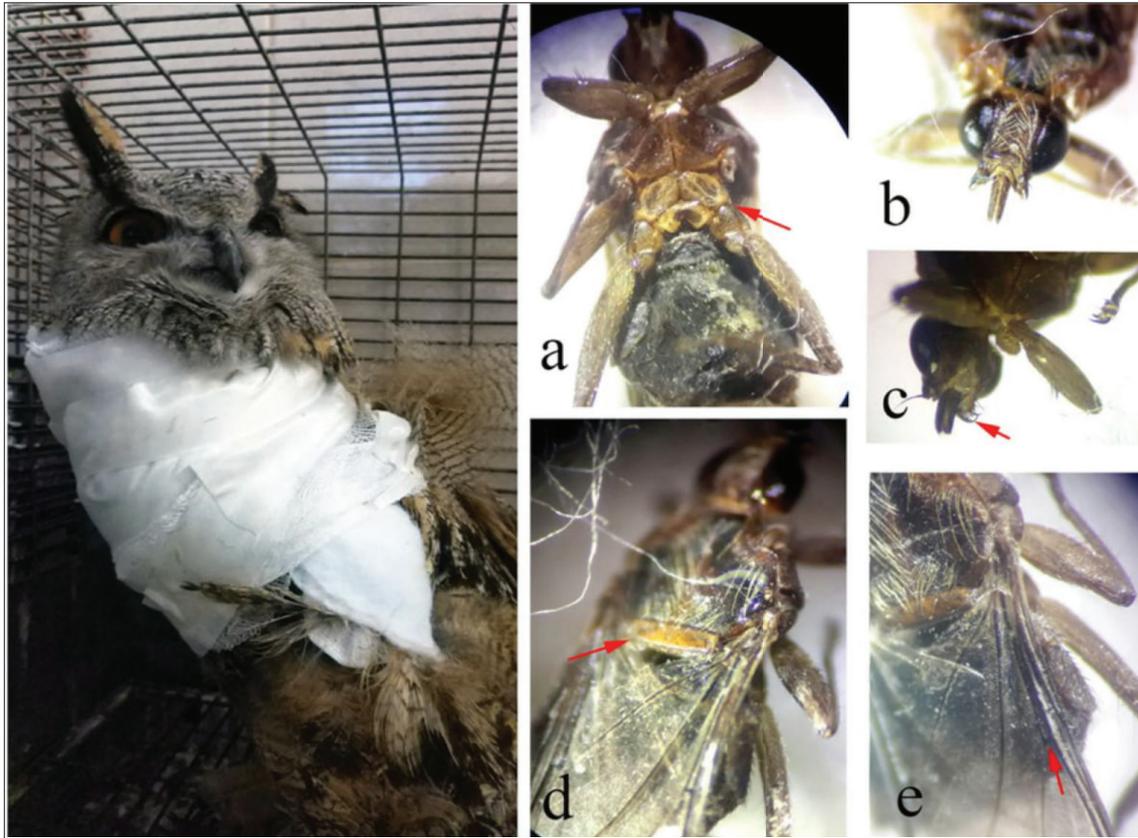


Fig 1. a) *Pseudolynchia canariensis*, posterolateral spur-like protrusion extending from the metabasisternum towards the posterior part of the coxa, ventrally, b) head, frontal vitta longer than vertex region, c) the vibrissal protrusion of the head has a strong and sharp angle, d) the structure at the scutellum is rectangular, e) there is one cross vein (r-m) in the wing

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