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A Contribution to the Ectoparasite Fauna of Bats in Thailand
II. Blood-Sucking Acari (Argasidae, Spinturnicidae and Macronyssidae)

Kimito UCHIKAWA and Tsuneaki KOBAYASHI

Abstract

Argas pusillus KOHLS*, Ornithodoros batuensis HIRST*, Spinturnix chiengmai PRASAD, Anycyrtus eonycteris DELFINADO and BAKER*, Anycyrtus taprobanus (TURK)*, Meristaspis lateralis (KOLENATTI)*, Eyndhovenia euryalis (CANESTRINI) (s. lat.)*, Paraperiglischrus rhinolphinaus (KOCH) Paraperiglischrus analis PAN and TENG, Bewsella fleidermaus DOMROW, Macronyssus tieni (GROKHOVSKAYA and NGUYEN-HUAN-HOE)*, Macronyssus sp. (protonymph), Steatonyssus faini DELFINADO*, Steatonyssus sp. 1 (male and protonymph), sp. 2 (protonymph) and sp. 3 (protonymph) are recorded as the blood-sucking parasites in this paper. The asterisked species are already listed in HILL and McNEELY (1975).

The host animals examined in the present study had been collected by the junior author in his faunal survey of Thai mammals carried out in 1975.1 The first report on the taxonomic results (UCHIKAWA and KOBAYASHI in press), in which were dealt with 12 species of fur-mites belonging to the family Myobiidae, was also based on the same host sample.

The present report is restricted only to the blood-sucking acari. As in the previous paper, some specimens might be found on aberrant hosts, because a number of bat individuals of different species had been preserved together in only the three containers.

Synoptic List of the Parasites Collected

I. Argasidae (Ixodoidea)

1. Argas (Carios) pusillus KOHLS, 1950
   Material examined: 16 larvae, ex Scotophillus kuhlii, Yala, Thailand.

2. Ornithodoros (Reticulinasus) batuensis HIRST, 1929
   Material examined: 3 larvae, ex Rousettus leschenaulti, Saraburi, Thailand.

II. Spinturnicidae (Mesostigmata)

1. Spinturnix chiengmai PRASAD, 1969
   The original description of this species was based on 7 females and a nymph from

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1) This survey was supported financially by the Center for Southeast Asian Studies of Kyoto University and co-operated with the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand.
uncertain bats taken at Huai, Mae Sanam, Hod, Chiangmai (Prasad, 1969).

Material examined: 2 females, ex Scotophilus kuhlii, Yala, Thailand.

2. Ancystropus eonycteris DelFInado and Baker, 1963

Only a single female specimen, the holotype, from Eonycteris robsta from Mindanao represented this species in the original description. Recently, Hill and McNeely (1975) recorded the mite from Thai Cynopterus sphinx agulatus and Eonycteris spelaea.

This least known species resembles Ancystropus zeloborii Kolenati, which is recorded from Uganda, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaya, Laos, New Guinea and Solomon Islands (Rudnick, 1960; Baker and DelFInado, 1964; Prasad, 1969; Domrow, 1972; Hill and McNeely, 1975).

As the construction and setation of leg I are distinctive, the leg of the holotype is depicted again in Fig. 1. Antero-dorsal seta $ad_1$ and postero-dorsal seta $pd_1$ on femur I, genu I and tibia I are barely discernible as circles in bases on both the holotype and present specimen. These setae are probably very minute and distinctly shorter than those of A. zeloborii. The form of the tritosternum differs from one another on the holotype and the present specimen (Fig. 2). The presternal area of the holotype is complicated according to over clearing, while that of the present specimen is compressed by coxae I. The tritosternum of A. eonycteris seems to be a remarkable structure consisting of a well sclerotized area.
with antero-lateral projections followed by shallow lateral depressions and more weakly sclerotized, marginal parts.

Material examined: 1 female, ex Eonycteris spelaea, data uncertain.

3. Ancystropus taprobanius (TURK, 1950)
   Ancystropus indicus HIREGAUDAR and BAL, 1955, from Indian Rousettus leschenaulti, which had been suggested to be identical with A. taprobanius by RUDNIK (1960), and Ancystropus rudnicki BAKER and DELFINADO, 1964, from Rosettus, Cynopterus and unidentified bats (Baker and Delfinado, 1964; Prasad, 1969) were synonymized as A. taprobanius by Domrow (1972).
   Material examined: 2 females, ex Rousettus leschenaulti, Sarabri, Thailand; 1 female, ex Scotophilus kuhlii, Yala, Thailand.

4. Meristaspis lateralis (KOLENATI, 1856)
   Prasad (1969) recorded this mite from Rousettus amplexicaudatus in Thailand.
   Material examined: 1 male, ex Rousettus leschenaulti, Saraburi, Thailand; 2 males and 1 female, ex Eonycteris spelaea, data uncertain; 1 male free in alcohol in the container.

5. Meristaspis mindanaoensis DELFINADO and BAKER, 1963
   Sternal shield of male is large and flask-shaped, and bears only 3 pairs of setae. Metasternal and genital setae are situated very close to but clearly off the shield.
   Material examined: 2 males and 4 deutonymphs, ex Rousettus leschenaulti, Saraburi, Thailand; 1 male, ex Eonycteris spelaea, data uncertain; 1 male and 1 deutonymph free in alcohol in the host container.

6. Eyndhovenia euryalis (CANESTRINI, 1884) (s. lat.)
   Only a single male was examined. It was very small-sized specimen, and its all measurements fell within the range of those for Domrow's Eyndhovenia mites parasitic on Rhinolophus megaphyllus in New South Wales.
Material examined: 1 male, ex *Hipposideros lavatus*, Tam Tur Toa, Thailand, September 1, 1975.

7. *Paraperiglischrus rhinolophinus* (C.L. Koch, 1841)


8. *Paraperiglischrus analis* Pan and Teng, 1973

*Paraperiglischrus hipposideros* Baker and Delfinado, 1964, has been recorded as the parasite of *Hipposideros armiger armiger* (Hill and McNeely, 1965) and *Hipposideros* sp. (Prasad, 1969) from Thailand. The status of *P. hipposideros* Baker and Delfinado is obscure as discussed in Uchikawa (in press), and all the Thai specimens are tentatively identified as *P. analis* Pan and Teng.

Material examined: 1 male and 1 female, ex *Hipposideros lavatus*, Muang Ngai, Thailand, September 2, 1975; 1 female, ex *Hipposideros armiger*, Muang Ngai, September 2, 1975; 1 female, ex *Cynopterus sphinx*, Cheing Mai, September 10, 1975; 1 male and 1 female free in alcohol in the host container.

III. Macronyssidae (Mesostigmata)

1. *Bewsiella fledermaus* Domrow, 1958


2. *Macronyssus tieni* (Grokhovskaya et Nguyen-Huan-Hoe, 1945)

The type host of this mite is *Hipposideros armiger* from Vietnam.


3. *Macronyssus sp.* (Protonymph)

Idiosoma 340–370 µ long by 205–223 µ wide at level of stigma. Podosomal shield 160–165 µ long, 125–130 µ wide at level between setae s4 and s8, granulated finely, bearing 10 pairs of setae; setae j4–6 and z5 minute and marginal setae long. Pygidial shield with 7 pairs of setae; J3 and J5 minutes; J4 very minute and barely discernible; S4 and Z4 slightly longer than J3 and J5; S8 considerably long and Z5 being longest. Eleven pairs, including j1, of setae on unarmed dorsum. A pair of caudal, marginal and 4 pairs of ventral setae on soft cuticle.
Bat Ectoparasites in Thailand

Material examined: 2 protonymphs, ex Tylonycteris sp., Yala, Thailand.

4. Steatonyssus faini DELFINADO, 1960
Material examined: 1 female, ex Scotophilus kuhlii, Yala, Thailand.

5. Steatonyssus sp. 1 (Male and protonymph)
This male mite is distinctive in having very minute opisthosomal dorsal setae both on and off the dorsal shield. The protonymphs, posterodorsal setae of which were considerably weaker than those on podosomal region, were taken together with the male. Both forms are tentatively dealt with as the same species.
Material examined: 1 male and 3 protonymphs, ex Myotis sp. Yala, Thailand.

6. Steatonyssus sp. 2 (Protonymph)
All dorsal setae, exclusive of J₅ on pygidial shield, and postergiormost 2 pairs of ventral setae are well developed, though they are not even (38–78 μ long). A single specimen was taken together with the female of S. faini, but the identity of the both forms was not confirmed.
Material examined: 1 protonymph, ex Scotophilus kuhlii, Yala, Thailand.

7. Steatonyssus sp. 3 (Protonymph)
This mite is very close to S. javensis brevisetosus TILL and EVANS, 1964, but is not identified.
Material examined: 2 protonymph, ex Scotophilus kuhlii, Yala, Thailand.

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Southwestern face of Mt. Kinabalu viewed from Kundassang (ca. 1,300 m); the foot-hill of the mountain is covered with a montane oak forest.

Tsuneaki Kobayashi & Mitsuru Hotta

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