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Ectoparasitas de pintassilgo de barba preta *Spinus barbatus* (Passeriformes: Fringillidae) do Chile

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Abstract

Despite being a bird with a broad and extensive distribution in Chile, the black-chinned siskin, *Spinus barbatus* Molina, 1782 is not well studied in relation to its parasites. This paper aims to describe the ectoparasite fauna of *S. barbatus* in central and southern Chile. A total of 125 individuals caught with mist nets were examined alive; a total of 22 parasites were found dead and were exposed to parasitic autopsy. The extracted parasites were preserved in 70% alcohol for subsequent mounting and identification. Ectoparasites were found in 56 black-chinned siskins (38%); 48 of them (33%) had 870 mites – 680 feather mites (Astigmata: Analgoidea) were identified as *Proctophyllodes spini*, 167 as *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis*, 19 as *Strelkoviacarus critesi*, and one as *Analges passerinus*. Moreover, three mites were chiggers belonging to the tribe Schoengastiini (Prostigmata: Trombiculidae). In 21 birds (14%), 54 lice were found, 21 of which were identified as *Philopterus roehreri*, 18 as *Myrsidea serini*, and 15 as *Ricinus carolynae*. Endoparasites were not found in the necropsied individuals. All of the parasites that were found represent new records for Chile, and they also serve as new records of host–parasite associations for *S. barbatus*.

Keywords: Ectoparasites, mites, lice, Fringillidae.

Resumo

Spinus barbatus (Molina, 1782), apesar de ser uma ave de distribuição rica e extensa no Chile, não existem estudos relacionados com os seus parasitas. Este trabalho tem como objetivo classificar taxonomicamente os parasitas de *S. barbatus* no Chile central e do sul. Para isso, foram analisados 125 indivíduos capturados com redes de neblina e 22 que foram submetidos a autópsia parasitária. Os parasitas extraídos foram conservados em álcool 70% para um posterior montagem e identificação. Em 56 indivíduos de *S. barbatus* (38%) foram encontrados ectoparasitas, 48 deles (33%) tinham 870 ácaros, 680 identificados como *Proctophyllodes spini*, 167 como *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis*, 19 como *Strelkoviacarus critesi*, três ácaros pertencentes à tribo Schoengastiini e um *Analges passerinus*. Em 21 aves (14%) 54 piolhos foram encontrados, 21 dos quais foram identificados como *Philopterus roehreri*; 18 como *Myrsidea serini* e 15 como *Ricinus carolynae*. Não foram encontradas endoparasitas em indivíduos necropsiados. Todos os parasitas encontrados são novos registros para o Chile e, por sua vez novos recordes parasitológicos para a espécie *S. barbatus*, por isso são novas associações hospedeiro-parasita.

Palavras-chave: Ectoparasitas, ácaros, piolhos, Fringillidae.

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Introduction

A bird can be seen as a resource that provides various habitats for parasites, offering benefits to the parasite while the host is harmed or suffers in some way (ATKINSON et al., 2008). Parasites account for more than half of all animal diversity, which is largely due to the specificity of each parasite in relation to each host (TOMPKINS & CLAYTON, 1999). Wild birds serve as hosts for many parasites; however, there are few studies on the specific species affecting these animals (FREITAS et al., 2002).

In Chile, there are five species of the genus *Spinus*, of which the black-chinned siskin *Spinus barbatus* Molina, 1782 is the most widely distributed in this country (JARAMILLO, 2005), spanning from the Valle del Huasco to the Cabo de Hornos archipelago,

and from sea level to 2,600 meters (COUVE & VIDAL-OJEDA, 2000; MARTINEZ & GONZALEZ, 2004). Despite being an abundant and widespread bird, there is no information about its parasitic fauna. Therefore, the aim of this study is to contribute to the knowledge of the parasitic fauna of *S. barbatus* in the central and southern areas of Chile.

Materials and Methods

A total of 147 black-chinned siskins from 16 locations in central and southern Chile (Figure 1) were analyzed. Samplings were taken from 125 live individuals captured using mist nets. These birds were examined for no longer than five minutes to avoid excessive stress. The parasites were removed from feathers

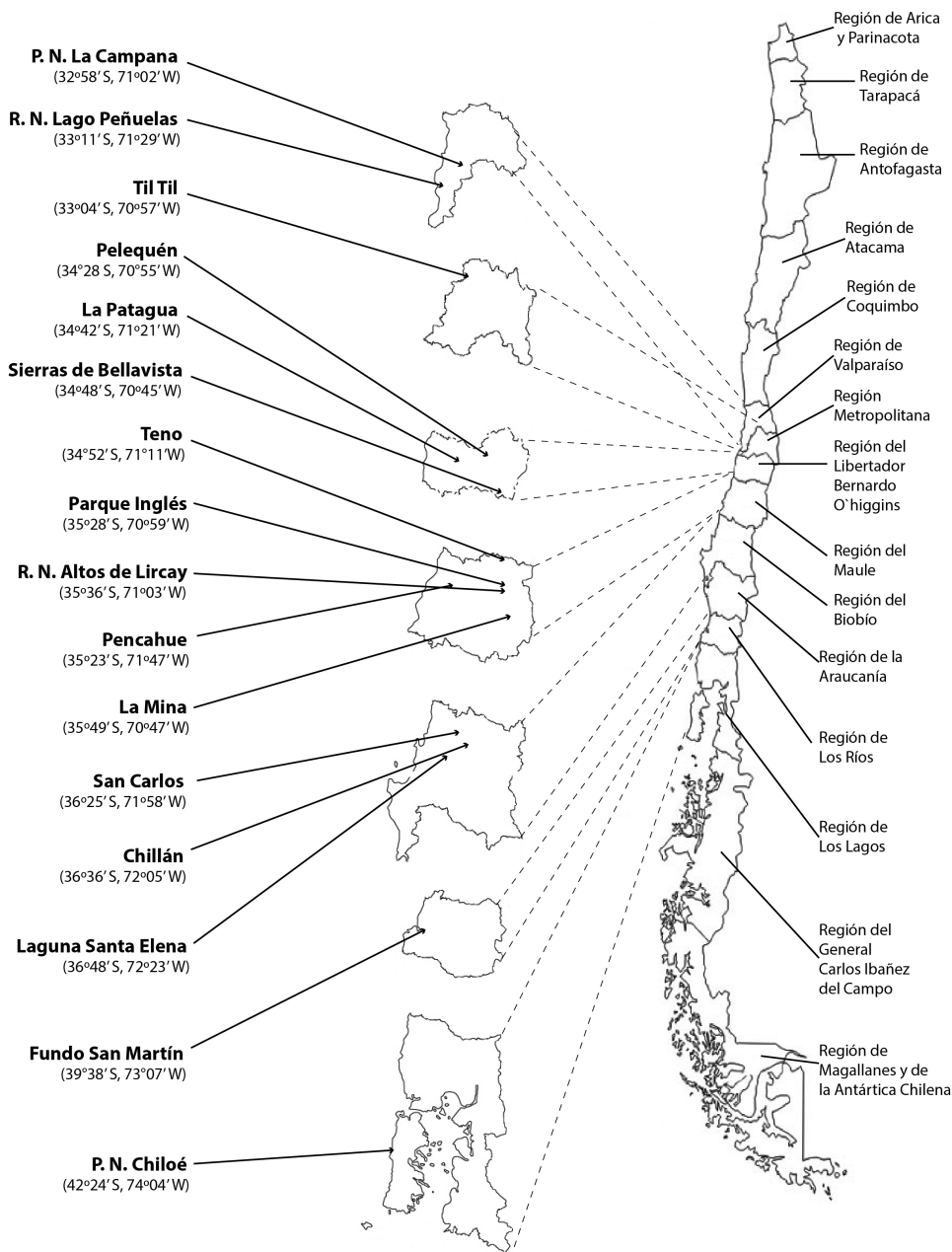


Figure 1. Locations included in this study.

via anatomic tweezers and the parasites were preserved in 70% alcohol for subsequent identification. In addition, 22 birds were found dead (being trampled or poached, and death by cats were among the most common causes), at which point we performed necropsies that included a search for gastrointestinal parasites and ectoparasites. Each of these individuals was stored in plastic bags and frozen to ensure that the least amount of feathers and ectoparasites was lost. Subsequently, the search for gastrointestinal parasites was performed using the technique described by Kinsella & Forrester (1972).

With respect to black-chinned siskins that had crusted lesions on their legs, deep scraping was performed to remove the crusts; these samples were preserved in the same manner as for the other ectoparasites.

In the laboratory setting, the lice that were found were cleaned in 20% KOH and carried by ascending alcohol solutions (40%, 80%, and 100%); they were then rinsed for 24 hours in clove oil, and were finally mounted in Canada Balsam (PALMA, 1978; PRICE et al., 2003). The obtained mites were rinsed in Nesbitt solution (40 g of chloral hydrate, 25 mL of distilled water, and 2.5 mL of concentrated HCl) for 72 h and mounted in permanent preparation with Berlese solution (Hoyer medium) (KRANTZ & WALTER, 2009).

Identification of lice was based on the keys and descriptions proposed by Klockenhoff (1984) and Price et al. (2003) were used; for mites, the keys and descriptions of Turk (1950), Hill et al. (1967), Atyeo & Braasch (1966), Fain & Elsen (1967), and Kolarova & Mitov (2008) were used.

For the isolated parasites, their basic population parameters were calculated; the prevalence is represented by the percentage of hosts infected with a particular parasite species, the average intensity is an average of collected parasites in infected hosts, abundance is the number of individuals of a particular parasite on a single host (BUSH et al., 1997), and the range indicates the lowest and highest number of parasites isolated in infected hosts. Analyses were performed using the Quantitative Parasitology 3.0 program (RÓZSA et al., 2000).

Results and Discussion

In the 147 black-chinned siskins analyzed for the presence of ectoparasites (125 captured and 22 necropsied), the following groups of parasites were found: four mite species belonging to the suborder Astigmata, one mite species of the suborder Prostigmata, and three species of lice (Phthiraptera). In the 22 necropsied birds that were investigated, endoparasites were not registered. Ectoparasites were found in 56 black-chinned siskins (38% of birds analyzed). Table 1 and 2 summarize the population parameters of the collected mites and lice respectively from the 147 black-chinned siskins that were analyzed. Table 3 show the sex and age of all collected lice.

Astigmata

Of the birds that were analyzed, 48 (33%) hosted 870 mites, which included 680 *Proctophyllodes spini* Atyeo and Braasch, 1966 (Proctophyllodidae); 167 *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* Turk,

1950 (Knemidokoptidae); 19 *Strelkoviacarus critesi* Spory, 1965 (Analgidae); and one *Analges passerinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Analgidae).

Proctophyllodes spini Atyeo & Braasch, 1966

In the 41 specimens of black-chinned siskins (34 live and 7 dead), 680 specimens of *Proctophyllodes spini* (216 males, 315 females, and 149 preimaginal instars) (Figure 2) were collected from the primaries and tail feathers. These mites were found on birds captured in Laguna Santa Elena, Penciahue, Til Til, La Campana National Park, La Patagua, Parque Inglés, La Mina, Altos de Lircay Natural Reserve, Sierras de Bellavista, Lago Peñuelas National Reserve, San Carlos, Chillan, Fundo San Martin, and Chiloé National Park.

P. spini occurs only on birds of the family Fringillidae. It has been found on *Spinus tristis* in the United States and Canada, on *S. psaltria* and *S. pinus* in the United States, on *S. notatus* in Mexico (ATYEO & BRAASCH, 1966; KNOWLES & KLIMOV, 2011; GALLOWAY et al., 2014), and on *S. spinus* in Russia (MIRONOV, 1996). Therefore, this study represents the first record of *P. spini* in fringillid birds in the Neotropics.

The genus *Proctophyllodes* Robin, 1868 (Astigmata: Analgoidea: Proctophyllodidae: Proctophyllodinae) currently includes about 170 species. These mites are usually found on the flight feathers (primaries, secondaries, and tertialis) and greater coverts of the wings and on the rectrices (MIRONOV et al., 2012).

Table 1. Population parameters of mites collected from the 147 black-chinned siskins that were analyzed.

Mite	Positive birds	Prevalence (%)	MI	MA	Range
<i>P. spini</i>	41	27.9	16.6	4.62	1-140
<i>K. jamaicensis</i>	5	3.4	34	0.46	29-38
<i>S. critesi</i>	5	3.4	3.8	0.13	1-6
Shoengastiini	1	0.7	3	0.02	3
<i>A. passerinus</i>	1	0.7	1	0.01	1

MI: Mean intensity; MA: Mean abundance.

Table 2. Population parameters of lice collected from the 147 black-chinned siskins that were analyzed.

Lice	Positive birds	Prev (%)	MI	MA	Range
<i>P. roehreri</i>	8	5.4	2.5	0.14	1-7
<i>M. serini</i>	4	2.7	4.3	0.12	1-12
<i>R. carolynae</i>	6	4.1	2.5	0.1	1-6

Prev: Prevalence; MI: Mean intensity; MA: Mean abundance.

Table 3. The sex and age of all collected lice.

Lice	Lice total	Adults		Juv
		Males	Females	
<i>P. roehreri</i>	21	2	5	14
<i>M. serini</i>	18	2	13	3
<i>R. carolynae</i>	15	2	13	0
Total	54	6	31	17

Juv: Juvenile states.

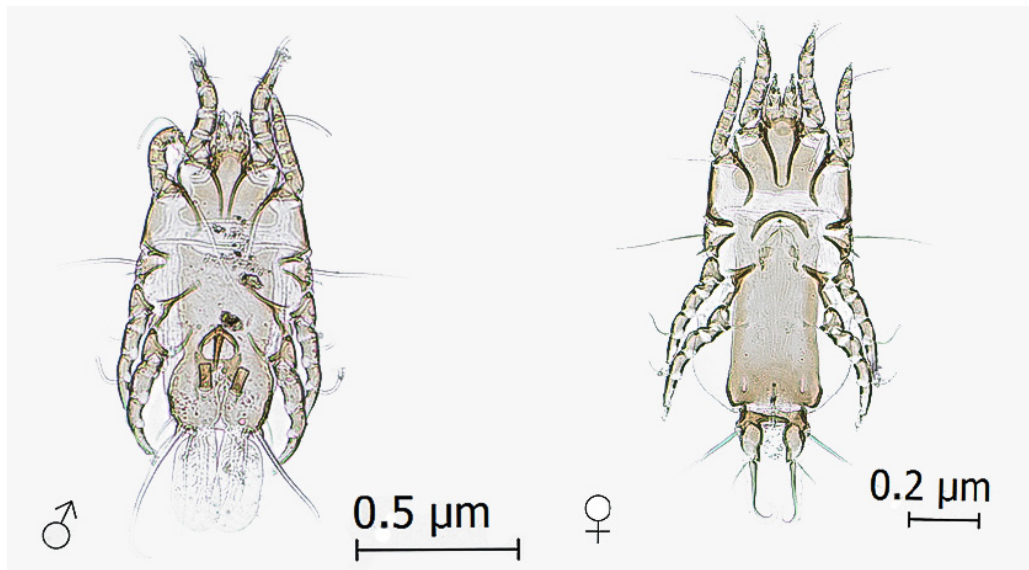


Figure 2. A *Proctophyllodes spini* male and female (400X magnification).

Knemidokoptes jamaicensis Turk, 1950

On the legs of five live black-chinned siskins, the scaly lesions characteristic of scabies were observed. These black-chinned siskins came from Pencahue, Altos de Lircay Natural Reserve, Sierras de Bellavista, and La Patagua. A total of 127 females and 40 larvae of *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* (Figure 3) were collected; no males were found.

The mite *K. jamaicensis* was described by Turk (1950) in a golden thrush *Turdus aurantiacus* in Jamaica. Subsequently, it was found to parasitize birds of the Alaudidae, Corvidae, Drepanidae, Emberizidae, Fringillidae, Icteridae, Motacillidae, Mimidae, Paridae, Parulidae, Sittidae, Sylviidae, Turdidae, Tyranidae, and Thraupidae families (Passeriformes) (FAIN & ELSEN, 1967; DABERT et al., 2013). Mete et al. (2014) described *K. jamaicensis* parasitizing Golden Eagles *Aquila chrysaetos* (Aves: Accipitridae) in the United States. These numerous and geographically diverse records serve as evidence of the nearly ubiquitous distribution of *K. jamaicensis* in passerines (PENCE et al., 1999); however, in Chile, there had been no previous records of this parasite.

Species of the genus *Knemidokoptes* Furstenberg, 1870 cause knemidokoptic scabies in birds, and they are more commonly referred to as the Scaly Face and/or Scaly Leg mites (GAUDIOSO et al., 2009). They can be found in various regions of the body. *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* is usually found under the scales of the feet and legs of domestic and wild birds (LANGENSCHIEDT, 1958; KIRMSE, 1966).

Strelkoviacarus critesi Spory, 1965

In five black-chinned siskins (three live and two dead), the mite *Strelkoviacarus critesi* (Figure 4) was found. Infected birds originated from Pencahue, La Mina, Altos de Lircay National Reserve, and Chillan. Twelve males and seven females were collected from the rachis of the primary wing feathers.

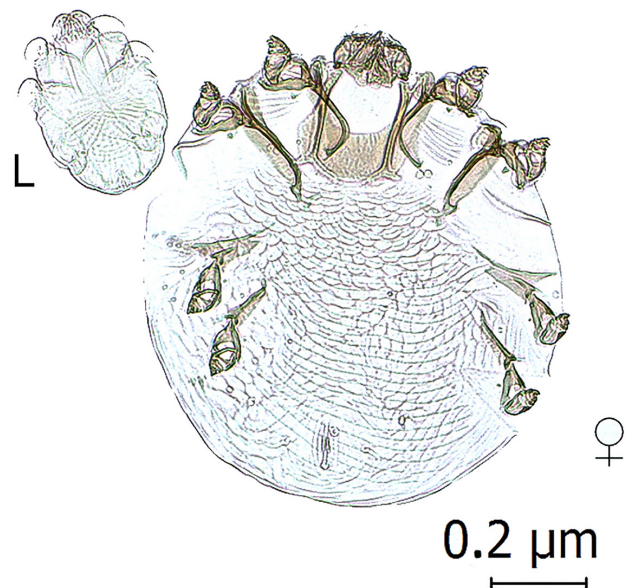


Figure 3. A *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* female; to its left, a larva of the same species (400X magnification).

The *S. critesi* was described to parasitize *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Icteridae) in the United States (SPORY, 1965). Subsequently, it has also been found on *A. phoeniceus* and *Quiscalus quiscula* (Icteridae) in Canada (GALLOWAY et al., 2014). This study represents the first known record of *S. critesi* on birds of the family Fringillidae, as well as the first record of this parasite on Neotropical birds.

Species of the genus *Strelkoviacarus* are normally found on the skin of their hosts (most commonly on the skin of the wings), but they can also be found on the rachis of the basal part of the primary flight feathers and on the tubes of growing contour feathers (during molting) (MIRONOV et al., 2010). The representatives of this genus are regularly associated with

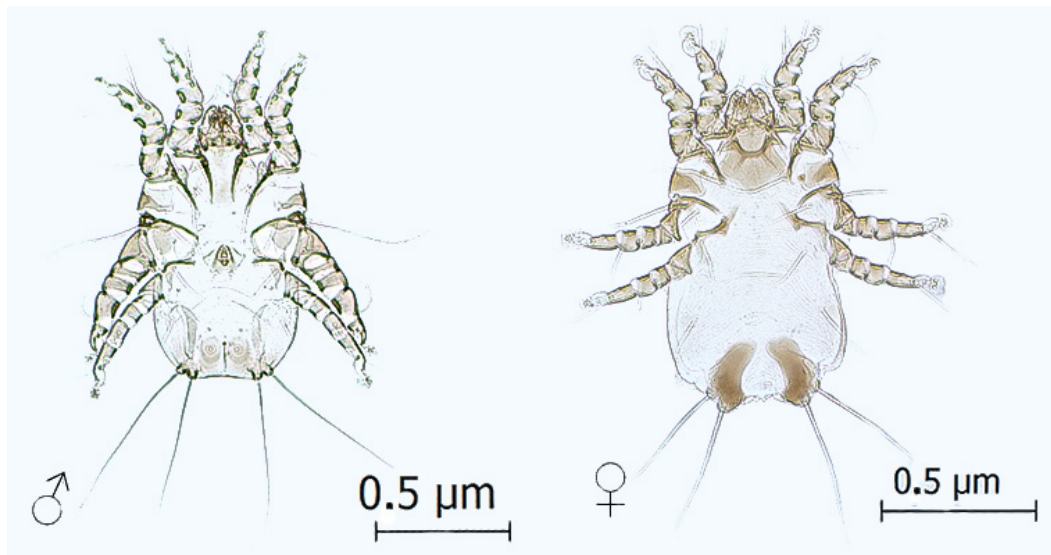


Figure 4. *Strelkoviacarus critesi* males and females (400X magnification).

louse flies of the genus *Ornithomya*, as well as with related genera (Diptera: Hippoboscidae), which are specialized parasites of birds (HILL et al., 1967; PHILIPS & FAIN, 1991). Phoresy of *Strelkoviacarus* mites by these flies represents an additional way that these mites disperse among individual birds. This is why the *Strelkoviacarus* species can be found on birds of various genera, families, and even orders, which is in contrast to most other feather mites that disperse only through direct contact between individual birds (MIRONOV et al., 2010). However, in Chile, there are no studies demonstrating the association between these hippoboscids flies and black-chinned siskins.

Analges passerinus Linnaeus, 1758

Only one male *Analges passerinus* was collected (Figure 5) on the back body feathers of a necropsied black-chinned siskin; data on its origin are unknown.

A. passerinus mites are usually located on the feathers of various body parts of bird hosts, as is the case for most representatives of the family Analgidae. This species is widely distributed in Eurasia, mainly in birds of the family Fringillidae (MIRONOV, 1985; RODRIGUES et al., 2015).

Representatives of the genus *Analges* live exclusively on passerines and are located primarily on the down feathers and coverts of the body. Given their location in the plumage of their hosts, the analgids are a group of mites that are quite difficult to collect from live birds and even from museum specimens. For this reason, the intensity of these parasites could not be well evaluated. The genus *Analges* currently includes about 50 species and it is the most speciose in the family Analgidae (MIRONOV, 1985).

Prostigmata

Three chigger mites belonging to the tribe Schoengastiini (Trombiculoidea: Trombiculidae) were found on one bird that originated from Altos de Lircay.

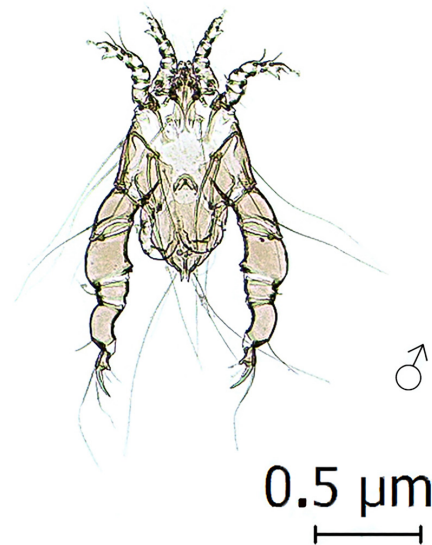


Figure 5. *Analges passerinus* male (400X magnification).

Mites of the tribe Schoengastiini

Three mites belonging to the tribe Schoengastiini (Prostigmata: Trombiculidae) (Figure 6) were found on the head of a black-chinned siskin captured in Altos de Lircay National Reserve. These mites could not be precisely identified to species given that they were fully engorged and their shields were poorly visible.

The Schoengastiini tribe was created by Vercammen-Grandjean to accommodate family Trombiculidae members who had expanded sensilla (BROWN, 2006). Trombiculid mites do not highly host specific, and they can infect a wide range of vertebrates; they are mainly located on the head (WALL & SHEARER, 2001).



Figure 6. Mite from the Shoengastiini tribe (400X magnification).

Phthiraptera

In 21 black-chinned siskins (14%), 54 lice were found; 21 were identified as *Philopterus roehreri* Eichler, 1956; 18 were identified as *Myrsidea serini* Seguy, 1944; and 15 were found to be *Ricinus carolynae* Nelson, 1972.

Philopterus roehreri Eichler, 1956

Philopterus roehreri (Figure 7) lice were collected in nine black-chinned siskins from La Campana National Park, La Patagua, La Mina, Penuelas Lake, Altos de Lircay National Reserve, and Cato. The sex ratio was 0.28. The ratio of adult to young *P. roehreri* was 0.5.

Lice *P. roehreri* were previously described in *Spinus atrata* (PRICE et al., 2003). This is the first record of *P. roehreri* in black-chinned siskins and the first record of this louse in Chile.

The genus *Philopterus* belongs to the family Philopteridae, which is the only one in the suborder Ischnocera (these mites are known to parasitize birds) (SAAVEDRA-ORJUELA et al., 2014). *Philopterus* is a very speciose genus of Ischnocera and, to date, no reviews have considered the entire genus (SYCHRA et al., 2011).

Myrsidea serini Seguy, 1944

Myrsidea serini lice (Figure 8) were recorded in four necropsied black-chinned siskins from Altos de Lircay National Reserve and Chillan, and it was also found in a specimen without exact collection data. The sex ratio was 0.13. The ratio of adult versus young *M. serini* was 5.

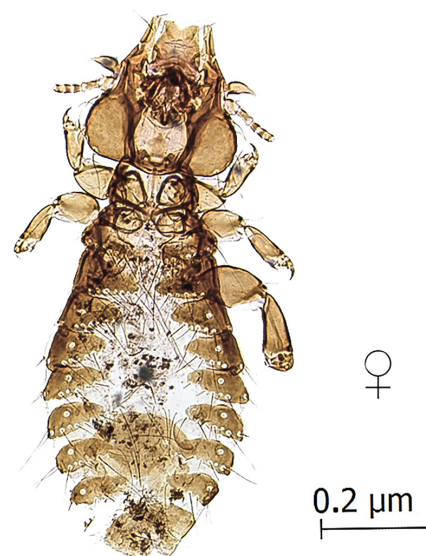


Figure 7. *Philopterus roehreri* female (100X magnification).

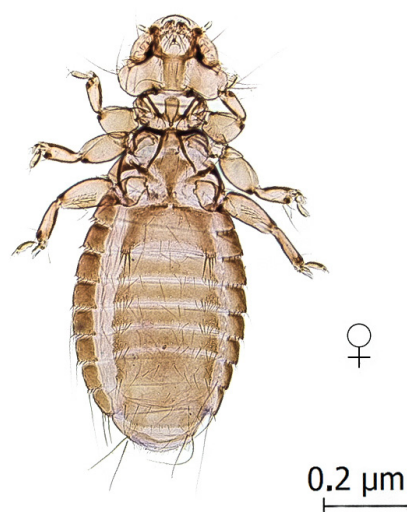


Figure 8. *Myrsidea serini* female (100X magnification).

This louse was previously registered in birds of the families Fringillidae and Emberizidae (Passeriformes) in Europe (MEY, 2003; GALLOWAY, 2005; VAS et al., 2012).

This study represents the first record of *M. serini* in the Neotropics.

Lice of the genus *Myrsidea* Waterston, 1915 mainly parasitize birds of the order Passeriformes. With more than 350 species described thus far, this genus is the most speciose of all genera in the order Phthiraptera; descriptions of other new species are still lacking (VALIM & WECKSTEIN, 2013).

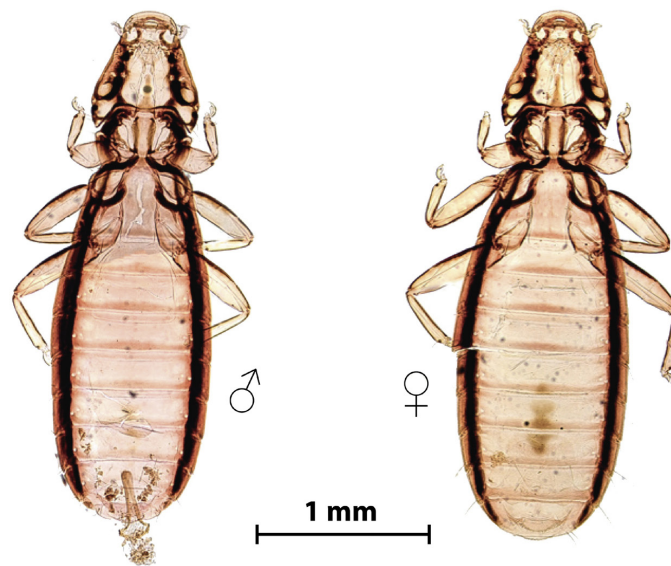


Figure 9. A *Ricinus carolynae* male and female (100X magnification).

Ricinus carolynae Nelson, 1972

R. carolynae lice (Figure 9) were collected on six black-chinned siskins from Altos de Lircay National Reserve, Sierras de Bellavista, and Chillan. The sex ratio was 0.13. No juveniles were found.

Lice *R. carolynae* Nelson, 1972 have been described in the *Carduelis notata*, *C. pinus*, and *C. psaltria* species (PRICE et al., 2003). This study is the first record of *R. carolynae* in Chile.

The genus *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778 is composed of 72 species, which are characterized by their relatively large size (3.1-5.3 mm), and they feed on the blood of birds, although some of them can supplement their diet with feathers. They infest avian hosts belonging to at least 30 families of Passeriformes (CICCHINO & CASTRO, 1998).

All parasites collected in this study serve as new parasitological records for the black-chinned siskin, which represent new parasite-host associations. In addition, they also mark new arthropod species (Acari and Phthiraptera) for the entomological biodiversity of Chile.

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