



Isolation and Identification of Lice on Some Species of Columbidae Family

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Abstract | There are many species of chewing lice (Mallophaga) that regularly parasitize on birds causing many symptoms such as: general weakness, developmental atrophy of some parts of body, itching, and discomfort as well as blood problems related to blood. Among the most important of these species: *Columbicola columbae*, *Menopon gallinae*, *Gonicotes gallinae*, *Cuclutogaster heterographus* and *Menacanthus stramineus*. In this study, authors were able to review most of the local and international studies related to the diagnosis (classification) of lice, especially those infested birds from some species of Columbidae family. The current study findings only two species of lice *Columbi colacolumbae* (Linnaeus 1758) and *Menacanthus* sp. (Neumann, 1912) from some species of Columbidae family in Baghdad city, Iraq. The aim of this study was to create a database and put an important reference for all researchers and authors who plan to study this field more comprehensively in the future.

Keywords | Lice, Mallophaga, Phthiraptera, Columbidae, *Menacanthus*.

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INTRODUCTION

Columbidae, a bird family belong to the order of Columbiformes, which includes five subfamilies distributed in all or most areas of Iraq (Allouse, 1960; 1961), they are medium-sized, short-necked birds with a thin beak, it has a four-finger foot three in front and one in back (Coimbra et al., 2009). It is the same as the rest of birds' families are infected with many external parasites such as (lice, ticks and fleas). In general, exoparasites are important and influential organisms in wild animals, including birds. As for lice it is considered one of the most harmful ectoparasites that parasitized on organisms (Human and animal) causing many health problems. They are dangerous parasites because they spread rapidly, widely propagated and resistant to difficult environmental conditions, spend the whole stages of their life cycle living on the host. In birds; lice are located on the neck, head, tail and wings, feeding on feathers (Clayton and Price, 1999; Al-Bayati and Alamar, 2012; Galloway and Lamb, 2015; AL-Lebawi, 2015).

The aim of this study was to create a database and put an important reference for all researchers and authors who plan to study this field more comprehensively in the future.

MALLOPHAGA CLASSIFICATION

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Insecta

Order: Phthiraptera

Suborder: Mallophaga (Thamer et al., 2016).

MORPHOLOGY OF MALLOPHAGA

Chewing lice or Mallophaga are small insects about (2-6) mm length with a wide head, wingless, the eyes are reduced and mouth parts are chewed, has two claws that cling to the bird feathers, in contrast to sucking lice Anoplura where the head is round, mouth parts are sucker, and have one claw (Mullen and Durden, 2002).

LIFE CYCLE

Mallophaga develops by gradual metamorphosis. Females will typically lay (150-300) eggs over an of (2-3) weeks. The eggs, commonly known as (nits), are oblong and approximately 1mm long. The eggs are stick to the hairs or feathers of the host with a secretion from the female accessory gland. The eggs typically hatch several days or up to three weeks from the time they are laid. The nymphs that hatch from the eggs resemble the adults except for their smaller size and lighter color. These nymphs go through three nymph instars during a 2-3 weeks period. After these three instars, they are considered adults. Most adult species are light tan to brown and are usually 1-4 mm in length although some livestock species can grow to be 5-7 mm, and some wild bird species can even get to 10 mm. (Richard and David, 2000; Hogsette et al., 2003).

As mentioned above, most species of bird lice (Mallophaga) target a specific species of bird and mammal. In other words, a certain species of lice prefer to parasitism on a particular species of birds or mammals. But more of the kind can live on the same host. Some species of lice that can parasitize body of birds that called Body lice for example:

Menacanthus stramineus, this species usually lives around the feathers of the bird's tail, chest and thighs, and puts its eggs in groups at the bottom of the feathers.

Other species of lice can parasitize on the feathers that called Lice feather for example:

Menopon gallinae lives on the feathers and puts lay eggs alone in the bottom of the feathers. Lice cause discomfort, itching, general weakness, tension, reduced egg production, feather damage, loss of quality and, dwarfism in small birds. The presence of lice can be distinguished by highlighting the feathers inside and bottom and are disposed of by the use of powder or anti-exoparasitic spray bottles (Eldridge and Edman, 2000).

REVIEW IN THE PREVIOUS STUDIES

There are many local and cosmopolitan studies conducted in this regard. A review of lice species that recording in Iraq as follows:

(Al-Bayati and Al-Amary, 2012) recorded two species of lice *Columbicola columbae* and *Campanulotes bidentatus* caompare parasitic on pigeon. (Al-Bayati and Al-Amary, 2012) also found *Columbicola* sp., *Goniocotes gallinae*, *Campanulotes bidentatus*; *Menacanthus cornutus*, *Cuclotogaster heterographus* and *Hoborstiellalata*; from rock pigeon, (Al-Mayali and Al-Shabany, 2014) recorded *Columbicola columbae*, *Columbicola tschulyshman*, *Campanulotes compare*, *Coloceras damicorne*, *Bonomiella columbae*, *Hoborstiellala-*

ta, *Menacanthus stramineus*, in domestic and wild pigeon, (Habeb and Khutheer, 2014) found *Hoborstiellalata*, *Colpocephalum turbinatum*, *Columbicola columbae*, *Cuclotogaster heterographus*, *Coloceras damicorne*, in pigeon, (Jasim et al., 2016) recorded *Columbicola columbae*, *Coloceras damicorne*, *Campanulotes bidentatusscopoli*, and *Hoborstiellalata*, in *Columba livia* and *Streptopliadecaoto*. The following species *Cuclotogaster heterographus*, *Menopon gallinae*, *Columbicola Columbae*, *Menacanthus Straminens* and *Heterodoxus Spini-ger* were found in domestic poultry (Thamer et al., 2016), (Hasson, 2016) recorded *Columbicola columbae* on pigeon, (Al-Khafaji, 2018; Mushia et al., 2000) recorded *Columbicola columba* in pigeons, (Khan et al., 2003) Note the presence of species *Menacanthus stramineus*, *Menopongallinae*, *Goniodesgigas*, *Goniocotes gallinae*, *Lipeuruslawrensistropicalis*, *Lipeurus* and *caponis* and *Cuclotogaster heterographus*. In other countries as Adang et al. (2008) recorded *Menopongallinae*, *Columbicola columbae* and *Goniodes* sp., (Begum and Sehrin, 2011) recorded *Menopongallinae*, *Menacanthus stramineus*, *Colpocephalum turbinatum*, *Columbicola columbae*, *Lipeurus Lipeurus*, *Goniocotes gallinae*, *Chelopistes meleagridis*, (Naz et al., 2012) recorded new species of the genus *Colpocephalum* on *Columba livia*, (Moodi et al., 2013) found *Brueeliachayanh*, *B. nebulosa*, *B. Subtilis*, *B. gobiensis* *Philopteruspallenscens*, *P. montaniand* *Campanulotes compar* (*Petroniixanthocollis*), *Sturnidoecusre fractariolus*, *S. ruficeps* and *S. rostratus* on passerine birds, (Gustafsson et al., 2015) described three new species: *Columbicola (asukae n. sp.* and *Coloceras nakamurai n. sp.)* both from *Columba janthina Temminck*, (Japanese wood pigeon), and *Columbicola (lemoinei n. sp.* from *Treron formosae permagnus Stejneger*, , and *Treron formosae medioximus*. (Whistling green-pigeons. *Amysideaminuta* Emerson , and *Goniodes dissimilis*. were recorded by (Nasser et al., 2015) on Indian Peafowl, (Kebede et al., 2017) found *Lipeurus caponis*, *Menopon gallinae*, *Menacanthus stramineus* and *Cuclotogaster heterographus* on Poultry, (Lawal et al., 2017) recorded *Lipeurus caponis*, *Menacanthus stramineus* and *Menopongallinae*) on Village Chickens. (Kolomak and Kruchynenko, 2017) found Five species of lice: *Columbicola columbae*, *Campanulotes compar*, *Bonomiella columbae*, *Hoborstiellalata*, and *Neocolpo cephalum turbinatum*, (Mata et al., 2018) recorded *Lipeurus caponis*, *Menopon gallinae*, *Cuclotogaster heterographus* and *Menacanthus stramineus* on poultry.

THE CURRENT STUDY FINDINGS

In this study by collecting and exam some species of Columbidae family from many regions of Baghdad city, were recorded only two species of lice:

A-Columbicola columbae (Linnaeus 1758): that belong to Phthiraptera: Ischnocera, is an ectoparasite that parasitized on birds and especially Pigeons, wingless and dorso-ventrally flattened, eyes are not developed, it is long and slender with a more flattened appearance than many other

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louse species. This species of lice has a presence two blade-like hairs (setae) and thin antennae with five segments on the anterior part of head. It can develop to grow to be from (2 - 3) mm long and are black or brown in color, (Figure 1). *Columbicola columbae* also has an extension on the front or anterior portion of head, which are in contact with feathers hair of the host (Ash, 1960; Crespo and Vickers, 2012).

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

Both authors carried out the diagnosis and photo the samples, then collection the references and wrote the manuscript.

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Figure 1: Lice of wild Pigeons *Columbicola columbae* in Baghdad City, Iraq.

B- *Menacanthus* sp. (Neumann, 1912): That belong to Phthiraptera order, family of Menoponidae, it is a genus of biting lice living and feeding on bird feathers (blood). They parasitize on many birds, including poultry, female lays eggs mostly in the birds neck average (1.5) egg/day, the small contour neck feather and nape are covered with so many eggs (Clayton et al., 1999), Eggs hatch in (4-5) d with a (14) day required for maturation from nymph to adult. Identification of this species is largely uncertain and still discovering (Stockdale and Raun, 1965; Soulsby, 1982) (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Lice of wild Pigeons *Menacanthus* sp. in Baghdad City, Iraq.

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