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Author(s)	MIZUNO, Fumio
Citation	Japanese Journal of Veterinary Research, 32(2), 105-105
Issue Date	1984-04-28
Doc URL	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/2115/4712">https://hdl.handle.net/2115/4712</a>
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	KJ00002374228.pdf



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JUNGLE CROW, *CORVUS MACRORHYNCHOS JAPONENSIS* BONAPARTE

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Two hundred and eighteen eastern carrion crows, *Corvus corone orientalis* and twenty-one Japanese jungle crows, *Corvus macrorhynchos japonensis*, captured in three areas in Sapporo, Japan, were examined for parasites in March and April 1982 and 1983. Ten species of endoparasites were recognized as follows : Trematoda ; *Echinostoma corvi* YAMAGUTI, 1935, *Strigea sphaerula sphaerula* (RUDOLPHI, 1803) MATHIAS, 1925, *Spelotrema capellae* YAMAGUTI, 1939, Acanthocephala ; *Centrorhynchus corvi* FUKUI, 1929, Cestoda ; *Mayhewia serpentulus* (SCHRANK, 1788) YAMAGUTI, 1959, Nematoda ; *Capillaria* sp., *Acuaria anthuris* (RUDOLPHI, 1819) RAILLIET, HENRY & SISOFF, 1912, *Porrocaecum wui* HSÜ, 1933, *Diplotrriaena tricuspis* (FEDTSCHENKO, 1874) HENRY & OZOUX, 1909 and *Aprocta* sp. *A. anthuris* was found parasitizing under the tunica of the gizzard, *D. tricuspis* in the body cavity and air sac, and *Aprocta* sp. in the orbital and nasal cavities. The remaining species were found parasitizing in the small intestine. Three species of biting lice were recognized as follows : *Myrsidea cornicis* (DE GEER, 1776), *Philoapterus ocellatus* (PIAGET, 1880) and *Brüelia rotundata* (OSBORN, 1896).

Among the parasites mentioned above, some species have been reported from carrion crows in Japan, but five of them, namely, *S. capellae*, *P. wui*, *Capillaria* sp., *D. tricuspis* and *Aprocta* sp., were the first record in this host. The three species, namely, *C. corvi*, *M. serpentulus* and *A. anthuris*, found in the jungle crows, were also new parasite records for this host in Japan.

Light microscopy and scanning electron microscopy were used for elucidating the morphological characteristics of the parasites. Pathogenicity and incidence of these parasites in the avian hosts were also briefly discussed. The parasites found in the present study were compared with those reported by previous investigators.