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*Eimeria* Species (Apicomplexa: Eimeriidae) from Arctic Ground Squirrels (*Spermophilus parryii*) and Red Squirrels (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) in Alaska and in Siberia, Russia

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EIMERIA SPECIES (APICOMPLEXA: EIMERIIDAE) FROM ARCTIC GROUND SQUIRRELS (SPERMOPHILUS PARRYII) AND RED SQUIRRELS (TAMIASCIURUS HUDSONICUS) IN ALASKA AND IN SIBERIA, RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT: Fecal samples from arctic ground squirrels (Spermophilus parryii) collected in Alaska (n = 90) and Russia (n = 46) and from red squirrels (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus) in Alaska (n = 35) were examined for the presence of Eimeria spp. (Apicomplexa: Eimeriidae). Four species were recovered from arctic ground squirrels, including Eimeria callospermophili (prevalence = 18%), Eimeria cynomysis (23.5%), Eimeria lateralis (19%), and Eimeria morainensis (77%). A single species, Eimeria tamiasciuri (91%), was recovered from red squirrels. Eimerians recovered from arctic ground squirrels represent new host records, and the single species from red squirrels is a new geographic record. Alaskan arctic ground squirrel prevalence was higher for E. callospermophili (Alaska = 22% vs. Russia = 9%), E. cynomysis (34% vs. 2%), and E. lateralis (27% vs. 4%), but not E. morainensis (78% vs. 76%).

Arctic ground squirrels (Spermophilus parryii (Richardsponi, 1825)) occur in northwest Canada, Alaska, United States, and northeast Russia. They are sciurid rodents that include 5 genera and ~82 species adapted to a predominately fossorial–terrestrial existence (Wilson and Reeder, 1993). Wilber et al. (1998) reviewed all published literature on the coccidia known from maromote rodents and recognized and provided descriptions for 26 valid Eimeria species.

Red squirrels (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus Erxleben, 1777) range from Alaska through the northeastern United States south to South Carolina. Some sciurids in the Tribe Tamiasciurini (3 genera and ~11 species) are adapted primarily to an arboreal existence (Wilson and Reeder, 1993). To date, only 2 species of coccidia—Eimeria tamiasciuri Levine, Ivens & Kruidenier, 1957, and Eimeria toddi Dorney, 1962—have been reported from red squirrels in the continental United States (Levine and Ivens, 1990).

In collaboration with the Beringian Coevolution project, which is systematically inventorying the mammals and associated parasites and pathogens of the Beringian region, we received feces from arctic ground squirrels collected from 2 unnamed locations and 5 national preserves in Alaska and 12 locations in northeastern Russia and red squirrels collected from 4 national preserves in Alaska. Here, we report results of our survey of eimerian species in arctic ground squirrels and red squirrels from these 2 regions and taxonomic details for the species recovered.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Arctic ground squirrels were collected by shooting from 2 locations and 5 national preserves in Alaska (Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Noatak National Preserve, Wrangle-St. Elias National Park [W-SENP], and Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve [Y-CRNP]), United States, and 12 locations in Magadanskaya oblast and Chukotka, Russia, during the summers of 2000, 2001, and 2002. Red squirrels were collected in Alaska from Kobuk Valley National Park, W-SENP, and Y-CRNP in 2001. Details regarding mammal collection are provided in Edingsaas et al. (2004). Fresh fecal samples were obtained from the colon of each host in the field and stored in vials containing 2% (w/v) aqueous potassium dichromate at ambient temperature to allow oocyst sporulation until examined at the University of Wyoming/Casper College Center and the University of New Mexico. Oocysts were isolated by flotation in saturated sucrose solution (specific gravity = 1.2) and identified with oil immersion lenses on a compound microscope with bright field and Nomarski differential interference contrast microscopy. Standardized abbreviations for oocyst and sporocyst characters, with a single exception (sporozoites = SZ), are those recommended by Wilber et al. (1998), including oocyst characters length (L) and width (W)—their ranges and ratio (L/W)—micropyle (M), residuum (OR), and polar granules (PG) and sporocyst characters length (L), width (W)—their ranges and ratio (L/W)—stieda body (SB), substieda body (SSB), parastieda body (PSB), residuum (SR), refractile bodies (RB), and nucleus (N). Measurements of standard morphologic parameters were made with an ocular micrometer and are reported as an average (μm) followed by the range in parentheses. Photomicrographs were produced, and photovouchers of sporulated oocysts were accessioned into the U.S. National Parasite Collection (USNPC), Beltsville, Maryland.

RESULTS

Fecal samples from 136 arctic ground squirrels and 35 red squirrels were examined, and 118 of the former and 32 of the latter were positive for the presence of Eimeria (87 and 91%, respectively). Four species were identified from arctic ground squirrels, including Eimeria callospermophili (prevalence = 18%), Eimeria cynomysis (23.5%), Eimeria lateralis (19%), and Eimeria morainensis (77%). Only a single species, E. tamiasciuri (91%), was identified from red squirrels. Table I presents summary data on prevalences for each species in each geographic region. Arctic ground squirrel species richness (number of eimerian species per animal/number hosts examined) was 1.4, with 67 animals (49.2%) having single-species infections and 35 (25.7%) with 2 species, 14 (10.3%) with 3 species, and 2 (1.5%) with 4 species infecting simultaneously.

DESCRIPTION

Eimeria callospermophili

Henry, 1932

Oocyst shape spheroid to subspheroid; wall ~1–2 thick, with 2 layers: outer layer smooth and approximately two thirds of total thickness; L × W (n = 13) 23.5 × 20.9 (19–25.5 × 16.5–26); L/W 1.1 (1–1.2); M absent; OR present; OR characteristics compact, homogeneous mass granular or smooth, 3–6 × 3–6; PG usually 1, but up to 4 present. Sporocysts (n = 10) lemon-shaped; L × W 10.5 × 8.2 (9–14 × 7–9); L/W 1.3 (1–1.6); SB present and nippelike; SSB, PSB both absent; SR present as few dispersed granules.

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Table I. Country of origin, locations, geographic coordinates, sample sizes, and eimerian species present (number of animals infected) for samples collected from arctic ground squirrels (*Spermophilus parryii*).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Geographic coordinates</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Species present (no. infected)*</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64.25°N, 172.32°W</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>EICY (1) EIMA (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>64.25°N, 172.45°W</td>
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<td>EICA (1) EIMO (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>64.32°N, 172.45°W</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>EILA (1) EIMO (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64.39°N, 172.32°W</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>EICA (3) EIMA (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>64.52°N, 172.40°W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>EIMO (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65.13°N, 172.20°W</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>EIMO (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>60.79°N, 151.73°E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>EIMO (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60.83°N, 151.70°E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>EIMO (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61.85°N, 147.64°E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>EIMO (2)</td>
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<td>63.35°N, 158.58°E</td>
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<td>64.81°N, 177.55°E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>EIMO (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>United States</td>
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<td>64.90°N, 165.11°W</td>
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<td>EICO (5) EIMA (3) EIMO (5)</td>
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<td>65.38°N, 163.23°W</td>
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<td>Cape Krusenstern National Monument</td>
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<td>65.85°N, 164.70°W</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Yukon–Charley Rivers National Preserve</td>
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<td>67.52°N, 163.60°W</td>
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<td>EICA (4) EIMA (2) EIMO (4)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wrangle–St. Elias National Park</td>
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<td>65.05°N, 140.97°W</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>EICA (4) EIMA (1) EIMO (3)</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>EICA (1) EIMO (3)</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>EIMA (1) EIMO (1)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>EICA (1) EIMO (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>EICO (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>EICA (20) EICY (31) EIMA (24) EIMO (70)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Taxonomic summary**

**Synonyms:** Seven (see Wilber et al., 1998).

**Type host:** *Spermophilus lateralis* (Say, 1823), golden-mantled ground squirrel.

**Other hosts:** Twenty-five species in the genera *Cynomys* (3 species), *Marmota* (5), and *Spermophilus* (17) (see Wilber et al., 1998); *S. parryii* (this study).

**Type locality:** North America: Placer County, California, United States.

**Geographic distribution:** Asia: Kazakhstan, Buriaiia. North America: Alberta, Canada; Mexico; Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Montana, New York, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming, United States. In 2000–2003, collected from *S. parryii* in Alaska and in Magadanskaya oblast and Chukotka, Russia (this study).

**Prevalence:** One of three (33%) in type host; 76 of 125 (63%) *Cynomys guaminsoni* from Utah (Thomas and Stanton, 1994); 43 of 61 (71%) *Cynomys leucurus* and 25 of 39 (64%) *Cynomys ludovicianus* from Wyoming (Seville, 1997); 2 of 2 (100%) *Spermophilus beecheyi* from California (Henry, 1932); 211 of 1,007 (21%) and 36 of 59 (52%) *Spermophilus elegans* from Wyoming (Shults et al., 1990); 36 of 100 (36%) *Spermophilus richardsonii* from Alberta, Canada (Seville and Stanton, 1993); 5–80% *Spermophilus townsendii* in Idaho (Wilber et al., 1994); 6 of 81 (7%) *Spermophilus undulatus* from Kazakhstan (Matschlosky, 1949); 4 of 7 (57%) *Spermophilus variegatus* from Utah (Thomas and Stanton, 1994); and 20 of 90 (22%) and 4 of 46 (9%) *S. parryii* from Alaska and Magadanskaya oblast and Chukotka, Russia, respectively (this study).

**Sporulation:** From 2.5 to 7 days (Crouch and Becker, 1931; Henry, 1932; Todd and Hammond, 1968a).

**Prepatent period:** Five to six days (Todd and Hammond, 1968a).

**Patent period:** Nine days (Todd and Hammond, 1968a).

**Site of infection:** Endogenous stages most numerous in the jejunum and upper ileum. The epithelium of the entire villus infected, but the endogenous stages were usually concentrated at the tips and along the distal one third. There was no observed pathogenicity (Todd and Hammond, 1968a).

**Materials deposited:** Photovouchers of sporulated oocysts from *S. parryii* deposited in USNPC 95305 (Russia) and 95306 (Alaska).

**Remarks**

The description of *E. callospermophili* from arctic ground squirrels from Alaska and Russia is similar to the composite description developed by reviewing all published descriptions of this species from all marmoteine hosts by Wilber et al. (1998). In addition, the arctic ground squirrel specimens had 2-layered oocyst walls, with the outer layer two thirds of the total thickness; were slightly larger (L × W = 23.5 × 20.9 vs. 19.2 × 16.0); but had similar subspheroid sporocysts (L × W = 10.5 × 8.2 vs. 10.2 × 8.5), with SR consisting of few dispersed granules.

When oocysts from Alaska (n = 8) and Russia (n = 5) were com-
**Eimeria cynomysis**, Andrews, 1928

Oocyst shape ovoid; wall ~ 1.5 thick, with 2 layers: outer layer yellow/brown, rough; L × W (n = 28) 35.9 × 28.1 (34–39.5 × 25.6–32.5); L/W 1.3 (1.4–1.2); M present, 5.7–10 wide; MC absent; OR absent; 0–1 PG present. Sporocysts (n = 18) ovoid; L × W 18.2 × 10.1 (14–21 × 8–12); L/W 1.9 (1.6–2.1); SB present; SSB and PSB both absent; SR present as small granular mass or occasionally as large, membrane-bound granular mass located centrally between the sporozoites or occasionally below the SB.

**Taxonomic summary**

**Synonyms:** Two (see Wilber et al., 1998).

**Type host:** Cynomys ludovicianus (Ord, 1815), the black-tailed prairie dog.

**Other hosts:** Thirteen in Cynomys (2) and Spermophilus (11) (see Wilber et al., 1998); S. parryi (this study).

**Type locality:** North America: Ohio, United States (animals from a supply house, origin unknown, but analysis done in Ohio).

**Geographic distribution:** Europe: Czech Republic. North America: Alberta, Canada; California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Ohio, Utah, and Wyoming, United States. In 2000–2003, collected from S. parryi in Alaska and in Magadanskaya oblast and Chukotka, Russia (this study).

**Prevalence:** Two of two (100%) in type host; 12 of 123 (10%) C. gurnisoni from Utah (Thomas and Stanton, 1994); 3 of 18 (17%; Shults et al., 1990) and 1 of 61 (2%; Seville, 1997) C. leucurus from Wyoming; 9 of 26 (35%) Spermophilus columbianus from Alberta, Canada (Hilton and Mahrt, 1971); 121 of 1,007 (12%; Shults et al., 1990) and 11% (number infected and sample size not reported; Seville et al., 1996) S. elegans from Wyoming; 2 of 8 (25%) Spermophilus franklinii from Alberta, Canada (Hilton and Mahrt, 1971); 2 of 3 (66%) S. lateralis from California (Henry, 1932); 6 of 100 (6%; Seville and Stanton, 1993) and 13 of 121 (11%; Hilton and Mahrt, 1971) S. richardsonii from Alberta, Canada; 35 of 788 (4%) S. townsendii from Idaho (Wilber et al., 1994); 6 of 18 (19%) from Iowa (Kietzmann and Kietzmann, 1987) and 2 of 56 (4%) Spermophilus tridecemlineatus from Wyoming (Seville et al., 1992); 2 of 7 (29%) S. variegatus from Utah (Thomas and Stanton, 1994); and 31 of 90 (34%) from Alaska and 1 of 46 (2%) S. parryi from Magadanskaya oblast and Chukotka, Russia (this study).

**Sporulation:** Eight to eleven days (Henry, 1932; Hall and Knippling, 1935; Todd et al., 1968).

**Prepatent period:** Ten to eleven days (Todd et al., 1968).

**Patent period:** Five to twenty-one days (Todd et al., 1968).

**Site of infection:** Todd et al. (1968) observed endogenous stages in the tips of the villi in the ileum and jejunum, but not in the duodenum. Little cell damage was observed, but infections did cause pathogenicity.

Oocysts used for description recovered from feces.

**Materials deposited:** Phototype of sporulated oocyst in USNPC 87250. Photovouchers of sporulated oocysts from S. parryi deposited in USNPC 95307 (Alaska) and 95308 (Russia).

**Remarks**

The description of oocysts of *E. cynomysis* from arctic ground squirrels is consistent with the composite description developed by Wilber et al. (1998). Oocysts from arctic ground squirrels were longer and narrower (L × W = 35.9 × 28.1 vs. 35.4 × 30.0), making them more ellipsoidal (L/W 1.3 vs. 1.2); the micropyle width was more variable (6–10 vs. 5–6); the sporocysts were larger (L × W = 18.2 ± 10.1 vs. no average reported, range 14–20 × 8–11.5 vs. 13–17 × 8–12); and the SR was either a small or large membrane-bound granular mass rather than coarsely granular in large amounts.

When oocysts from Alaska (n = 8) and Russia (n = 20) were compared, only minor differences were observed. Oocyst L × W was similar (Alaska = 36.4 × 28.0 vs. Russia = 35.8 ± 28.2); Alaska sporocysts were smaller (L × W = 17.3 ± 9.3 vs. 18.9 ± 10.6); and oocysts from Alaska had a wider micropyle than those from Russia (MW = 7.2 vs. 8.8).
pared, oocysts were similar in all respects, including \( L \times W \) (Alaska \( = 32.6 \times 24.8 \) vs. Russia \( = 31.7 \times 24.7 \)); \( L/W \) (1.3 vs. 1.2), and sporocyst size \( (L \times W = 15.5 \times 10.1\) vs. \( 15.8 \times 10.0)))

**Eimeria morainensis** Torbett, Marquardt, and Carey, 1982

Oocyst shape subsphereoid; wall 1–1.5, with 2 layers of equal thickness; \( L \times W \) \( (n = 47) = 23.3 \times 19.5 \) (19.5–28 × 14–22.5); \( L/W \) 1.2 (1–1.4); M absent; OR absent; PB 0–3 present, often bilobed. Sporocysts ellipsoid; \( L \times W \) \( (n = 37) = 11.7 \times 7.4 \) (7.9–14.0 × 5.5–9.0); \( L/W \) 1.6 (1.3–2). SB present in set usually prominent, dark and buttonlike; SR present as compact, occasionally membrane-bound granular mass, dispersed granules, or both.

**Taxonomic summary**

**Type host:** Spermophilus lateralis.

**Other hosts:** Nine in the genera Cynomys (3), Marmota (1), Spermophilus (5) (see Wilber et al., 1998); S. parryii (this study).

**Type locality:** North America: Moraine Park in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado (TSN, R73W, S29), United States.

**Geographic distribution:** North America: Alberta, Canada; Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, United States. In 2000–2003, collected from S. parryii in Alaska and in Magadanskaya oblast and Chukotka, Russia (this study).

**Prevalence:** One of thirty-five (3%) in type host; 4 of 18 (22%) from S. parryii from Wyoming (Shults et al., 1990); 1 of 35 (3%) S. lateralis from Colorado (Torbett et al., 1982); 5–18% S. townsendii from Idaho (Wilber et al., 1994); 6 of 7 (86%) S. variegatus from Utah (Thomas and Stanton, 1994); and 70 of 90 (78%) from Alaska and 35 of 46 (76%) S. parryii from Magadanskaya oblast and Chukotka, Russia (this study).

**Sporulation:** Six to seven days (Torbett et al., 1982).

**Prepatent period:** Eight to nine days (Torbett et al., 1982).

**Patent period:** Nine days (Torbett et al., 1982).

**Site of infection:** Unknown. Oocysts recovered from feces.

**Materials deposited:** Phototype of sporulated oocyst in USNPC 82756. No photovoucher from this host produced.

**Remarks**

The description of *E. tamiasciuri* from red squirrels from Alaska is similar to the original description by Levine et al. (1957) from the same host species in Alaska. Oocysts and sporocysts were smaller (oocyst \( L \times W = 29 \times 16 \) vs. 33 × 19; sporocyst \( L \times W = 13 \times 7 \) vs. 16 × 8), but there were no differences in overall morphology, including the elongate ellipsoid oocyst shape and cone-shaped SB. The recovery of *E. tamiasciuri* from *T. hudsonicus* establishes a new geographic record for the parasite.

**DISCUSSION**

Previously, Wilber et al. (1998) suggested that because members of the rodent tribe Marmotini arose fairly recently and are likely to harbor closely related parasites and that few cross-transmission or molecular studies have been conducted, the morphologic species concept was the only practical approach to naming and identifying *Eimeria* spp. in this rodent group. Comparison of the morphologies of the different species we observed in samples from arctic ground squirrels from both continents and with species reported from other marmotine hosts from other regions strongly supports conspecificity both across the different marmotine host species and between the eimerians recovered from arctic ground squirrels in Russia and in Alaska. However, because Alaska marmotine populations and their parasites have likely been isolated from Russia since the last Beringian land bridge, which was broken approximately 15,500 yr ago (Pielou, 1991), we suggest that molecular and cross-transmission studies be conducted to verify conspecificity.

Prevalences for all species in arctic ground squirrels except *E. morainensis* were significantly higher for the Alaskan than the Russian populations (Table I). Although we cannot offer a definitive explanation, one plausible reason could be that Alaskan samples were collected from National Parklands, so estimated prevalences represent undisturbed conditions, whereas Russian populations might have been subject to human disturbance and this is the first to examine a large number of samples from a single host species. Arctic marmotine hosts not adequately sampled include *Marmota broieri*, *Marmota caligata*, *Marmota camtschatica*, and *Tamias sibiricus*. Being the first survey
of arctic ground squirrels and red squirrels in Beringia for coccidia, this report constitutes new host and geographic ranges for E. callospermophili, E. cynomysis, E. lateralis, and E. morainensis and a new geographic record for E. tamiacciuri in red squirrels. Eimeria cynomysis and E. morainensis are now documented to occur from the central United States to arctic Alaska and eastern Russia, E. callospermophili and E. lateralis from Mexico to arctic Alaska and eastern Russia, and E. tamiacciuri from Alaska to Mexico and the eastern United States.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Fecal samples from arctic ground squirrels and red squirrels were collected as part of the Beringian Coevolution Project (BCP) funded by the NSF (DBI-0196095 to J. A. Cook). We thank all of the biologists of the various BCP field teams for their diligent efforts in providing specimens from remote field camps of Beringia. Angela Hick processed the various BCP field teams for their diligent efforts in providing specimens from remote field camps of Beringia. We thank all of the biologists from Alaska to Mexico and the eastern United States.

LITERATURE CITED


