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MORE INFORMATION ON THE COCCIDIAN PARASITES (PROTOZOA: EIMERIIDAE) OF THE COLORADO PIKA, *Ochotona princeps*, WITH A KEY TO THE SPECIES

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Abstract: The prevalence of 7 species of Coccidia is reported from 137 Colorado pikas, *Ochotona princeps*, collected on Mt. Evans, Clear Creek County, Colorado, during the summers of 1968, 1969, and 1971. Identification of the parasites was based on the structure of the unsporulated oocysts which, at least for those species that have been described to date from North American pika hosts, are highly distinctive for most species. Photographs illustrate the differences in size, shape, and form of the oocysts of the various species. A key to the Coccidia of pikas, based on the descriptions of sporulated oocysts, is presented.

INTRODUCTION

Not until 1970 were coccidian parasites first reported from pikas (*Ochotona princeps*) in North America.¹ Since then, six distinct *Eimeria* spp. and one *Iso-spore* sp. have been described from these hosts on this continent.^{3,4,7,8} Also, 2 other *Eimeria* spp. and another *Iso-spore* sp. have been recently observed from the collared pika *O. collaris* in the Yukon Territory, Canada, and from the Japanese pika, *O. hyperborea yessoensis* in northern Japan.⁵ In July, 1972, I received 137 carcasses of *O. princeps* which had been collected in Colorado between 1967-1971 to study their reproductive biology. After each animal died or was killed and its reproductive tract had been removed, the remainder of the carcass, including the gut, was kept frozen until I received it. Prolonged freezing kills most coccidian oocysts before they can sporulate, and with the exception of a few sporulated *I. marquardtii* and some partially sporulated *E. klondikensis*, all other oocysts which I observed in these samples were unsporulated, and presumably dead. Oocyst size and shape have been used in the past as the sole criteria for recognition of species of

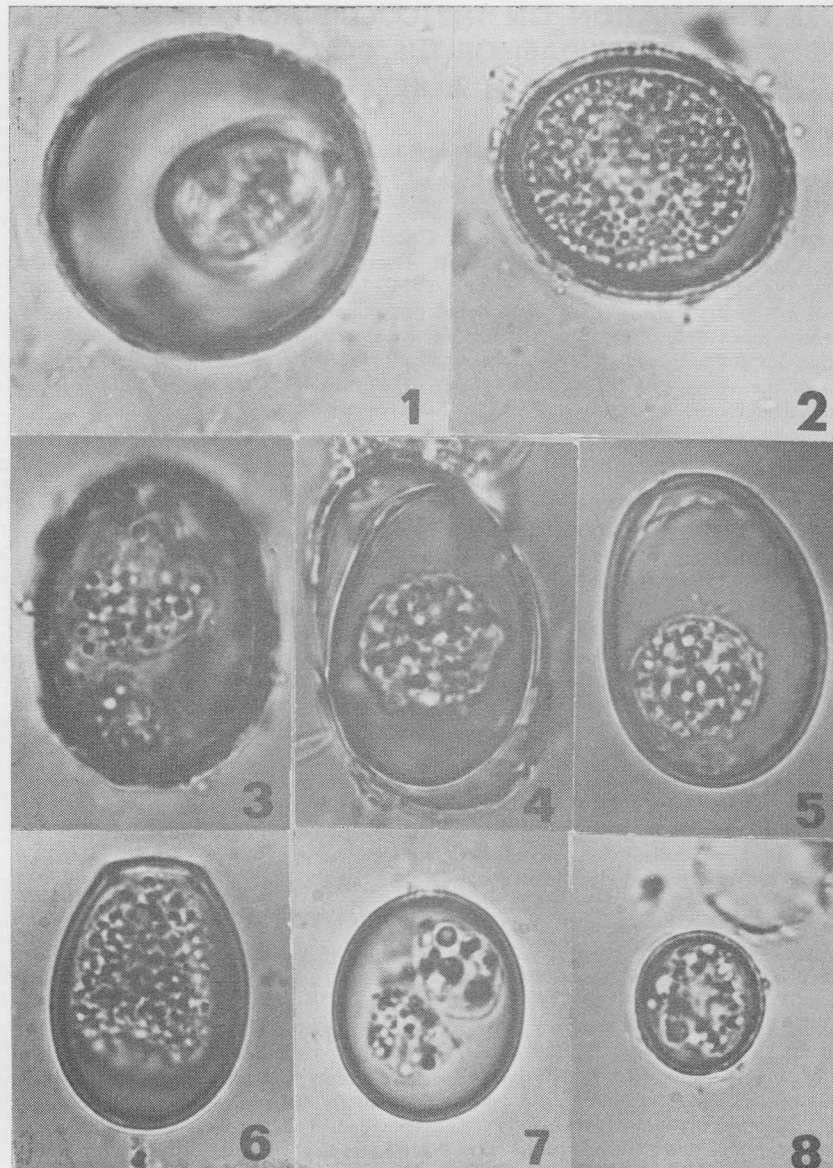
Coccidia. In recent years, however, this practice has been considered unsatisfactory by most investigators, particularly those working with poultry and rabbits, since many of the Coccidia which parasitize these animals are structurally indistinguishable from each other.^{2,6,9} Most coccidia reported from pikas in Canada and the U.S.A., on the other hand, are distinctly different in size, shape, and other features of oocyst structure.^{3,4,5,7,8}

This study was undertaken to distinguish the various species of Coccidia parasitizing the Colorado pika, based entirely on the distinctiveness of their unsporulated oocysts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

When they were received in Albuquerque the carcasses were thawed, the entire gut from the stomach to the anus was removed and slit lengthwise, and the intestinal contents were scraped into petri dishes and then prepared (mixed, incubated, filtered, etc.) as previously described.³ Oocysts were also studied and photographed as described elsewhere.³ All measurements are in microns with the means given in parentheses following the ranges.

[1] These species are described in a paper recently submitted to the Canadian Journal of Zoology by R. P. Hobbs and W. M. Samuel (see reference 5). The paper is now *in review* and the authors were kind enough to send me a copy of the unpublished manuscript.



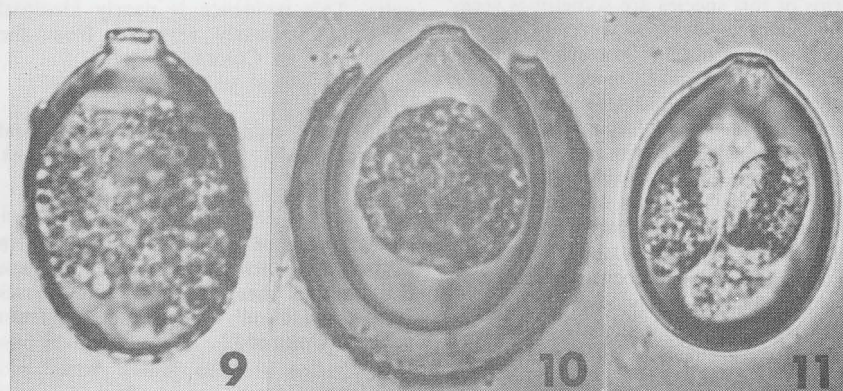
Figures 1-8. Unsporulated oocysts from *Ochotona princeps*. X 2000.

Fig. 1. *Isospora marquardtii*. Fig. 2. *Eimeria banffensis*. Figs. 3-5. *E. cryptobarretti*. 3, oocyst with rough outer wall intact; 4, outer wall breaking off; 5, oocyst with outer wall completely removed. Fig. 6. *E. calentinei*. Fig. 7. *E. princeps*. Fig. 8. *E. worleyi*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Seven distinctly different types of oocysts were observed in the fecal material from pikas collected between 1967-1971 on Mt. Evans, Clear Creek County, Colorado (Figs. 1-11), and all were

identified as species already or soon to be described from sporulated oocysts.^{3,4,5,7,8,9} Information on the prevalence of infection with each species, during each year of collection is summarized in Table 1.



Figures 9-11. Unsporulated oocysts from *Ochotona princeps*. X 2000.

Figs. 9-11. *Eimeria klondikensis*. 9, oocyst with prominent micropyle and rough outer wall intact; 10, outer wall breaking off; 11, oocyst at 4-sporoblast stage with outer wall completely removed.

TABLE 1. Prevalence of 7 spp. of Coccidia infecting *Ochotona princeps* collected on Mt Evans, Clear Creek County, Colorado, 1967-1971, based on the structure of unsporulated oocysts.

Coccidian spp.	1967 (39*)	1968 (11*)	1971 (87*)	Totals
	No. infected/ % of total	No. infected/ % of total	No. infected/ % of total	
<i>Isospora marquardtii</i>	7/18%	1/9%	8/9%	16/11.7%
<i>Eimeria banffensis</i>	14/36%	3/27%	16/18%	33/24.1%
<i>E. calentinei</i>	9/23%	7/64%	19/22%	35/25.6%
<i>E. cryptobarretti</i>	28/72%	3/27%	59/68%	90/65.7%
<i>E. princeps</i>	27/69%	7/64%	48/55%	82/59.9%
<i>E. worleyi</i>	12/31%	3/27%	10/11%	25/18.3%
<i>E. klondikensis</i> □	10/26%	1/9%	20/23%	31/22.6%
uninfected hosts	0/0%	0/0%	6/7%	6/4.4%

*No. of hosts collected that year.

Isospora marquardti Duszynski and Brunson, 1972

(Fig. 1)

Remarks

The unsporulated oocysts of this species were identical to those in the original description.³ Although subspherical forms of this species are sometimes seen,³ only oocysts which were absolutely round and within the correct size range were identified as *I. marquardti*. It is interesting to note that sporulated oocysts were seen in some of the samples even though they had been frozen for 2-5 years. Three possible explanations exist: 1) these oocysts may have sporulated within the gut of the host and were then able to withstand the extended freezing; 2) the unsporulated oocysts of this species may be extremely resistant to cold and were able to sporulate when the animals were thawed and the fecal material was incubated in this laboratory (5 days at 22C); or 3) since the hosts are coprophagous, sporulated oocysts may have been ingested with their own feces or with that from other hosts sometime shortly before their death. The latter alternative seems most likely because, in general, sporulated oocysts tend to be more resistant to freezing than do unsporulated ones.⁹

Prevalence

This species was found in 16 of the 137 (11.7%) pikas examined for *Coccidia*.

Eimeria banffensis Lepp, Todd and Samuel, 1973

(Fig. 2)

Remarks

Oocysts of this species have been described twice.^{4,8} From the information available, the oocyst wall somewhat resembles that of *I. marquardti*. However, unsporulated oocysts of this species can be easily distinguished from those of *I. marquardti* in that they are slightly smaller and are almost always subspherical. Of the oocysts which I observed, only those which were subspherical and

fit within the size ranges reported from hosts in Colorado were assigned to this species.

Prevalence

This species was found in 33 of the 137 (24.1%) pikas examined for *Coccidia*. This incidence is nearly identical to that previously reported from the same host in Colorado.

Eimeria calentinei Duszynski and Brunson, 1973

(Fig. 6)

Remarks

The presence of a distinct micropyle as well as characteristic size and shape distinguishes the oocysts of this species from those of all others described from pikas in Colorado.⁴

Prevalence

This species was found in 35 of the 137 (25.6%) pikas examined for *Coccidia*. In a previous report,⁴ 0 of 14 hosts collected on Mt. Evans during July and August, 1970, harbored this parasite although 4 of 12 hosts (33%) collected from Crown Point in Larimer County were infected at the time of sampling.

Eimeria cryptobarretti Duszynski and Brunson, 1973

(Figs. 3, 4, 5)

Remarks

When completely intact, the rough outer wall of this species (Fig. 3) is sufficient to distinguish it from the oocysts of all other coccidia reported from pikas. During processing, however, this outer wall sometimes breaks off (Fig. 4) leaving an oocyst which, when unsporulated (Fig. 5), is very similar to those described for *E. barretti*.^{4,7} In the first report of coccidia from the Colorado pika collected on Mt. Evans in 1970, I never saw a sporulated oocyst identifiable as *E. barretti* although 17 of 30 (57%) hosts harbored *E. cryptobarretti*.⁴ Therefore, only oocysts with their

completely intact rough outer wall were identified as *E. cryptobarretti* in this study.

Prevalence

This species was found in 90 of the 137 (65.7%) pikas examined for *Coccidia*.

Eimeria klondikensis Hobbs and Samuel, 1974¹
(Fig. 9-11)

Remarks

The following descriptive features are included here because they either add supportive data or are not included in the original description of this parasite.⁵ Oocysts ovoid; oocyst wall ~ 2.2, consisting of 2-3 layers: outer layer brown and rough (Fig. 9), ~ 1 thick, usually has some debris clinging to it; inner layer(s) smooth, ~ 1-1.5 (Fig. 11); distinct micropyle ~ 5 wide, in raised position ~ 3 above oocyst wall; unsporulated oocysts (n = 10) 34 to 39 by 29 to 33 (36.5 by 30.7), with shape indices 1.07 to 1.29 (1.19).

The size, shape, and presence of a distinct, elevated micropyle distinguish oocysts of this species from all others described from pikas.^{3,4,5,7,8,9} Although partially sporulated oocysts were sometimes seen, completely sporulated ones were not. Attempts at incubating oocysts (10 days at 22 C) to allow development to continue beyond the 4-sporoblast stage (Fig. 11) were unsuccessful.

Prevalence

This species was found in 31 of the 137 (22.6%) pikas examined for *Coccidia*.

Eimeria princeps Duszynski and Brunson, 1973
(Fig. 7)

Remarks

The size and shape of oocysts of this species are unique among the *Coccidia* described from pikas in Colorado.⁴ The unsporulated oocysts identified as *E. princeps* were all within the size range previously reported.⁴

Prevalence

This species was found in 82 of the 137 (59.9%) pikas examined for *Coccidia*.

Eimeria worleyi Lepp, Todd and Samuel, 1972
(Fig. 8)

Remarks

This species has the smallest oocyst of all the *Coccidia* which infect pikas,⁷ and for this reason the oocyst, whether or not it is sporulated, cannot be mistaken for any other type.

Prevalence

This species was found in 25 of the 137 (18.3%) pikas examined for *Coccidia*.

Key to the Species of *Coccidia* in Pikas Based on Structure of Sporulated Oocysts:

1. Oocyst with 2 sporocysts, genus *Isospora* 2
 Oocyst with 4 sporocysts, genus *Eimeria* 3
2. Oocyst round or nearly so *I. marquardtii*
 Oocyst elongate ellipsoid *I. yukonensis*¹
3. Oocyst round or nearly so 4
 Oocyst subspherical, ovoid, or ellipsoid 5
4. Oocyst 15-22, sporocysts ellipsoid, sporocyst residuum absent *E. shubini*
 Oocyst <15, sporocysts ovoid, sporocyst residuum present *E. worleyi*

5. Oocyst ellipsoid to ovoid, micropyle present	6
Oocyst without micropyle	12
6. Oocyst with distinct elevated micropyle about 3 above level of oocyst wall	<i>E. klondikensis</i> [1]
Oocyst with micropyle at level of oocyst wall	7
7. Oocyst residuum absent	8
Oocyst residuum present	10
8. Polar granule present	9
Polar granule absent	<i>E. erschovi</i>
9. Polar granule a compact body about 4, sporocyst residuum diffuse, sporozoites with single refractile body	<i>E. barretti</i>
Polar granule characteristically diffuse, sporocyst residuum compact, sporozoites with 2 refractile bodies	<i>E. circumborealis</i> [1]
10. Oocyst usually >26 long, sporocyst residuum present, Stieda body present	<i>E. calentinei</i>
Oocyst usually <26 long	11
11. Sporocyst small, <9 long, sporocyst residuum absent	<i>E. ochotona</i>
Sporocyst large, >9 long, sporocyst residuum present	<i>E. metelkini</i>
12. Oocyst with polar granule, oocyst residuum absent	13
Oocyst without polar granule	15
13. Sporocyst residuum absent	<i>E. pallasi</i>
Sporocyst residuum present	14
14. Oocyst usually >23 long, sporocyst residuum present, Stieda body present, substiedal body present	<i>E. banffensis</i>
Oocyst usually <23 long, sporocyst residuum present, Stieda body present, substiedal body absent	<i>E. princeps</i>
15. Oocyst >24 long with outer wall very rough and easily separated from smooth inner wall	<i>E. cryptobarretti</i>
Oocyst <24 long with outer wall smooth, probably only single layer to oocyst wall	<i>E. daurica</i>

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