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Mite-Filled Cyst on a Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) in Florida, USA

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ABSTRACT: A large, partly pedunculated mass on the scapular area of a wild-caught captive Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) consisted of a multiloculated keratin cyst inhabited by a new species of harpirhynchid mite (*Harpirhynchus quasimodo*). The mass did not interfere with flight or behavior. This is the first record of such an infestation of cowbirds in Florida.

Key words: Cowbird, cyst, ectoparasite, Florida, harpirhynchid mite, *Harpirhynchus quasimodo*, *Molothrus ater*.

Birds are associated with an immense array of acarine symbionts that function in a variety of capacities (Philips, 1993; Proctor and Owens, 2000; Proctor, 2003; Knee and Proctor, 2006; Krantz and Walter, 2009). Taxonomically, these avian mites include approximately 3,000 representatives classified in approximately 60 families from all of the major acarine lineages: Ixodida, Mesostigmata, Astigmata, and Prostigmata. Ecologically, they range from commensals and benign inquilines in bird nests to virulent endo- or ectoparasites that may cause avian mortality or mutualists that feed on other avian symbionts. By far, the majority of avian-associated mites cause no harm to birds. The most diverse and numerous are the more than 2,000 known species of sarcoptiform feather mites, which are classified into 33 families, almost all of which are host-specific commensals living in the plumage of their hosts (Gaud and Atyeo, 1996; Proctor, 2003). Perhaps the most injurious avian mites are those in the astigmatan family Knemidocoptidae,

which feed on and in the skin and feathers, causing mange-like diseases including scaly leg, scaly face, and depluming itch (Schlater and Mertins, 2008).

Among the other distinctive groups of mites associated with birds is the prostigmatan family Harpirhynchidae. Until recently, all mites designated as harpirhynchids were exclusively associated with birds, but Bochkov et al. (1999) reclassified morphologically similar mites in the family Ophioptidae as a subfamily of Harpirhynchidae, thus adding two derived, but related genera of snake-scale parasites to the group. Avian harpirhynchids infest and feed on and in the skin of birds, causing a range of lesions that vary in extent and pathogenicity (Fain, 1994). Here we report on a wild-caught Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) infested with a newly described species of harpirhynchid mite in Florida, USA.

A female Brown-headed Cowbird was one of 48 captured 4 February 2004 to 11 February 2004 in Alachua County, Florida, USA (29°35'N, 82°20'W). The birds were housed for a breeding study in groups of five to eight in outdoor cages separate from other species. Other birds housed in the same facility, but separated by 20 m, included Monk Parakeets (*Myiopsitta monachus*) and Fish Crows (*Corvus ossifragus*). On 23 March 2004, this bird was moved to another screened building and housed with a male cowbird in a separate breeding cage. Only other paired cowbirds were similarly housed in this screened enclosure. Cages were

disinfected with a warm bleach solution before use, although this pair replaced a previous pair in which the female had died from trauma probably caused by the male.

A dorsal mass on the bird was first noticed on 6 April, and the bird was humanely killed for postmortem examination on 15 April 2004. The mass seemed not to affect flight or behavior in any noticeable way. All other cowbirds in the study were examined in July 2004, and none was found to have similar lesions. During previous studies involving 1,065 Brown-headed Cowbirds and other species at this facility over 12 yr, no similar grossly visible or palpable lesions were observed, even though the skin was removed during examination for sarcocysts ($n=262$).

The cyst was excised and examined grossly. A portion was preserved in 10% neutral buffered formalin, routinely embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 4 μm , and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The rest of the mass was preserved in 70% ethanol and a subsample was sent to the US Department of Agriculture, National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), Ames, Iowa, USA, for mite identification. At the NVSL, several mites were mounted on a microscope slide in Hoyer's solution, allowed to clear, and examined on a compound microscope under differential interference contrast illumination at magnifications up to 400 \times . After recognition as harpirhynchids, further specific identification was unsuccessful using published keys, descriptions, and information (Fain, 1994, 1995; Fain et al., 1999; Bochkov et al., 1999). Later, specimens were sent to a harpirhynchid specialist, A. Bochkov, who confirmed their status as newly identified species.

The gross lesion was a 1.5-cm-diameter, soft, multilocular, and partly pedunculated cyst arising from the skin of the midline cranial scapular region (Fig. 1). The contents of the cyst locules were bright yellow-orange and friable, and had the consistency of soft wax. The mass consisted of hyperkeratotic chambers filled with

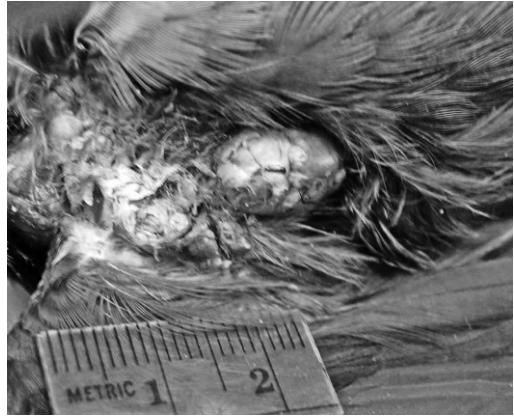


FIGURE 1. Appearance of the multilocular cyst on the scapular area of a Brown-headed Cowbird, after the skin has been pulled back.

live and dead mites within a matrix of keratin (Fig. 2). Almost all of the mites were within locules lined with squamous epithelium. A very few seemed to be embedded within the host subcutis. Much of the dermis surrounding the locules was fibroplastic and contained areas of lymphocytic infiltrate. Examination of the few feather follicles present on the lesion did not reveal mites within, but the multilocular nature of the lesion suggests the mite infestation might have originated within the follicles.

The cyst was similar to those described by Henry et al. (2004) and Literak et al. (2005), except that the cowbird cyst was multilocular and had a lymphocytic infiltrate. Also, the cysts on the Bearded Tit (*Panurus biarmicus*; Henry et al., 2004) tended to rupture when they reached 1 cm in diameter, and the infestation had no measureable effect on the host's health or activities. Morley and Shillinger (1937) described a mass as follows: "A female red-winged blackbird, collected in NY State, affected with an extensive tumorous growth ... was received ... in Oct., 1934. The surface was roughened and nodular in appearance, and covered by a firm crust. This growth, yellowish orange in color, was dry and crumbly in consistency, and covered the breast, the underpart of the

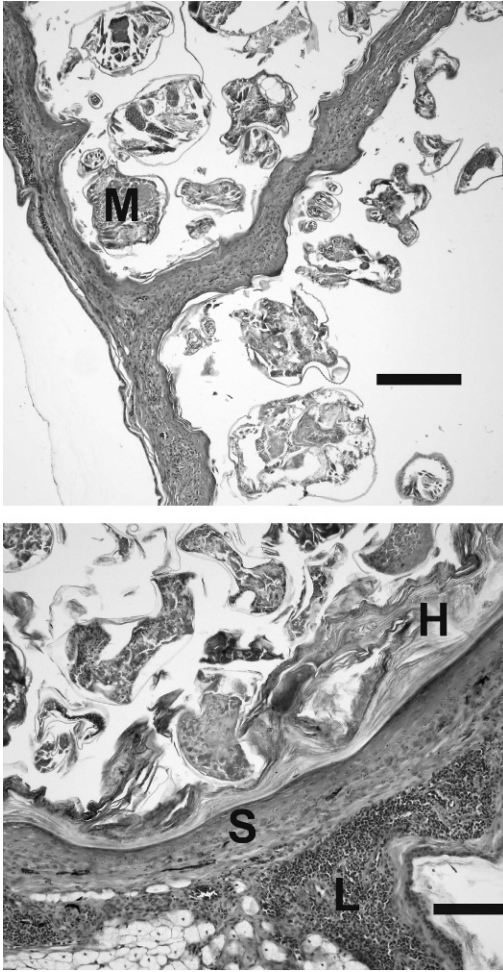


FIGURE 2. Photomicrographs of a section through the cyst on the scapular region of a Brown-headed Cowbird, illustrating (top) the multilocular nature of the epithelial-lined portions of the mite (M)-containing cyst (bar=250 μ m), and (bottom) the squamous epithelial wall (S) of the cyst, illustrating the multifocal lymphocyte infiltrate (L) in the dermal layer, mild fibrosis of the upper dermis and hyperkeratosis (H) of the luminal surface (bar=100 μ m).

neck, and parts of the thighs, and extended up under the wings onto the back. Numerous mites...*H. brevis*...were found on examination of the surface material, while the deeper portions contained many eggs and a few mites.”

The mite family Harpirhynchidae currently comprises fewer than 100 species worldwide, classified into 14 genera

(Bochkov et al., 1999). Avian harpirhynchid mites live on or within the skin or feather follicles of their hosts (Moss, 1979), sometimes producing a mange-like condition, with small, multiple, diffuse nodules or papules, or perhaps larger, yellowish dermal cysts in the skin of infested birds (Fain, 1994). As currently understood (Bochkov et al., 1999), most harpirhynchids are monoxenous to oligoxenous parasites, each with a limited range of no more than a few related host species. A European species, *Harpirhynchus nidulans*, and an American form, *Harpirhynchus brevis*, however, have notably long lists of recorded hosts (Moss, 1979; Henry et al., 2004).

Of the previously documented cyst-forming harpirhynchids (Moss, 1979; Fain, 1994; Literák et al., 2005), at least three named species are reported from North American bird hosts. *Harpirhynchus longipilus* was found on a crossbill (*Loxia* sp.) in Washington, D.C., USA (Banks, 1905a, b). *Harpirhynchus brevis* was described from an Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*; Ewing, 1911), and other authors recorded the same mite from three other bird host species (Morley and Shillinger, 1937; Chaddock, 1941; Oliver and Nelson, 1967) before Moss (1979) listed it from 29 North American passeriform bird hosts. Finally, Moss (1979) listed one North American bird host record (*M. ater*) for the European mite *H. nidulans*. Moss et al. (1968), Karstad (1970), and Bochkov and Galloway (2001) all cited an unnamed *Harpirhynchus* sp. from *M. ater*.

Our cowbird mites (Fig. 3) initially were identified as *Harpirhynchus* sp., but minor morphologic disparities in comparison to named forms suggested they could be an unnamed species. The type specimens of *H. longipilus* and *H. brevis* are unknown, and both are insufficiently described for current recognition (Fain, 1994; Bochkov and Mertins, 2010). Nevertheless, the description of *H. longipilus* (Banks, 1905a, b) is sufficient to

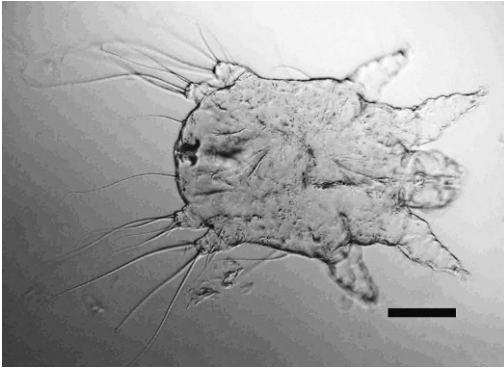


FIGURE 3. Photomicrograph of a female *Harpirhynchus quasimodo* found occupying the cystic lesion on a Brown-headed Cowbird (bar=100 μ m).

distinguish it from the mites we found on the cowbird. The single North American record for *H. nidulans* lists *M. ater* as the host (Moss, 1979) but must be questioned as a probable misidentification because *H. nidulans* is an Old World mite; furthermore, the Moss (1979) listing of *H. brevis* from *M. ater* probably was a misidentification, as well. However, at least these two Moss (1979) records and the three other cited records of *Harpirhynchus* sp. from *M. ater* may refer to the same mite we found, but without means or resources to check those records, the mites from Florida cowbirds were recently described and named as *Harpirhynchus quasimodo* (Bochkov and Mertins, 2010).

The only other record for harpirhynchid mites in Florida was from a Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*) from Martin County in 1993 (Foster et al., 1996; Forrester and Spalding, 2003). Mites in that collection also represent a new species because they display unusual pretarsal morphology (Mertins, unpubl.), and no other harpirhynchid records are known from any host in the order Procellariiformes (Bochkov et al., 1999).

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