

The eggshell morphology of *Heterodoxus spiniger*, infesting dog, *Canis familiaris* (Boopidae, Mallophaga)

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Abstract : The egg chorion of the dog louse *Heterodoxus spiniger* bears pentagonal / rectangular scutes (scale like sculpturing) arranged obliquely. The opercular disc of the egg bears tall cup shaped micropyles which unite to give ridge like appearance. The centre of the disc bears short thick rod like polar thread.

Keywords: Dog louse, Egg morphology, Phthirapteran egg

INTRODUCTION

Phthirapteran eggshells often exhibit distinctive external chorionic morphological features. Different workers have provided information on the egg morphology of selected species from time to time. However, detailed SEM studies on eggs of few species have been given by selected workers (Balter, 1968a, b; Bilinski and Jankowska, 1987; Saxena *et al.*, 2000; Castro *et al.*, 1996; Zawadzka *et al.*, 1997; Gupta *et al.*, 2004, 2008 (In press); Beg *et al.*, 2004 and Kumar *et al.*, 2003, 2007). However, a look on literature indicates that eggshell of dog louse, *Heterodoxus spiniger* has not been studied by previous workers. In present contribution, an attempt has been made to describe the external features of the eggshell of an amblyceran species, *Heterodoxus spiniger* occurring on dog, *Canis familiaris*.

METHODOLOGY

Freshly laid eggs were obtained from the infested dogs. Hair bearing eggs were gently cut from host body and subjected to SEM. For SEM studies, eggs were fixed in 2.5% gluteraldehyde and passed through 0.2M phosphate buffer, dehydrated, arranged on aluminium stubs (covered with double sided cello tape), gold coated and examined under SEM (Mode Leo 435 VP SEM).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The eggshell of *H. spiniger* is a miniature rice-grain like structure (measuring 0.80mm to 0.82mm in length) in appearance (Figs. 1, 2). The eggs are principally laid on abdomen, breast and back region. They are glued to the hair laterally. Freshly laid egg is pearly white in appearance and start turning yellowish from 3rd day. The egg mouth is covered with a flat disc like operculum. The apical end of

opercular rim bears a row of 13-14 micropyles, arranged in more or less circular row. The micropyles are located on tall cup-shaped projections, which unite to give ridge like appearance (Figs. 3, 4). The centre of the disc bears a prominent thick rod-like structure (so called polar thread) (measuring 0.16 mm to 0.17 mm in length).

The polar thread appears to be made up of 2 filaments, which are intertwined together to form single thread. The tip of the polar thread generally remains curved. The eggshell chorion bears peculiar rectangular/ pentagonal scutes (scale like structure), arranged in rows obliquely on the eggshell (Fig. 5). The eggshell contains nearly 20-22 oblique rows of such scutes. Most of the scutes present on the eggshell hang outwards (giving appearance of spines) in the lateral view. Presence of apophyses (bristle like structure) on the eggshell has not been noted. The nature of stigma (occurring at the posterior end of the eggshell) remained obscured.

Survey of literature indicates that the markings/ sculpturings present on the egg cases of phthirapteran species are species specific. Balter (1968a, b) has indicated the role of egg morphology as a guide to louse taxonomy. Microtopography of eggshells of 30 phthirapteran species infesting 15 avian hosts has been studied, so far (Balter, 1968 a, b; Bilinski and Jankowska, 1987; Saxena *et al.*, 2000; Zawadzka *et al.*, 1997; Beg *et al.*, 2004; Kumar *et al.*, 2003, 2007 and Gupta *et al.*, 2004, 2008, in press). Furthermore, information on the nature of eggshells of selected mammalian phthirapterans (*Trimenopon hispidum*, *Gyropus ovalis*, *Gliricola porcelli*, *Pterophithirus imitans*, some species of *Hoploplura*, 3 species of *Bovicola*, 4 species of *Linognathus* and 2 species of *Haematopinus*) has become available (Castro *et al.*, 1991; Castro *et al.*, 1996; Kumar *et al.*, 2003 and

Kumar *et al.*, 2004). Available literature indicates that eggshell of dog louse, *H. spiniger* deserved investigation. Present studies show that the eggshell of *H. spiniger* exhibits certain distinctive features i.e. presence of scale like markings (in oblique rows), occurrence of micropyles on tall cup like structures (joined together to make a thick ridge as opercular disc) and also a distinct polar thread, which provide it fascinating look. Further studies on the

eggshells of different phthirapteran species occurring on diverse mammalian hosts may provide more information on the eggshell architecture of Phthiraptera.

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Fig. 1. SEM photograph of two deoperculated eggshell (adhering to hair) of *H. spiniger*; X 76.



Fig. 2. SEM photograph of an operculated egg of *H. spiniger*; X 123.



Fig. 3. Enlarged view of anterior end of the eggshell of *H. spiniger* showing the nature of opercular disc and the polar thread, X 338.



Fig. 4. Enlarged view of the opercular disc of *H. spiniger* showing the nature of micropyle, X 1000.

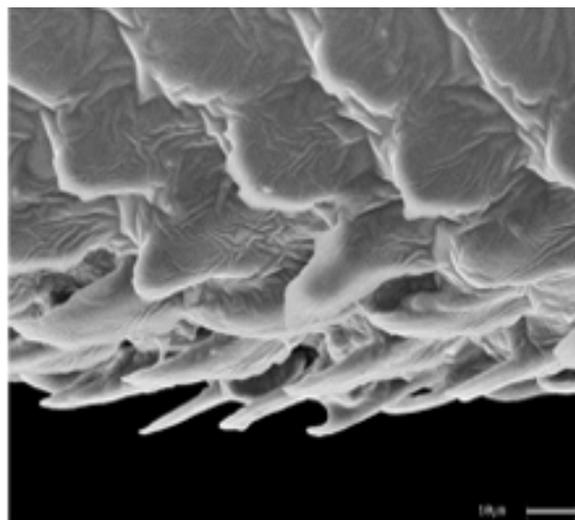


Fig. 5. Enlarged view of the chorion of the eggshell of *H. spiniger* showing the nature of sculpturings, X 1000.

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