

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

WARBLE FLIES (HYPODERMATIDAE, OESTRIDAE) OF SOME WILD ANIMALS FROM MONGOLIA AND TUVA

J. MINÁŘ and V. S. LOBACHEV

Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, and Moscow State University, Moscow

Abstract. Three species of warble flies *Pallasiomyia antilopum*, *Oestromyia leporina* and *Cephalopina titillator* from four species of wild animals were found. Hitherto unknown larva of the first instar of *Pallasiomyia antilopum* (Pallas, 1771) collected from the saiga (*Saiga tatarica* L.) is described.

In this contribution the material of warblefly larvae from rare mammal species from Central Asia is treated. The paper complements the hitherto fragmentary knowledge about their distribution, ecology and morphology.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Warble fly larvae were collected by a joint Soviet-Mongolian team of theriologists during expeditions organized to the western part of the Mongolian People's Republic in 1978—1979 and to the Tuva ASSR (USSR) adjacent to Mongolia in 1975. We thank Dr. L. N. Skurat of the Moscow State University for supplying material from Tuva.

RESULTS

Pallasiomyia antilopum (Pallas, 1771)

Material examined: three 3rd instar larvae, thirteen 2nd instar larvae, one 1st instar larva.

Host: *Saiga tatarica mongolica* Bannikov, 1946, ♀,

Locality and date: Shargyn Gobi (Gobi-Altai aimak), 23. 7. 1978, lgt. A. S. Lobachev.

The collections of the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad contain thirty-five 3rd instar larvae and two 2nd instar larvae of this species, the 1st instar larva, pupa and adult are unknown. The 3rd instar larvae in this material were collected from 8 April, mature 3rd instar larvae from 22 June to 24 July (Grunin 1962). The 1st instar larva in our material makes it possible to describe this hitherto unknown instar.

1st instar larva: shortly before metamorphosis into 2nd instar larva the length reaches 6.5 mm, width 2.2 mm. Distinct dark mouth organ and one pair of sensory organs in the form of pigmental stains on pseudocephalon. Body smooth, without any spurs. Abdominal segments form distinct lateral lobes. The last abdominal segment has two lobes on the dorsal side and a half-global projection on the ventral side. Posterior stigmal plates (peritremes) are more convex on the exterior than on the interior side. Their outer margins are more pigmented in a horseshoe shape open towards interior

side. Around peritremes there are marked dark stains arranged in two irregular transverse lines above the peritremes and in small groups which are on the sides below peritremes and above the upper transverse line of stains (Fig. 1).

***Oestromyia leporina* (Pallas, 1778)**

Material examined: five 3rd instar larvae, from *Ochotona pallasi* Gray, 1867 (syn. *O. pricei* Thomas, 1911) the Mongolian People's Republic, Baitak Bogdo region, basin of the Budun Chargait-gol (Chovd aimak) river, 30. 7. 1979, lgt. A.S. Lobachev; two 3rd instar larvae from *Ochotona alpina* Pallas, 1773, Tolay-ty, Taigin district, Tuva, USSR, 15. 9. 1975.

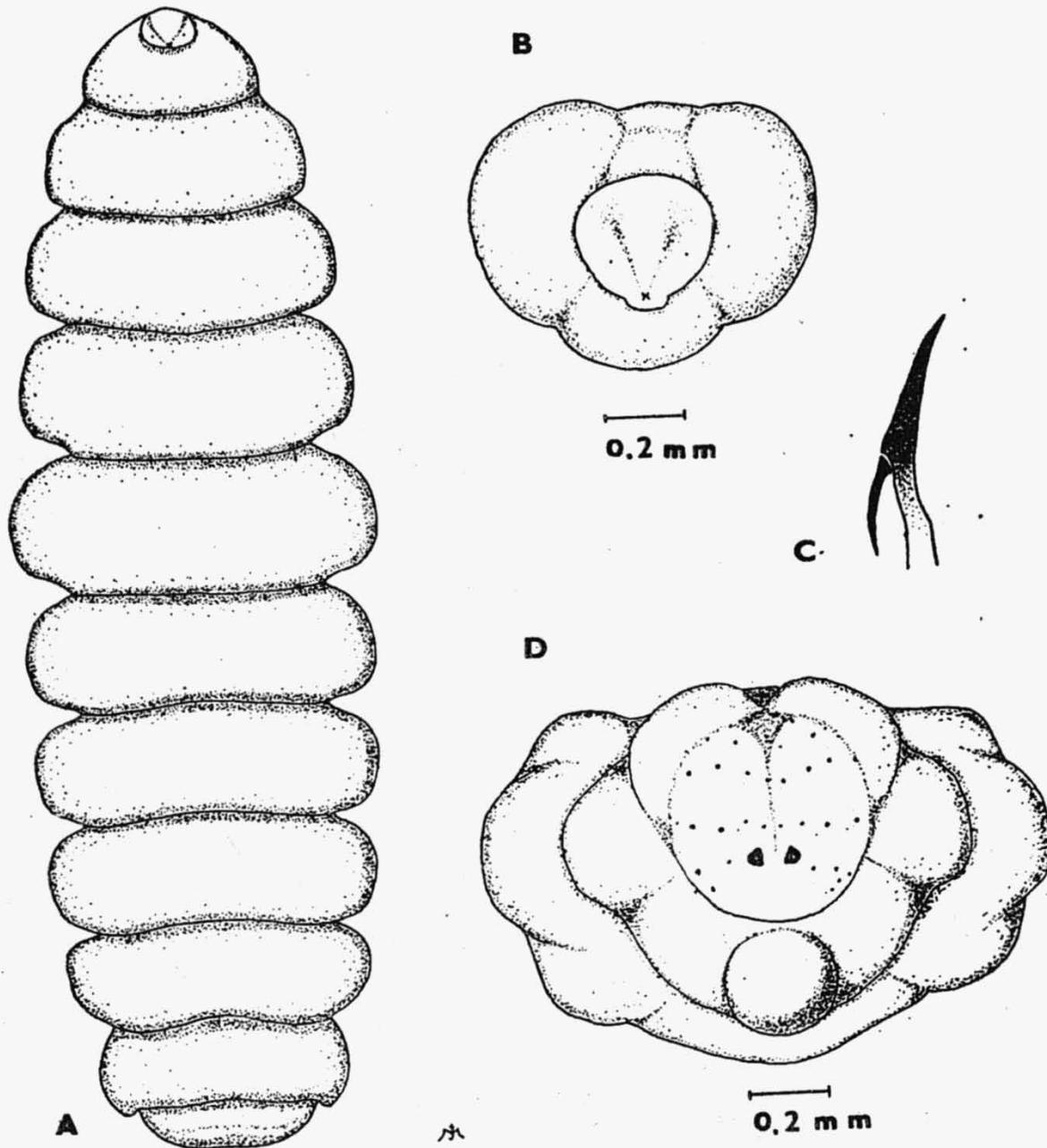


Fig. 1. A — 1st instar larva of *Pallasiomyia antilopum* from ventral side, B — anterior end of larval body, C — mouth hook, D — posterior end of larval body (VIIth and VIIIth abdominal segments)

The mentioned finds specify the distribution and some data on the biology of this species in Central Asia. Grunin (1962) found larvae of this species in Tuva (NW of the Mongolian People's Republic) on *Ochotona* sp. 14.7.

***Cephalopina titillator* (Clark, 1883)**

Material examined: five 3rd instar larvae, one 2nd instar larva from *Camellus bactrianus ferus* Przewalski, 1883, Altai somon (Gobi-Altay aimak), 20. 6. 1978, lgt. A. S. Lobachev.

This species has been hitherto known from domesticated Arabian and Bactrian camels. Grunin (1957) reports that the infestation of Bactrian camels with larvae of this warble fly is three times as high as the infestation of Arabian camels. The mentioned finding is the first in the wild Bactrian camel which is probably its initial host. In domesticated two-humped camels in southern Mongolia *C. titillator* is considerably widespread (Dorzh and Minář 1971).

ПОДКОЖНЫЕ И НОСОГЛОТОЧНЫЕ ОВОДА (HYPODERMATIDAE, OESTRIDAE) У НЕКОТОРЫХ ДИКИХ ЖИВОТНЫХ ИЗ МОНГОЛИИ И ТУВЫ

Я. Минарж и В. С. Лобачев

Резюме. Обнаружены три вида оводов от четырех видов диких животных. Дано описание до сих пор неизвестной личинки 1-ой стадии вида *Pallasiomyia antilorum* (Pallas, 1771) от сайгака (*Saiga tatarica* L.).

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J. M., Parasitologický ústav ČSAV, Flemingovo n. 2, 166 32 Praha 6, ČSSR