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**Paper given at the Annual Conference of the Wildlife Disease Association, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A., August 25-27, 1971.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We must regretfully announce that due to the press of business following his transition from academic research to consultancies in the private sector, Dr. Lowell Adams has resigned as president of the WDA, effective June 15, 1972. Dr. Adams has served the WDA first as Treasurer (1963-1969), then as Vice President (1969-1971), and as President (1971 to the present). Accordingly, the WDA Council has appointed Vice President L. A. Page as president to succeed Dr. Adams. During Dr. Adams' short term as president, he materially broadened the international outlook of the WDA, and he has kindly consented to continue to assist WDA in this field of activity in the future. The Association wishes him well in his new and exciting pursuits, and commends him for his many years of effective guidance and application of foresight in Association affairs.

PARASITES OF NEBRASKA PHEASANTS

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Abstract: Parasite prevalence, intensity, and diversity in Nebraska pheasants *(Phasianus colchicus)* were studied during the fall of 1971. Fifty-four of 63 (86%) pheasants examined for helminths harbored at least one parasite species. *Heterakis gallinarum* (65% of the pheasants), *Choanotaenia infundibulum* (48%), *Echinoparyphium recurvatum* (1.6%), and *Zygocotyle lunata* (1.6%) were recovered. Two of 15 (13%) birds examined for coccidia possessed *Eimeria phasiani*. None of 35 pheasants examined for hematozoa had patent infections.

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INTRODUCTION

Parasite prevalence, intensity, and diversity in healthy host populations must be known before the influence of parasitism can be properly assessed following a wildlife die-off. These factors were studied by utilizing hunter-killed pheasants.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Complete digestive tracts, livers, gall bladders and tracheae were collected during November, 1971, from pheasants at check stations in Box Butte, Lincoln, Clay, and Lancaster Counties (Fig. 1). All viscera were frozen until necropsy. Guts were slit longitudinally and contents were washed into sedimentation flasks, decanted and viewed under a dissecting microscope for helminths. Tracheae and gall bladders were slit open and livers were externally examined. Helminths recovered were processed and identified by standard helminthological procedures.

Fecal samples were removed from intestines prior to their freezing and were placed in 2.5% potassium dichromate solution for coccidial examination. These cultures were examined for oocysts 2-3 weeks later.

Blood smears were made during September and October, 1971, from pheasants in Clay, Lancaster, Perkins, Phelps, Sherman, and Thurston Counties (Fig. 1). Smears were stained with Hewitt's Giemsa.

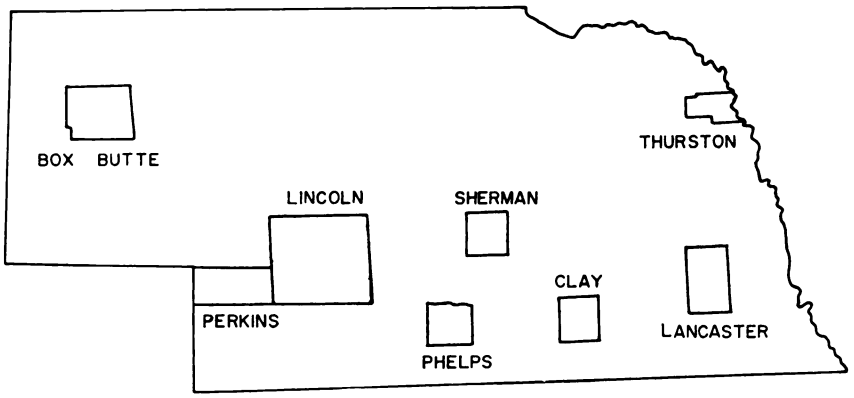


FIGURE 1. Counties from which pheasants were sampled.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 summarizes the parasite prevalence and intensity in Nebraska pheasants. At least one parasite species was found in 54 of 63 (86%) birds.

The absence of haemosporidians in Nebraska pheasants (Table 1) is consistent with present literature. I find no record of natural haemosporidian infection from North American pheasants. Jordan[3] suggested that an innate immunity protected pheasant chicks against *Plasmodium lophurae*, a species which is highly virulent and lacks host specificity. The same immunity may also explain the lack of other haemosporidian infections in pheasants.

Eimeria phasiani was found in 2 of 15 (13%) pheasants. Olsen[5] observed this species in 1.3% of the Minnesota pheasants surveyed and Ormsbee[6] found at least one species of *Eimeria* in 40% of the pheasants examined from Washington.

Olsen[5] reported *Echinoparyphium recurvatum* and *E. contiguum* from Minnesota pheasants. A single specimen of *E.* recurvatum, one immature echinostome possessing 32 collar spines, and one *Zygocotyle lunata* were recovered in the present study. The latter species is normally

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TABLE 1. Prevalence and intensity of parasites in Nebraska pheasants.

County		Nematodes: *Heterakis gallinarum*		Cestodes: *Choanotaenia infundibulum*		Trematodes*:		Protozoans: *Eimeria phasiani*		Haemosporidians
Box Butte	A	6/11	(55%)	5/11	(45%)	0/11		—		—
	B	4.3	(1-9)	2.0	(1-3)					
Lincoln	A	12/23	(52%)	14/23	(61%)	0/23		—		—
	B	1.6	(1-3)	9.2	(1-27)					
Clay	A	22/25	(88%)	10/25	(40%)	3/25	(12%)	2/15	(13%)	0/7
	B	17.6	(1-91)	7.9	(1-21)					
Lancaster	A	1/4	(25%)	1/4	(25%)	0/4		0/1		0/7
	B	3		2						
Perkins	A	—		—		—		—		0/5
Phelps	A	—		—		—		—		0/7
Sherman	A	—		—		—		—		0/3
Thurston	A	—		—		—		—		0/5
Total incidence		41/63	(65%)	30/63	(48%)	3/63	(5%)	2/16	(12%)	0/34

*A single *Echinoparyphium recurvatum*, immature *echinostome*, and *Zygocotyle lunata* were recovered from different pheasants.

A. Number of pheasants infected/total examined.

B. Mean and range of intensity of infection.

a cecal fluke of chickens, ducks, and geese[1] and is reported here from a pheasant for the first time.

The prevalence of *Choanotaenia infundibulum* in Nebraska pheasants (48%) was higher than in those surveyed in South Dakota (5.7%)[2] and Minnesota (7.5%).[5] When recovered, most of the cestodes possessed only scoleces with a few immature proglottids attached. Terminal proglottids were usually not rounded posteriorly, indicating possible destrobilation rather than recent acquisition. Gilbertson and Hugghins[2] observed an absence of *C. infundibulum* in South Dakota pheasants during January and February, although this cestode was present in their fall and spring samples. Possibly the pheasants in the current study were in the process of losing their cestodes.

There was a higher prevalence of *Heterakis gallinarum* in Nebraska pheasants (65%) than in those of South Dakota (35%)[2], Illinois (46%)[4], and Minnesota (51%).[5] Nebraska Game and Parks Commission estimates of pheasant populations list Clay County as nearly five times more concentrated than Lincoln County. Box Butte and Lancaster Counties are intermediate. *Heterakis gallinarum* prevalence and intensity were higher in Clay County than in Lincoln County (Table 1). Since *H. gallinarum* has a direct life cycle, finding a correlation between host population density and parasite prevalence and intensity was not surprising.

Eimeria phasiani (Coccidia), *Echinoparyphium recurvatum* and *Zygocotyle lunata* (Trematoda), and *Choanotaenia infundibulum* (Cestoidea) supplement the checklist of Becklund.[1]

Acknowledgement

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