

ISOLATION OF Trichophyton mentagrophytes FROM FAVUS IN A GROUSE 1

Author: KNUDTSON, WILLIAM U.

Source: Bulletin of the Wildlife Disease Association, 5(3) : 141

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-5.3.141>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

ISOLATION OF *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* FROM FAVUS IN A GROUSE ¹

The head and neck of a sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*), collected in Washabaugh County, South Dakota, were submitted to the diagnostic laboratory for mycologic examination. Dry, yellow lesions 0.4 cm. to 1.3 cm. in diameter were observed on the skin of the neck; smaller lesions were located on the nictitating membrane. Similar lesions were observed on four other male grouse collected from the same breeding ground. Portions of the lesions cultured on Mycobiotic agar² incubated at room temperature produced colonies of organisms identified as *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*. This dermatophyte is considered to be an etiological agent of ringworm disease in man and animals.

Patiala (Papers on Game Res., 6: 43, 1961) reported a mycotic disease (favus) in a black-grouse (*Tetra tetrix*) population of Finland. *T. gallinae* was cultured on Sabouraud's dextrose agar inoculated with material from featherless lesions on the neck. This was the first recorded isolation of *T. gallinae* from wild fowl, although it had been recovered from chickens with favus (Beach and Halpin, J. of Agr. Res., 15: 415, 1918; King, Agr. Gaz. N.S. Wales, 57: 499-500, 1946; Londero, Fischman and Olivier, Sabouraudia, 3: 233-234, 1964), and turkeys with favus (Menges and Georg, Vet. Med., 50: 293, 1955). *Trichophyton gallopavum*, a dermatophyte similar to *T. mentagrophytes* and *T. gallinae*, has been isolated from turkeys with favus in France (Metinau, Lucais and Drouhet, Mycopath. Et. Mycol. Appl., 30: 22-30, 1966). *Microsporum gypseum*, a geophilic dermatophyte, has been reported as a cause of favus in fowl (Londero, et al., Sabouraudia, 3: 233-234, 1964). Another geophilic dermatophyte, *T. terrestre*, was isolated from feathers of blackbirds (*Turdus merula*), which exhibited no signs of favus (Pugh, Sabouraudia, 3: 275-278, 1964).

To our knowledge, this report is the first recorded isolation of *T. mentagrophytes* from favus in wild or domestic fowl.

¹ Published contribution #880 of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

² Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Michigan.

WILLIAM U. KNUDTSON
Department of Veterinary Science
South Dakota State University
Brookings, South Dakota 57006

MAJOR L. BODDICKER
Department of Entomology-Zoology
South Dakota State University
Brookings, South Dakota 57006

GORDON ROBERTSTAD
Department of Biological Sciences
University of Texas at El Paso
El Paso, Texas 79999

April 1, 1969