Eimeria divinolimai sp. n. (APICOMPLEXA: EIMERIIDAE) IN THE RUFOUS CASIORNIS Casiornis rufus VIEILLOT, 1816 (PASSERIFORMES: TYRANNIDAE) IN BRAZIL*


Eimeria divinolimai sp. n. from the rufous casiniornis, Casiornis rufus (Passeriformes: Tyrannidae) was described in Brazil. Oocysts are subspherical 17.84 ± 1.52 by 15.90 ± 0.99 μm (15.61-20.00 x 14.15-17.80). Shape-index (length/width) of 1.12 ± 0.05 (1.01-1.20). Wall smooth and bilayered, being yellowish outer and darker inner, 2.13 ± 0.16 μm (2.00-2.38) thick. Micropyle and residuum are absent, but one subspherical polar granule is present. Sporocysts are ovoid ranging from 14.98 ± 0.85 by 7.50 ± 0.44 μm (13.81-1619 x 6.76-8.09), with smooth, thin and single-layered wall. Stieda body prominent, without substiedal body and with residuum granulated. Sporozoites with refractile body at one end.

KEY WORDS: Eimeria divinolimai, sporulated oocysts, rufous casiniornis, Casiornis rufus.
and they were placed into plastic vials containing potassium dichromate solution (K₂Cr₂O₇) at 2.5% 1:6 v/v and transported to Laboratório de Coccídios and Coccidioses, Projeto Sanidade Animal (Embrapa/UFRRJ), Departamento de Parasitologia Animal, Instituto de Veterinária from Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro. To take place the sporulation process, the fecal material was filtrated with double gauze and placed on Petri dishes at room temperature (23-28°C) for ten days until most oocysts are sporulated, 70% approximately. Oocysts were recovered from the fecal samples by using saturated sugar flotation technique according Duszinski and Wilber (1997).

Morphology
Morphological observations and measurements were performed by using a binocular microscope Carl Zeiss with apochromatic oil immersion objective and ocular micrometer K-15X PZO (Poland). Line drawings were prepared with a binocular microscope Wild M-20 (Suisse) with drawing tube.

Photographies
Pictures were prepared by using a digital camera model CD Mavica MVC-CD250 (Sony®, Japan) and a photographic camera f-KAS Automatic-2 in a triocular microscopy (Zeiss Jena, formerly Democratic Republic of Germany) with films ISO 100 (21 DINA) (Kodak, Mexico).

RESULTS

*Eimeria divinolimai* n. sp.

Description
Oocysts (Figures 1 and 2) are subspherical 17.84 ± 1.52 by 15.90 ± 0.99 μm (15.61-20.00 x 14.15-17.80). Shape-index (length/width) of 1.12 ± 0.05 (1.01-1.20). Wall smooth and bilayered, being yellowish outer and darker inner, 2.13 ± 0.16 μm (2.00-2.38) thick. Micropyle and residuum are absents, but one subspherical polar granule is present. Sporocysts are ovoid 14.98 ± 0.85 by 7.50 ± 0.44 μm (13.81-16.19 x 6.76-7.65).

![Figure 1. *Eimeria divinolimai* n. sp. from *Casiornis rufus*. Sporulated oocyst. Line draw. (— = 10 μm)](image1)

![Figure 2. *Eimeria divinolimai* n. sp. from *Casiornis rufus*. Sporulated oocysts. A. Sporocysts with Stieda body prominent (dark arrowed) and sporozoites with refractile body at one end (empty arrowed). B. Oocyst polar granule (empty arrowhead) and wall smooth and bilayered, being yellowish outer and darker inner (dark arrowhead). Saturated sugar solution. (— = 10μm)](image2)
Eimeria divinolimai sp. n. in the rufous casiornis Casiornis rufus Vieillot, 1816 in Brazil

8.09), with smooth, thin and single-layered wall. Stieda body prominent, without Substiedal body and with residuum granulated. Sporozoites with refractile body at one end.

**Taxonomic summary**

**Type host:** the rufous casiornis, *Casiornis rufus* (Passeriformes: Tyrannidae).

**Type material:** oocysts in 10% formaldehyde-saline solution deposited at the Parasitology Collection, in the Department of Animal Parasitology, UFRJ, Seropédica, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Repository number is P-12/2007, including phototypes and line drawings.

**Type Locality:** Três Marias, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

**Site of infection:** unknown, oocysts recovered from feces.

**Etymology:** The specific name is derived from the family name of a Brazilian parasitologist Dr. José Divino Lima.

**DISCUSSION**

The descriptions of the genus *Eimeria* in Passeriformes order are scarce. Only six species were described and none of them in the family Tyrannidae, where *C. rufus* is inserted. Moreover, of all hosts birds whose descriptions had been made only the common starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (Sturnidae) which is sympatric of the *C. rufus* (DUSZYNSKI; COUCH, 2004), in which was described *E. balozeti* Yakimoff and Gousseff (1938). The oocysts are larger (19.52-30.60 x 17.08-26.60 μm) from those described in this paper and they do not present polar granule.

*Eimeria anili* was described by Haldar et al. (1982), from Asian pied starling, *S. contra* (Sturnidae). It is differentiated, mainly, for presenting micropyle. *Eimeria deputotoraci* Cerná (1976) was described from Garden warbler *Sylvia borin* and in the lesser whitethroat, *S. curruca* (Sylviidae) in Prague. The oocysts are single-layered and their sporocysts are smaller (8 x 9 μm).

*Eimeria malaccae* Chakravarty and Kar (1944) was described from Chestnut munia, *Lonchura malacca* (Estrildidae) and *E. paradisaeai* Varghese (1977) was described from count ragg’s bird of Paradise *Paradisaea raggiana* (Paradisaeidae), and *E. saubenovae* Dzerzhinskii and Kairullaev (1989) was described from Red-backed shrike *Lanius collurio* (Laniidae). The oocysts of these species are larger in size and were different from those described in this paper.

All species described were observed out from the American continent and despite of geographic separation *E. divinolimai* sp. n. was reported herein becomes the first species of *Eimeria* described from birds of the family Tyrannidae.

**REFERENCES**


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