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Source: Bulletin of the Wildlife Disease Association, 4(4) : 131

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-4.4.131>

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PARASITES OF THE JAVELINA IN NEW MEXICO¹

The javelina or white-collared peccary, *Tayassu tajacu sonoriensis*, inhabits southwestern New Mexico in parts of Catron, Grant, Luna, and Hidalgo counties. Viscera from 30 javelina killed in these areas were examined for parasites.

The stomachs of 3 of the animals examined contained 20, 20, and 50 nematodes. There were identified as *Parabronema pecariae*.

The small intestines of 7 javelina contained from 1 to 38 spiruroid nematodes. These specimens, in conjunction with specimens submitted from Texas by Dr. R. D. Turk, were used by Chitwood and Campillo (1966, J. Parasit. 52: 307-310) to establish a new genus and species, *Texicospirura turki*. Chitwood and Campillo erroneously list *P. pecariae* as occurring in the small intestine and *T. turki* as occurring in the stomach.

We recovered from 1 to 10 specimens of the nematode *Trichostrongylus colubriiformis* from the small intestines of 3 animals. Javelina in southwestern New Mexico probably play a part in the maintenance of *T. colubriiformis* populations in domestic ruminants and vice versa. No parasites were found in the hearts, livers, lungs, spleens, and large intestines.

Since feral hogs are present in the area, 8 tongues and several pieces of muscle tissue from 8 diaphragms from javelina were ground up and digested in artificial gastric juice as outlined by Schwartz (1939, Proc. Helm. Soc. Wash. 6: 35-57), and the residue examined for *Trichinella spiralis* larvae. No trichinae were found.

Three and 13 suckling lice, *Pecaroecus javalii*, were collected from around the eyes of two animals.

This is the first report of the above listed parasites from javelina in New Mexico and, to our knowledge, the first report of *Trichostrongylus colubriiformis* from the white-collared peccary.

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May 13, 1968

¹ This work was carried out in cooperation with the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station.