



Knemidokptic Mange in Hawai`i `Amakihi (*Hemignathus virens*) on the Island of Hawai`i

Authors: Gaudioso, Jacqueline M., LaPointe, Dennis A., and Hart, Patrick J.

Source: Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 45(2) : 497-501

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-45.2.497>

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.

Knemidokoptic Mange in Hawai'i `Amakihi (*Hemignathus virens*) on the Island of Hawai'i

Jacqueline M. Gaudioso,¹ Dennis A. LaPointe,^{2,4} and Patrick J. Hart³ ¹ University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Tropical Conservation Biology and Environmental Science Program, 200 West Kawili Street, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720, USA; ² U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Island Ecosystems Research Center, PO Box 44, Hawai'i National Park, Hawai'i 96718, USA; ³ University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Department of Biology, 200 West Kawili Street, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720, USA; ⁴ Corresponding author (email: dennis_lapointe @usgs.gov)

ABSTRACT: Lesions resembling knemidokoptic mange on the feet and tarsometatarsi of two Hawai'i `Amakihi (*Hemignathus virens*) were observed while the researchers were mist-netting wild passerines at Manuka Natural Area Reserve on the island of Hawai'i between 14 June 2007 and 19 June 2007. During subsequent mist-netting from September 2007 through February 2008, we found 26% (7/27) of the Hawai'i `Amakihi caught were similarly affected. Microscopic examination of skin scrapings from lesions of affected individuals revealed *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* (Acari: Knemidokoptidae). This is the first report of *Knemidokoptes* spp. found in wild passerines in Hawai'i. No other wild passerines ($n=573$) have been found with knemidokoptic mange during our islandwide study of Hawai'i `Amakihi.

Key words: Hawaiian Islands, *Hemignathus virens*, *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis*, knemidokoptic mange.

Mites of the genus *Knemidokoptes* (Acari: Knemidokoptidae) cause knemidokoptic mange in birds, more commonly known as scaly face, scaly leg, or tassel foot. The lesions are formed when mites burrow into the skin, causing a thickening of skin that can lead to nasal obstruction or deformities of the feet or bill. Early, acute lesions can superficially resemble the lesions caused by avian poxvirus (Wade, 2006). These mites commonly infect poultry or caged birds, and are less common in wild populations. Three species infect both the face and legs of domestic and caged birds. *Knemidokoptes mutans* is commonly found in domestic fowl, *Knemidokoptes pilae* is most often found in parrots, and *Procnemidokoptes janssensi* is restricted to lovebirds (*Agapornis* spp.). In addition, there are two

species of *Knemidokoptes* known to infect only the legs of birds.

Knemidokoptes jamaicensis is well documented in domesticated and caged birds. Reports of this species occurring in wild populations have become increasingly common (Pence et al., 1999; Latta, 2003). *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* has been reported in several migratory species, including Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Common Grackles (*Quiscalus versicolor*), and Brown-headed Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) in Ontario (Kirmse, 1966); Chaffinches (*Fringilla coelebs*) in Russia (Voinov et al., 1978); American Robins (*Turdus migratorius*) in southern North America (Pence et al., 1999); and the Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) and Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) in the neotropics (Latta, 2003). The rarer *Knemidokoptes intermedius* has been reported in wild populations of several bird species in Australia, including Forest Ravens (*Corvus tasmanicus*; Mason and Fain, 1988), Currawongs (*Strepera graculina*; Jaensch et al., 2003), and Superb Lyrebirds (*Menura novaehollandiae*; Holz et al., 2005). Although *K. mutans* and *Neocnemidokoptes gallinae* have been reported from domestic chickens in Hawai'i (Bice, 1932) and *K. pilae* was found in caged parakeets on Oahu (Goff, 1987), knemidokoptid mites are not known to occur on any wild Hawaiian bird species (Goff, 1980; van Riper and van Riper, 1985).

Between 14 June 2007 and 19 June 2007 two adult Hawai'i `Amakihi (*Hemi-*



FIGURE 1. An adult male Hawai'i 'Amakihi with knemidokoptic mange, caught at Manuka Natural Area Reserve, Hawai'i on 14 June 2007.

gnathus virens), hereafter 'Amakihi, with lesions on their feet and tarsal joints were captured in a dry ohia (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) forest at Manuka Natural Area Reserve (19°49'N, 155°49'W) on the island of Hawai'i. The lesions were unlike the avian pox (*Avipoxvirus*) lesions commonly seen on Hawaiian passerines. The extensions of the lesion protruded from each individual scale of all digits, extending up the tarsometatarsus with a large lesion on the notch of each tibiotarsal joint (Fig. 1). Lesions were found only on the feet and legs. The feet of one bird appeared encased in the lesion; the left foot was deformed and immobile. During subsequent mist-netting from September 2007 through February 2008, four more adult male 'Amakihi and one hatch-year 'Amakihi (unknown sex) were caught with lesions at Manuka Natural Area Reserve.

One of the males did not have lesions present when first banded in mid-June, but, upon recapture in early September, exhibited small, localized lesions on the lower tarsometatarsi. The lesions on the remaining three males were also small and localized, suggesting an early stage of the condition. The scales on the lower tarsometatarsus were uplifted perpendicular to the tarsal bone. Some small dry and crusty lesions were forming on top of these scales and encroaching on the feet. The hatch-year bird exhibited lesions on both tarsal joints that appeared more advanced, but not as extensive as seen in the recaptured adult female and one of the subsequent males. The lesions of the recaptured female and remaining male were more extensive than localized lesions. In both of these birds some digits were deformed and immobilized.

Microscopic examination (60×) of scrapings taken from the lesions of affected birds revealed knemidokoptid mites. The mites were cleared (10% KOH and a 1:1 solution of lactic acid and glycerol; Krantz, 1978), slide mounted in Hoyer's medium, and later identified as *K. jamaicensis* (James W. Mertins, USDA-NVSL, Ames, Iowa; Fain and Elsen, 1967; Lombert et al., 1984). Voucher specimens were deposited in the National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa (accession number: 522612) and in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai'i (accession number: 2008.037).

To date, seven out of 27 (26%) `Amakihi caught at Manuka Natural Area Reserve had detectable lesions caused by *K. jamaicensis* infestation. These include five adult males, one adult female with a brood patch, and one hatch-year bird (unknown sex). Similar lesions were not found on Japanese White-eyes (*Zosterops japonicas*; $n=88$), House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*; $n=8$), Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*; $n=3$), Red-billed Leiothrix (*Leiothrix lutea*; $n=4$), and `Elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis*; $n=6$) mist-netted at Manuka Natural Area Reserve. No lesions were found on `Amakihi ($n=315$) or other native and nonnative passerines ($n=258$) mist-netted at additional locations on the island of Hawai'i between April 2007 and February 2008.

Two `Amakihi with very advanced knemidokoptic mange also exhibited extensive feather degradation. An adult female `Amakihi had extensive feather degradation on the primaries of both wings. Extensive feather degradation on the primaries of both wings and on both the right and left retrices of the tail was seen on one adult male `Amakihi, caught in December 2007. A heavy infestation of feather mites (Analgidae: *Analges* sp.) was observed on the adult male caught in December.

This is the first report of a knemidokoptid mite found in wild passerines in Hawai'i and a new host species for *K.*

jamaicensis. Van Riper (1991) conducted a comprehensive survey of the parasite community of `Amakihi ($n=1,768$), including the microscopic examination of excised foot and facial lesions ($n=25$), but did not detect *Knemidokoptes*. Our site is located 75 km distant from van Riper's study site; however, populations of `Amakihi nearer to our site (≤ 4 km) have been banded in recent years with no observations of knemidokoptic mange (Atkinson et al., 2005). We therefore believe this mite infestation to be relatively new to our study population.

The transmission of *Knemidokoptes* spp. likely requires direct contact between birds (Jaensch et al., 2003), and interspecies transmission is thought to occur rarely, if at all (Wade, 2006). Kirmse (1966) reported transmission among caged Red-winged Blackbirds but did not observe transmission to nine other species housed with the infested Red-winged Blackbirds. *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* has been reported from four species of birds introduced to the island of Hawai'i, including Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*; Latta and O'Connor, 2001), Spotted Doves (*Streptopelia chinensis*; Mainka et al., 1994), Eurasian Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*; Kirmse, 1966), and House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*; Carothers et al., 1974), and a host shift from nonnative species to native avifauna may have occurred. Because direct contact between domestic, captive, or wild introduced birds in Hawai'i and `Amakihi is unlikely (van Riper and van Riper, 1985), a biting insect is a good candidate for the phoretic transfer of mites to this endemic passerine. For example, louseflies (Hippoboscidae) function as a vector of some skin mites (*Cheyletiellidae* and *Epidermoptidae*) in feral Rock Pigeons (*Columba livia*) in Spain (Jovani et al., 2001). Because the louseflies' feeding behavior entails piercing the host's skin for blood, skin mites may meanwhile attach to flies for their own opportunistic dispersal. Although the hippoboscid (*Ornithoica vicina*) has been

reported from Amakihi as well as nonnative passerines in Hawai'i (van Riper and van Riper, 1985), hippoboscids were not observed on birds mist-netted in this study.

A severe infestation can be life threatening because of the deformity or loss of digits, resulting in an inability to forage, perch, or preen (Pence et al., 1999). Although a high prevalence of infestation may occur in wild populations, there is no indication that mite infestation has an effect on overall population size (Pence et al., 1999; Latta, 2003). In Hawai'i, introduced avian malaria (*Plasmodium relictum*) and *Avipoxvirus* are thought to have a significant impact on population abundance of many native bird species (van Riper et al., 1986; van Riper et al., 2002). Clinical infestations of *K. jamaicensis* may be a reflection of infection with either or both pathogens. A better understanding of this new parasite–host relationship and effects on host fitness, is needed to assess its risk to Hawaiian avifauna accurately.

We would like to thank J. W. Mertins (USDA-NVSL) for species identification, B. H. Hsu, R. Frayne, and P. Linneman (University of Hawai'i at Hilo) for field assistance, and C. T. Atkinson (US Geological Survey), and M. L. Goff (Chaminade University, Honolulu) for their advice. Funding for this study was provided by University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Hawai'i Audubon Society, the Western Bird Banding Association, and the US Geological Survey Invasive Species Program. Any use of trade, product, or firm names in this publication is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the US Government.

LITERATURE CITED

ATKINSON, C. T., J. K. LEASE, R. J. DUSEK, AND M. D. SAMUEL. 2005. Prevalence of pox-like lesions and malaria in forest bird communities on leeward Mauna Loa volcano, Hawaii. *Condor* 107: 537–546.

BICE, C. M. 1932. Poultry diseases common in Hawaii. Hawaii Agricultural Experimental Station Circular 5, Honolulu, Territory of Hawai'i.

CAROTHERS, S. W., N. J. SHARBER, AND G. F. FOSTER. 1974. Scaly-leg knemidokoptiasis in a population of evening grosbeaks. *Wilson Bulletin* 86: 121–124.

FAIN, A., AND P. ELSEN. 1967. Les acariens de la famille Knemidokoptidae producteurs de gale chez les oiseaux (Sarcoptiformes). *Acta Zoologica et Pathologica Antverpiensia* 45: 3–145.

GOFF, M. L. 1980. Mites (Chelicerata: Acari) parasitic on birds in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Technical Report 29. Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA, 12 pp.

———. 1987. A catalog of Acari of the Hawaii Islands. Research Extension Series 075. College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA, 75 pp.

HOLZ, P. H., I. BEVERIDGE, AND T. ROSS. 2005. *Knemidocoptes intermedius* in wild Superb Lyrebirds (*Menura novaehollandiae*). *Australian Veterinary Journal* 83: 374–375.

JAENSCH, S. M., S. R. RADIAL, AND R. HOBBS. 2003. *Knemidocoptes intermedius* in a wild currawong (*Strepera graculina*). *Australian Veterinary Journal* 81: 411.

JOVANI, R., J. L. TELLA, D. SOL, AND D. VENTURA. 2001. Are hippoboscids flies a major mode of transmission of feather mites? *Journal of Parasitology* 87: 1187–1189.

KIRMSE, P. 1966. Cnemidocoptic mite infestations in wild birds. *Bulletin of the Wildlife Disease Association* 2: 86–99.

KRANTZ, G. W. 1978. A manual of acarology. Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, USA, 509 pp.

LATTA, S. C. 2003. Effects of scaly-leg mite infestations on body condition and site fidelity of migratory warblers in the Dominican Republic. *Auk* 120: 730–743.

———, AND B. M. O'CONNOR. 2001. Patterns of *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* (Acari: Knemidokoptidae) infestations among eight new avian hosts in the Dominican Republic. *Journal of Medical Entomology* 38: 437–440.

LOMBERT, A. P. M., F. S. LUKOSCHUS, AND A. FAIN. 1984. *Apocnemidocoptes tragicola* gen. nov., spec. nov. (Acari: Asitigmata: Knemidokoptidae) from the swift *Apus apus* (Aves: Apodiformes: Apodidae). *Acarologia* 25: 377–383.

MAINKA, S. A., D. S. MELVILLE, A. GALSORTHY, AND S. R. BLACK. 1994. *Knemidokoptes* sp. on wild passerines at the Mai Po Nature Reserve, Hong Kong. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases* 30: 254–256.

MASON, R. W., AND A. FAIN. 1988. *Knemidocoptes intermedius* identified in forest ravens (*Corvus tasmanicus*). *Australian Veterinary Journal* 65: 260.

PENCE, D. B., R. A. COLE, K. E. BRUGGER, AND J. R. FISCHER. 1999. Epizootic podoknemidokoptiasis

- in American robins. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases* 35: 1–7.
- VAN RIPER, C. III. 1991. Parasite communities in wet and dry forest subpopulations of the Hawaii common Amakihi. *In* Bird–parasite interactions ecology, evolution and behaviour, J. E. Loye and M. Zuk (eds.). Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, pp. 140–153.
- , S. G. VAN RIPER, M. L. GOFF, AND M. LAIRD. 1986. Epizootiology and ecological significance of malaria in Hawaiian land birds. *Ecological Monographs* 56: 327–344.
- , ———, AND W. R. HANSEN. 2002. Epizootiology and effects of avian pox on Hawaiian forest birds. *Auk* 119: 929–942.
- VAN RIPER, S. G., AND C. VAN RIPER III. 1985. A summary of known parasites and disease recorded from the avifauna of the Hawaiian Islands. *In* Hawaii's terrestrial ecosystems preservation and management, C. P. Stone and J. M. Scott (eds.). Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA, pp. 298–371.
- VOINOV, I. N., G. I. GUSHCHA, A. S. GEMIBITSKII, T. I. SAMOILOVA, L. E. SHCHUR, G. A. VASILEVA, N. V. VINOGRADOVA, AND M. E. SHUMAKOV. 1978. *Knemidocoptes* of migrating birds of Kurskaya-Kosa. *Vestnik Zoologii* 0: 76–79.
- WADE, L. 2006. Knemidocoptiasis in birds. *Veterinary Medicine* 101: 782–790, <http://www.vetmedpub.com/vetmed/article/articleDetail.jsp?id=392958>. Accessed 7 September 2007.

Received for publication 10 April 2008.