

PARASITES OF DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS IN SOUTH AFRICA. XLVIII. TICKS (ACARI: IXODIDAE) INFESTING DOMESTIC CATS AND WILD FELIDS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Ticks collected from domestic cats (*Felis catus*), cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*), caracals (*Caracal caracal*), African wild cats (*Felis lybica*), black-footed cats (*Felis nigripes*), a serval (*Leptailurus serval*), lions (*Panthera leo*), and leopards (*Panthera pardus*) were identified and counted. Thirteen species of ixodid ticks and one argasid tick were identified from domestic cats and 17 species of ixodid ticks from wild felids. The domestic cats and wild felids harboured 11 ixodid species in common. The adults of *Haemaphysalis elliptica*, the most abundant tick species infesting cats and wild felids, were most numerous on a domestic cat in late winter and in mid-summer, during 2 consecutive years. The recorded geographic distribution of the recently described *Haemaphysalis colesbergensis*, a parasite of cats and caracals, was extended by 2 new locality records in the Northern Cape Province, South Africa.

INTRODUCTION

Although several surveys on the ticks infesting domestic dogs in southern Africa have been conducted, little has been done about collecting ticks from domestic cats (*Felis catus*). The only reported surveys of ticks on domestic cats are those of Horak & Matthee (2003), who identified ticks in 20 collections from cats presented at a private veterinary practice in Stellenbosch, Western Cape Province, Apanaskevich & Horak (2008), who identified ticks collected from 4 cats at Colesberg in the Eastern Cape Province and a single cat at Prince Albert in the Western Cape Province, and Horak *et al.* (2000), who collected ticks from 7 feral cats in the Kruger National Park. Horak & Matthee (2003) recorded 5 ixodid tick species from cats at Stellenbosch, Apanaskevich & Horak (2008) described a new species, *Haemaphysalis colesbergensis*, from the collections which they had examined, and Horak *et al.* (2000) recovered 7 ixodid tick species from feral cats in the Kruger National Park.

Considerably more time has been devoted to the ticks infesting wild felids than to those on domestic cats. Horak *et al.* (1987c; 2000) examined collections from 6 wild felid species, of which caracals (*Caracal caracal*) and lions (*Panthera leo*) accounted for the majority. They recorded 22 ixodid tick species from the 90 felids that were examined.

Since the late 1970s and early 1980s, Horak and Heyne have identified ticks in chance collections made by themselves and others from domestic cats and from wild felids. Furthermore, Donkin has collected ticks regularly from his family cat over a period of 26 consecutive months. This paper documents our findings on the identities and numbers of ticks collected from domestic cats and from wild felids in southern Africa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ticks were collected from 130 domestic cats (*Felis catus*), 23 cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*), 21 caracals, 3 African wild cats (*Felis lybica*), 5 black-footed cats (*Felis nigripes*), a single serval, *Leptailurus serval*, 9 lions and 8 leopards (*Panthera pardus*). The collections from domestic cats, caracals, African wild cats, black-footed cats and the serval were all made in South Africa. Those from cheetahs were undertaken in South Africa and Namibia, while the collections from lions and leopards were carried out in South Africa, Namibia and Botswana. The ticks were gathered from domestic cats by their owners or by us, and we have construed the 26 consecutive monthly collections from Donkin's cat as though they were taken from 26 separate cats. Ticks were taken from wild felids by veterinarians, animal health technicians, or researchers, while the animals were immobilised for translocation or other purposes; however, complete collections were rarely possible. The species of animal which were host to the ticks, the date and the locality of the collection were recorded. If ticks were not immediately stored in 70% ethanol in glass or plastic vials until assessment, they were transferred to this medium as soon as they had been examined.

The Donkin family cat appeared to be a dominant male that roamed freely around the surrounding properties in the 'Die Wilgers' suburb of eastern Pretoria, Gauteng Province, South Africa. From June 2004 to July 2006, all visible ticks were taken from this cat at weekly intervals or less. The ticks collected during each month were pooled and separately preserved as described, until they were identified and counted, and their numbers used to determine the seasonal abundance of adult *Haemaphysalis elliptica*.

RESULTS

The numbers and species of ticks collected from domestic cats, the number of cats infested with each species and the province in which a particular tick species was collected are summarised in Table 1. A total of 13 ixodid tick species and 1 argasid species were recovered from the domestic cats, and of these, *H. elliptica*, followed by *H. colesbergensis* were the most predominant. The ticks taken from various wild felids, and the province or country in which they were collected, are summarised in Tables 2–6. Of the 17 ixodid tick species recovered from wild felids, *H. elliptica* was again the most numerous. Eleven ixodid tick species were common to the domestic cats and wild felids.

TABLE 1
Ticks collected from 130 domestic cats in five of South Africa's nine provinces

Tick species	Number of ticks collected				Number of cats infested	Province
	Nymphs	Males	Females	Total		
<i>Amblyomma hebraeum</i>	16	0	0	16	2	GP, EC
<i>Haemaphysalis colesbergensis</i>	0	22	50	72	8	NC
<i>Haemaphysalis elliptica</i> *	13	840	945	1798	92	GP, WC, EC, NC
<i>Haemaphysalis zumpti</i>	0	0	1	1	1	WC
<i>Ixodes</i> spp.	110	1	6	117	24	EC, WC, GP, KZN
<i>Ixodes corwini</i>	?	3	9	12	5	EC, WC
<i>Ixodes myotomys</i>	?	0	1	1	1	GP
<i>Ixodes pilosus</i>	?	0	4	4	2	EC
<i>Ixodes rubicundus</i>	0	0	5	5	2	NC
<i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i>	0	0	1	1	1	GP
<i>Rhipicephalus gertrudae</i>	0	6	6	12	5	WC, EC
<i>Rhipicephalus simus</i>	0	5	3	8	4	EC, GP, WC
<i>Rhipicephalus turanicus</i>	0	6	4	10	2	GP
<i>Rhipicephalus zambeziensis</i>	0	0	1	1	1	GP
<i>Otobius megnini</i>	41	0	0	41	2	GP

GP, Gauteng Province; EC, Eastern Cape Province; NC, Northern Cape Province; WC, Western Cape Province; KZN, KwaZulu-Natal Province

?, = nymphs of these species possibly included amongst those of *Ixodes* spp.

*, 27 *H. elliptica* larvae

TABLE 2
Ticks collected from 23 cheetahs in South Africa and Namibia

Tick species	Number of ticks collected				Number of cheetahs infested	Province or country
	Nymphs	Males	Females	Total		
<i>Amblyomma hebraeum</i>	0	4	4	8	1	LP
<i>Haemaphysalis elliptica</i>	5	38	76	119	12	LP, GP, FS
<i>Rhipicentor bicornis</i>	0	19	2	21	10	Namibia
<i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i>	0	29	12	41	5	GP
<i>Rhipicephalus gertrudae</i>	0	1	0	1	1	Namibia
<i>Rhipicephalus simus</i>	0	2	0	2	1	Namibia

GP, Gauteng Province; LP, Limpopo Province; FS, Free State Province.

TABLE 3
Ticks collected from 21 caracals in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Northern Cape Provinces, South Africa

Tick species	Number of ticks collected				Number of caracals infested	Province
	Nymphs	Males	Females	Total		
<i>Amblyomma marmoreum</i>	(1 larva)	0	0	1	1	EC
<i>Haemaphysalis colesbergensis</i>	0	22	8	30	5	NC
<i>Haemaphysalis elliptica</i>	0	28	3	31	7	WC
<i>Haemaphysalis zumpti</i>	0	10	12	22	6	NC, WC
<i>Ixodes pilosus</i> gr.	0	3	3	6	2	WC
<i>Ixodes rubicundus</i>	0	13	24	37	8	WC, NC
<i>Ixodes</i> spp.	2	0	1	3	2	WC
<i>Rhipicentor bicornis</i>	0	1	0	1	1	NC
<i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i>	0	1	2	3	2	NC
<i>Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi</i>	1	0	0	1	1	WC
<i>Rhipicephalus gertrudae</i>	0	0	5	5	3	WC

EC, Eastern Province; NC, Northern Cape Province; WC, Western Cape Province.

TABLE 4
Ticks collected from 3 African wild cats, 5 black-footed cats and a serval in four of South Africa's nine provinces

Tick species	Number of ticks collected			Number of cats infested	Province
	Males	Females	Total		
African wild cats (3)					
<i>Haemaphysalis colesbergensis</i>	5	11	16	2	EC, NC
<i>Ixodes rubicundus</i>	3	4	7	2	EC, WC
Black-footed cats (5)					
<i>Haemaphysalis zumpti</i>	11	5	16	5	NC
<i>Haemaphysalis</i> spp.	3	1	4	2	NC
Serval (1)					
<i>Haemaphysalis spinulosa</i>	7	3	10	1	GP

EC, Eastern Cape Province; NC, Northern Cape Province; WC, Western Cape Province.

TABLE 5
Ticks collected from 9 lions in South Africa, Botswana and Namibia

Tick species	Number of ticks collected				Number of lions infested	Province or country
	Nymphs	Males	Females	Total		
<i>Amblyomma hebraeum</i>	0	4	0	4	1	LP
<i>Haemaphysalis elliptica</i>	7	19	27	53	3	MP, FS
<i>Hyalomma truncatum</i>	0	11	5	16	3	NC, Botswana, Namibia
<i>Rhipicentor bicornis</i>	0	1	0	1	1	Namibia
<i>Rhipicephalus simus</i>	0	1	3	4	1	LP
<i>Rhipicephalus turanicus</i>	0	2	1	3	2	Namibia

LP, Limpopo Province; MP, Mpumalanga Province; FS, Free State Province; NC, Northern Cape Province.

TABLE 6
Ticks collected from 8 leopards in South Africa, Botswana and Namibia

Tick species	Number of ticks collected				Number of leopards infested	Province or country
	Nymphs	Males	Females	Total		
<i>Amblyomma hebraeum</i>	1	0	0	1	1	Botswana
<i>Haemaphysalis elliptica</i>	0	56	2	58	4	MP, WC
<i>Rhipicentor bicornis</i>	0	6	3	9	1	Namibia
<i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i>	0	7	0	7	1	MP
<i>Rhipicephalus capensis</i>	0	0	1	1	1	WC
<i>Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi</i>	0	0	2	2	1	Botswana
<i>Rhipicephalus zambeziensis</i>	0	8	3	11	1	Botswana

MP, Mpumalanga Province; WC, Western Cape Province.

DISCUSSION

Amblyomma hebraeum

Adult *Amblyomma hebraeum* are parasites of very large herbivores such as domestic cattle, African buffaloes (*Syncerus caffer*), elands (*Taurotragus oryx*), giraffes (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), and white and black rhinoceroses (*Ceratotherium simum* and *Diceror bicornis*) (Norval 1983; Horak *et al.* 1987b; Walker 1991; Horak, Golezardy & Uys 2007). The immature stages, particularly the larvae, attach to the same hosts as the adult ticks, as well as small domestic ruminants, a large variety of smaller wild ruminants, domestic and wild carnivores, scrub hares (*Lepus saxatilis*), ground-frequenting birds and leopard tortoises (*Geochelone pardalis*) (Horak *et al.* 1987b, 2000, 2007; Dower, Petney & Horak 1988; Horak, Emslie & Spickett 2001). It is thus not surprising that two of the cats and a leopard were infested with immature ticks, while a single cheetah and a lion harboured a few adult ticks.

Amblyomma marmoreum

The adults and nymphs of *Amblyomma marmoreum* are parasites particularly of leopard tortoises (Horak *et al.* 2006), whereas the larvae will infest leopard tortoises and the same hosts as those listed above for the larvae of *A. hebraeum* (Horak *et al.* 1987b, 2006). Wild felids feature prominently amongst these host species, with collections recorded from feral cats, cheetahs, caracals, lions and leopards (Horak *et al.* 1987c, 2000).

Haemaphysalis colesbergensis

This tick has been described only recently in collections made from domestic cats in the Northern Cape and Western Cape Provinces (Apanaskevich & Horak 2008). It had already been recorded on caracals in the Eastern Cape Province during 1984 and 1985, but at the time was incorrectly identified as *Haemaphysalis leachi* (Horak *et al.* 1987c). Upon re-examination, the species proved to be *H. colesbergensis*.

The preference of *H. colesbergensis* for domestic cats and caracals as hosts is now confirmed by the collections reported here. This tick species harvested from domestic cats at Fraserburg and Calvinia, in the Northern Cape Province, indicates new locality records. Taken in conjunction with previous records (Apanaskevich & Horak 2008), the species is present in the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Western Cape Provinces in regions with a semi-arid to arid climate.

Haemaphysalis elliptica

In South Africa and parts of southern Africa, this species was known as *H. leachi*, with which it had previously been synonymised. However, Apanaskevich, Horak & Camicas (2007) resurrected the name *H. elliptica*, and proved that it was a valid old southern African taxon. Furthermore, they showed that *H. leachi sensu stricto* is a separate taxon, which is present further north in Africa, and after re-examination of many of the specimens from earlier surveys in South Africa, came to the conclusion that all of those identified as *H. leachi* were, in fact, *H. elliptica*.

H. elliptica is a three-host species of which the larvae and nymphs use murid rodents as hosts (Norval 1984; Matthee *et al.* 2007) and are only exceptionally encountered on the same carnivore hosts as the adults (Apanaskevich *et al.* 2007). It is one of the major species that was collected from domestic dogs in two surveys conducted in Mozambique (Neves, Afonso & Horak 2004; De Matos, *et al.* 2008), and in several surveys conducted on dogs in South Africa (Horak *et al.* 1987c, 2001; Horak 1995; Jacobs *et al.* 2001; Horak & Matthee 2003; Nyangiwe, Horak & Bryson 2006). It was also the most abundant and prevalent tick on domestic cats in a study conducted in the Western Cape province (Horak & Matthee 2003). Furthermore, large numbers have been collected from the three largest wild cats in South Africa, namely cheetahs, lions and leopards (Horak *et al.* 1987c, 2000). With the exception of the survey carried out by De Matos *et al.* (2008), in which the name *H. elliptica* was used for this tick, all of these surveys refer to this species as *H. leachi*.

The relatively large number of domestic cats now recorded as infested, and the large numbers of ticks regularly collected from the Donkin family cat, establish *H. elliptica* as a major parasite of these animals. It is the vector of *Babesia rossi* in dogs (Lewis *et al.* 1996 [then referred to as *H. leachi*]), but whether it also transmits *Babesia felis* to cats remains to be demonstrated.

Seasonal fluctuations in the monthly numbers of adult *H. elliptica* harvested from the family cat are illustrated graphically in Figure 1. Although deducing the seasonality of a tick species from collections taken from a single host animal is decidedly risky, the fact that the collections were made over a period of 2 years and resulted in a reasonably similar annual pattern, somewhat underpins the results obtained by this approach. The number of ticks recovered monthly from the cat increased erratically from the commencement of the survey in June 2004,

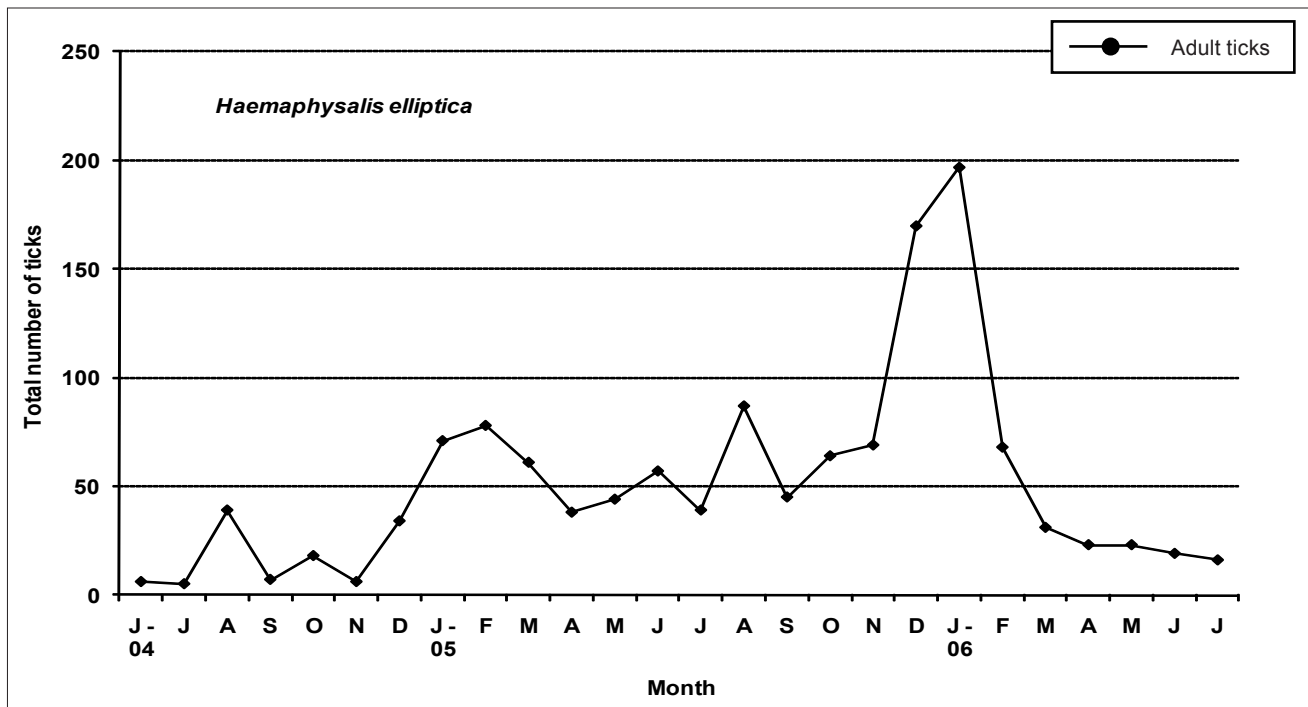


FIGURE 1
Total numbers of adult *Haemaphysalis elliptica* collected each month, from June 2004 to July 2006, from a male domestic cat in the eastern suburbs of Pretoria, Gauteng Province, South Africa

reaching a peak during January 2006. Within this increasing pattern of infestation, tick numbers reached minor peaks in August 2004 and 2005 (late winter), with major peaks during the mid-summer months of January and February 2005, and December 2005 and January 2006. Despite the smaller numbers of adult ticks present in late summer and winter, their presence during these seasons indicates that the life cycle of *H. elliptica* continues throughout the year in Pretoria. This pattern of seasonality is similar to that on domestic dogs belonging to people in rural communities in north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa (Horak *et al.* 2001).

Only 13 nymphs were recovered along with the total of 1785 adult *H. elliptica* collected from the cats, and 12 nymphs from the wild felids, indicating that these animals alone would not be able to maintain this species. It also implies that there must have been an abundance of murid rodents in the vicinity to serve as hosts for the immature stages of the tick (Braack *et al.* 1996).

Haemaphysalis zumpti

According to Walker (1991), the adults of *Haemaphysalis zumpti* are parasites of small carnivores. The presence of *H. zumpti* on a single domestic cat, 5 black-footed cats and 6 caracals, while none were collected from cheetahs, lions and leopards, confirms this observation.

Hyalomma truncatum

Adults of *Hyalomma truncatum* prefer domestic cattle and large, wild bovids as hosts (Norval 1982; Horak *et al.* 2007), but a single tick has been collected from an African wild cat and 4 from a lion in Zimbabwe (Norval 1982), while in South Africa single ticks have also been taken from a cheetah and two lions (Horak *et al.* 2000). The 3 infested lions were all examined within the core distribution range of this tick in southern Africa (Theiler 1962; Walker 1991).

Ixodes corwini

The original description of *Ixodes corwini* by Keirans, Clifford, & Walker (1982) is based on a tick collected from a Cape clawless otter (*Aonyx capensis*) in the Western Cape Province,

and it was also recorded by them as present on mongooses and genets. Horak *et al.* (1987c) recovered *I. corwini* from dogs on smallholdings near Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape Province, and we now report it as present on domestic cats in the same region, as well as from East London in the same province, and from Knysna in the Western Cape Province.

Ixodes pilosus group

There appear to be 3 possible species within this group (McKay 1994). Although ticks in this complex have a very wide host range, including domestic dogs, caracals, various antelopes and scrub hares (Horak *et al.* 1987c; Horak & Boomker 1998), large numbers of adult ticks are seldom taken from a single host. The collection of ticks from 2 cats and 2 caracals in this study and from 7 cats in a survey by Horak & Matthee (2003), confirms a partiality of this group for felids. Horak *et al.* (1987c) recorded adult ticks mainly from January to May on 22 caracals examined in the Eastern Cape Province.

Ixodes rubicundus

Although Stampa (1959), Theiler (1962), Horak, Moolman & Fourie (1987a) and Walker (1991) all record caracals amongst a variety of other mammals as hosts of adult *Ixodes rubicundus*, none of them has mentioned its presence on domestic cats or dogs. Jacobs *et al.* (2001) report the occurrence of 7 ticks of this species on dogs and Horak & Matthee (2003), who harvested ticks from dogs and cats, record the presence of 9 such ticks on dogs, but none on cats. The presence of *I. rubicundus* ticks on 2 domestic cats in our study suggests that they may be good hosts of this species, but that their usually owner-restricted home ranges preclude the likelihood of their becoming infested. Ticks of this species were collected from 2 of the 3 African wild cats examined and 8 of the 21 caracals. Stampa (1959) recovered ticks from both these felid species. The immature stages of *I. rubicundus* infest elephant shrews (*Elephantulus* spp.), and Smith's red rock rabbits (*Pronolagus rupestris*), and the adults infest sheep, goats and cattle, as well as various wild bovids (Stampa 1959; Horak *et al.* 1987a; Fourie, Kok & Heyne 1996; Fourie, Horak & Woodall 2005). Careful examination of caracals has, however, indicated that they are infested by all stages of development of this species (Horak *et al.* 1987a, 1987c),

and that they can therefore most likely support the life cycle of the tick in the absence of all other host species.

Other *Ixodes* species

A single *Ixodes myotomus* female was collected from a domestic cat. This species normally infests bush Karoo rats (*Otomys unisulcatus*) (Walker 1991), and the cat may have become naturally infested, or it could have acquired infestation by eating a rat on which an unattached or loosely attached female tick was present. However, the geographic distribution of *O. unisulcatus* does not include the Pretoria district, where the tick was recovered, and we must therefore assume that other murid rodent species can also harbour *I. myotomus*. A relatively large number of *Ixodes* spp. nymphs, of which the largest proportion probably belonged to the *Ixodes pilosus* group, were recovered from domestic cats, and two were taken from caracals. A cat also harboured a single *Ixodes* sp. male, and cats and caracals *Ixodes* spp. females, which we were unable to identify.

Rhipicentor bicornis

The genus *Rhipicentor* contains only two species, and the distributions of both are restricted to Africa (Theiler 1961, 1962; Walker 1991). The hosts of the immature stages of *Rhipicentor bicornis* are unknown, but as in the case of *Rhipicentor nuttalli*, are likely to be rock elephant shrews (*Elephantulus myurus*). Theiler (1962) records adult *R. bicornis* on jackals, genets and several wild felids. In this study, 10 cheetahs, a lion and a leopard in Namibia, as well as a single caracal in the Northern Cape Province, South Africa, were infested with adult ticks.

Rhipicentor nuttalli

Fourie *et al.* (2002) have demonstrated that rock elephant shrews are the preferred hosts of the immature stages of this three-host tick. The adults target domestic dogs, hyaenas, lions, leopards, South African hedgehogs (*Atelerix frontalis*) and porcupines (*Hystrix africaeaustralis*) (Theiler 1962; Norval & Colborne 1985; Walker 1991; Horak *et al.* 2000). In this study, a single domestic cat, 5 cheetahs, 2 caracals and a leopard were infested with adult ticks. Theiler (1962) mentions that the adults are common on domestic dogs in the Clanwilliam district of the Western Cape Province, South Africa, and in the Omaruru district, Namibia, during late summer. Infestation with adult ticks can lead to paralysis in dogs (Perchman 1976; Norval & Colborne 1985).

Rhipicephalus capensis

The distribution of *Rhipicephalus capensis* is restricted to South Africa in a narrow zone along the western coast of the Western and Northern Cape Provinces, with a single occurrence recorded in the Eastern Cape Province (Walker, Keirans & Horak 2000). We collected a single female tick from a leopard in the Western Cape Province in this study.

Rhipicephalus gertrudae

Rhipicephalus gertrudae is present only in South Africa and Namibia (Walker *et al.* 2000). It is a three-host tick and its adults feed on cattle, sheep, wild bovids and domestic and wild carnivores, while its immature stages prefer murid rodents (Walker *et al.* 2000; Matthee *et al.* 2007). Until 2000, only three adult *R. gertrudae* had been recorded on domestic dogs and none from cats (Walker *et al.* 2000). However, as soon as surveys were conducted within its distribution range, this situation changed. Jacobs *et al.* (2001) collected *R. gertrudae* from 7 dogs examined in central Free State Province, while Horak & Matthee (2003) found 83 instances on dogs and 2 on domestic cats in the Western Cape Province. We now add a further 5 instances from cats, and 3 from caracals to the existing 3 records for caracals, as well as a cheetah in Namibia, as a new host record.

In the southern and north-western winter rainfall regions of South Africa, *R. gertrudae* is found predominantly on sheep and dogs during May to October (Horak & Fourie 1992; Horak

& Matthee 2003). In Namibia and in the semi-arid regions of the western central summer rainfall region of South Africa, it is most abundant on cattle from September or October, to February or March (Biggs & Langenhoven 1984; Fourie, Kok & Heyne 1996).

Rhipicephalus sanguineus

It may appear illogical to include a discussion on a tick species that was not even collected in this study, but the mere fact of its absence is significant. *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* and *H. elliptica* have been the most abundant tick species found on domestic dogs during the various surveys conducted on these animals in southern Africa (Goldsmid 1963; Horak 1995; Bryson *et al.* 2000; Jacobs *et al.* 2001; Horak & Matthee, 2003; Neves *et al.* 2004; De Matos *et al.* 2008). However, not a single *R. sanguineus* was recovered from domestic cats or wild felids in our survey, or in that conducted on 23 species of wild carnivores by Horak *et al.* (2000), or that by Horak & Matthee (2003) on domestic cats in the Western Cape Province. These findings serve as additional confirmation of the near-strict host preference of *R. sanguineus* for domestic dogs.

Rhipicephalus simus

Rhipicephalus simus replaces *R. gertrudae* in the more moist eastern regions of South Africa, and its immature and adult stages have the same host preferences as *R. gertrudae* (Walker *et al.* 2000). Although Walker *et al.* (2000) list only a single collection of *R. simus* from a domestic cat, they record several from wild felids. Horak *et al.* (2000) added 2 instances of *R. simus* on cheetahs, 17 on lions and 2 on leopards to this list, while this study adds 4 from domestic cats and 1 each from a cheetah and a lion.

Rhipicephalus turanicus

The identities of *Rhipicephalus turanicus* and *R. sanguineus* have been confused so frequently that numerous incorrect host records for *R. sanguineus* have been published. Both ticks occur on domestic dogs, sometimes even simultaneously (De Matos *et al.* 2008), but with extremely rare exceptions, it is *R. turanicus*, and not *R. sanguineus* that is recovered from hosts other than domestic dogs (Walker *et al.* 2000). The adults of *R. turanicus* have a very wide host range, including nearly all domestic animals, as well as wild canids, felids, suids, equids, bovids, leporids and even some of the larger species of birds (Walker *et al.* 2000). Walker *et al.* (2000) record 4 occurrences of *R. turanicus* on domestic cats and 35 on wild felids, to which we now add 2 from cats and 2 from lions.

Other *Rhipicephalus* species

The collection of a *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi* nymph from a caracal and its adults from a leopard should be viewed as accidental or opportunistic infestations, as this tick does not normally target felids (Walker *et al.* 2000). The stable cat from which an adult *Rhipicephalus zambeziensis* was recovered is likely to have acquired infestation from a stray tick during a study involving this tick species. *R. zambeziensis* adults have been collected previously from cheetahs, lions and leopards (Horak *et al.* 2000; Walker *et al.* 2000).

Otobius megnini

The spinose ear tick, as this argasid tick species is known colloquially, is dependent for its survival on man-made structures and the micro-environment in its immediate vicinity. Hence its presence in the ears of cattle that are confined at night in stone kraals, calves reared in unplastered calf-pens constructed from bricks (Howell, Walker & Nevill 1978; Fourie & Horak 1990), stabled horses, people that ride or that are associated with horses (Naudé *et al.* 2001; Huchzermeyer 2002), or dogs and cats kept in the vicinity of infested premises. Some of the cats examined in this study were stable cats, and one of them harboured 40 *Otobius megnini* nymphs in its ears.

CONCLUSION

Nineteen ixodid tick species were recovered from domestic cats and the seven species of wild felids that inhabit South Africa. The cats and wild felids are good hosts of only one tick species of veterinary importance, which is *H. elliptica*, the vector of *B. rossi* to domestic dogs.

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