



## Elephant shrews as hosts of immature ixodid ticks

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### ABSTRACT

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Two hundred and seventy-three elephant shrews, consisting of 193 *Elephantulus myurus*, 67 *Elephantulus edwardii* and 13 animals belonging to other species, were examined for ixodid ticks at 18 localities in South Africa and Namibia. The immature stages of *Ixodes rubicundus*, *Rhipicentor nuttalli*, *Rhipicephalus warburtoni* and a *Rhipicephalus pravus*-like tick were the most numerous of the 18 tick species recovered. Substantial numbers of immature *Rhipicephalus arnoldi*, *Rhipicephalus distinctus* and *Rhipicephalus exophthalmos* were also collected from elephant shrews at particular localities.

Larvae of *I. rubicundus* were most numerous on *E. myurus* in Free State Province from April to July and nymphs from June to October. Larvae of *R. nuttalli* were most numerous on these animals during April, May, August and September, and nymphs in February and from April to August. The immature stages of *R. warburtoni* were collected from *E. myurus* only in Free State Province, and larvae were generally most numerous from December to August and nymphs from April to October.

**Keywords:** Elephant shrews, *Ixodes rubicundus*, ixodid ticks, macroscelids, *Rhipicentor nuttalli*, *Rhipicephalus warburtoni*

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### INTRODUCTION

The ixodid ticks that infest elephant shrews in southern Africa have been recorded by Theiler (1962), who listed 14 species, and reviewed by Fourie, Du Toit, Kok & Horak (1995), who list 22 species. The ticks that infest these small mammals are of more

than purely academic interest in that rock elephant shrews, *Elephantulus myurus*, are the preferred hosts of the immature stages of three ticks capable of inducing paralysis in domestic animals (Fourie, Horak & Van Den Heever 1992a; Fourie, Horak, Kok & Van Zyl 2002). These ticks are *Ixodes rubicundus*, responsible for massive annual mortality amongst sheep (Spickett & Heyne 1988), *Rhipicentor nuttalli* that can cause paralysis in dogs (Perchman 1976; Norval & Colborne 1985), and *Rhipicephalus warburtoni* (then referred to as a tick belonging to the *Rhipicephalus pravus* group) that has been incriminated in paralysis in goat kids (Fourie, Horak & Marais 1988a).

The hosts of the immature and adult stages of *I. rubicundus* have been recorded by Stampa (1959) and Horak, Moolman & Fourie (1987a), and the role of *E. myurus* in the life cycle of this tick, colloquially

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known as the Karoo paralysis tick, has been highlighted by Du Toit, Fourie & Horak (1994a, b) and Fourie & Horak (1994). The hosts in Zimbabwe of adult *R. nuttalli* have been listed by Norval & Colborne (1985), while in South Africa the hosts of both adult and immature ticks have been recorded by Fourie *et al.* (2002), who established the details of its life cycle. Walker, Keirans & Horak (2000) have summarized the host records obtained by Fourie and his co-workers for *R. warburtoni* during extensive surveys they conducted in Free State Province between 1985 and 1991. Fourie *et al.* (1992a, 2002) have also documented the seasonal occurrence of the immature stages of the latter three ticks on *E. myurus*.

The economic importance of these ticks and the pivotal role of *E. myurus* in their life cycles prompted further surveys on these animals and on other species of elephant shrews, and the objective of this study was to determine both the species composition and seasonality of ticks that infest them.

Fleas were also collected during the surveys and have been recorded by Beaucournu, Horak & Fourie (2003).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ticks were collected by one of two methods from elephant shrews. In the first *E. myurus* were trapped in box traps each month from August 1994 to June 1995 on the farm Spes Bona in central Free State Province. They were transported to the laboratory and individually caged above trays from which engorged larvae or nymphs that had detached were collected daily. Once all larvae and nymphs had detached, the elephant shrews were returned to their original habitats on the farm and released. The following month's trapping commenced a week after this release so that if the same shrews were recaptured they would have had adequate time to become re-infested with ticks. Despite intensive efforts no elephant shrews were trapped during July 1995.

TABLE 1 Elephant shrews and the localities at which they were examined for ixodid ticks

Elephant shrew species		Province or locality and coordinates
Common name	Scientific name (no. examined)	
Short-snouted elephant shrew	<i>Elephantulus brachyrhynchus</i> (4)	Pilanesberg NR (25°15'S, 27°05'E)
Cape elephant shrew	<i>Elephantulus edwardii</i> (67)	Gifberg (31°47'S, 18°40'E)
Bushveld elephant shrew	<i>Elephantulus intufi</i> (1)	Clanwilliam (32°11'S, 18°54'E) Erongo (21°27'S, 15°52'E) (Namibia)
Rock elephant shrew	<i>Elephantulus myurus</i> (193)	Free State Province Môreson (28°48'S, 27°13'E) Spes Bona (29°07'S, 26°04'E) Wolvekop (29°27'S, 26°40'E) Langberg (29°36'S, 25°28'E) Preezfontein (29°50'S, 25°23'E) Welbedacht Dam (29°51'S, 26°53'E) Tussen-die-Riviere NR (30°29'S, 26°15'E)  Northern provinces Mapungubwe (22°12'S, 29°21'E) Pafuri (23°27'S, 31°19'E) (KNP) Gustav Kliengbiel NR (25°06'S, 30°31'E) Pilanesberg NR (25°15'S, 27°05'E) Pretoria district (25°45'S, 28°12'E)
Smith's rock elephant shrew	<i>Elephantulus rupestris</i> (6)	Avis (22°35'S, 17°07'E) (Namibia) Beaufort West (32°21'S, 22°35'E)
Short-eared elephant shrew	<i>Macroscelides proboscideus</i> (1)	Victoria West (31°24'S, 23°07'E)
Four-toed elephant shrew	<i>Petrodromus tetradactylus</i> (1)	Pafuri (23°27'S, 31°19'E) (KNP)

NR= Nature Reserve

KNP= Kruger National Park

The detached, engorged larvae and nymphs were washed in water to remove traces of urine and prevent the growth of fungi and were maintained at 20 °C and a relative humidity of approximately 90 % in permanent darkness. Once moulting was completed the various species were identified from the newly emerged nymphs or adults and counted. In the second method elephant shrews were captured in box traps, euthanased and their carcasses processed for the recovery of ticks as described by Fourie *et al.* (1992a).

The seasonal occurrence of the immature stages of *I. rubicundus*, *R. nuttalli* and *R. warburtoni* was determined from the average monthly tick burdens of *E.*

*myurus* examined within Free State Province, the only province in which ticks were collected from elephant shrews during every month of the year.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The species of elephant shrews examined, and the localities at which they were trapped are summarized in Table 1.

Tick collections were made at 18 localities from 273 elephant shrews belonging to seven species.

The ticks collected from the elephant shrews are summarized in Tables 2–8.

TABLE 2 Ixodid ticks collected from 66 *Elephantulus edwardii* on the farm Gifberg (31°47'S, 18°40'E) in the Western Cape Province

Tick species	Total number of ticks collected			Number of infested animals
	Larvae	Nymphs	Total	
<i>Haemaphysalis hyracophila</i>	1	2	3	2
<i>Haemaphysalis leachi</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>Ixodes rubicundus</i>	1 962	679	2 641	33
<i>Rhipicephalus arnoldi</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>Rhipicephalus distinctus</i>	15	1	16	11
<i>Rhipicephalus exophthalmos</i>	53	1	54	3
<i>Rhipicephalus gertrudae</i>	6	4	10	5
<i>Rhipicephalus sp.</i>	20	1	21	9

TABLE 3 Ixodid ticks collected from 54 *Elephantulus myurus* on the farm Langberg (29°36'S, 25°28'E) in Free State Province

Tick species	Total number of ticks collected			Number of infested animals
	Larvae	Nymphs	Total	
<i>Amblyomma marmoreum</i>	5	1	6	4
<i>Haemaphysalis hyracophila</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>Hyalomma truncatum</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>Ixodes rubicundus</i>	1 168	353	1 521	42
<i>Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi</i>	1	1	2	2
<i>Rhipicephalus warburtoni</i>	1 862	672	2 534	54

TABLE 4 Ixodid ticks collected from 86\* *Elephantulus myurus* on the farms Spes Bona (29°07'S, 26°04'E) and Wolvekop (29°27'S, 26°40'E) in Free State Province

Tick species	Total number of ticks collected			Number of infested animals
	Larvae	Nymphs	Total	
<i>Haemaphysalis hyracophila</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>Ixodes rubicundus**</i>	146	538	684	37
<i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i>	361	75	436	54
<i>Rhipicephalus arnoldi</i>	151	50	201	45
<i>Rhipicephalus distinctus</i>	4	1	5	4
<i>Rhipicephalus warburtoni</i>	2 162	609	2 771	70

\* = Although ticks were collected from 86 animals, only those from 72 animals were identified

\*\* = Engorged larvae and nymphs of *I. rubicundus* that detached from 21 heavily infested animals were used for experimental purposes without their numbers being recorded

TABLE 5 Ixodid ticks collected from 24 *Elephantulus myurus* on the farm Môreson (28°48'S, 27°13'E) in Free State Province

Tick species	Total number of ticks collected			Number of infested animals
	Larvae	Nymphs	Total	
<i>Hyalomma marginatum rufipes</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>Ixodes rubicundus</i>	13	87	100	14
<i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i>	147	70	217	22
<i>Rhipicephalus distinctus</i>	2	0	2	2
<i>Rhipicephalus warburtoni</i>	171	69	240	20

TABLE 6 Ixodid ticks collected from 8 *Elephantulus myurus* at various localities in Free State Province

Tick species	Number of ticks collected			Infested animals	Coordinates of collection localities
	Larvae	Nymphs	Total		
<i>Hyalomma truncatum</i>	0	8	8	1	(30°29'S, 26°15'E)
<i>Ixodes rubicundus</i>	155	117	272	6	(29°50'S, 25°23'E) (29°51'S, 26°53'E) (30°29'S, 26°15'E)
<i>Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi</i>	1	0	1	1	(29°51'S, 26°53'E)
<i>Rhipicephalus warburtoni</i>	421	47	468	7	(29°50'S, 25°23'E) (29°51'S, 26°53'E) (30°29'S, 26°15'E)

TABLE 7 Ixodid ticks collected from 21 *Elephantulus myurus* in the four northern provinces of South Africa

Tick species	Number of ticks collected			Infested animals	Coordinates of collection localities
	Larvae	Nymphs	Total		
<i>Ixodes bakeri</i>	0	0	1 female	1	(25°06'S, 30°31'E)
<i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i>	176	117	293	13	(23°27'S, 31°19'E) (25°45'S, 28°12'E)
<i>Rhipicephalus pravus</i> group	679	158	837	13	(23°27'S, 31°19'E) (25°15'S, 27°05'E) (25°45'S, 28°12'E)

Eighteen tick species were recovered and the immature stages of *I. rubicundus*, *R. nuttalli*, *R. warburtoni* and a *Rhipicephalus pravus*-like tick were the most numerous of these. However, substantial numbers of immature *Rhipicephalus arnoldi*, *Rhipicephalus distinctus* and *Rhipicephalus exophthalmos* were also collected from elephant shrews at particular localities.

### ***Ixodes rubicundus***

Large numbers of larvae and nymphs of *I. rubicundus* were collected from *E. myurus* in Free State Province and from *Elephantulus edwardii* in Western Cape Province in the present study. Stampa (1959) collected approximately 200 larvae and

nymphs from nine *Elephantulus* spp. in the New Bethesda region of the Eastern Cape Province, and more than 2 600 from 76 Smith's red rock rabbits, *Pronolagus rupestris*, at the same locality. On the other hand, Horak & Fourie (1991) recovered only six larvae from 28 red rock rabbits they examined on two farms in south-western Free State Province, whereas 132 rock elephant shrews examined on the same farms harboured 4 331 larvae and nymphs (Fourie *et al.* 1992a). It would thus appear that these small mammals supplant each other as hosts for the immature stages of *I. rubicundus* depending upon locality and environment.

Larvae were most numerous on rock elephant shrews in Free State Province from April to July and

TABLE 8 Ixodid ticks collected from various species of elephant shrews at several localities

Elephant shrew species (no. examined)	Locality	Tick species (no. of infested animals)
<i>Elephantulus brachyrynchus</i> (4)	Pilanesberg, North West Province	<i>Hyalomma truncatum</i> 1 larva (1) <i>Ixodes</i> sp. 1 nymph (1) <i>Rhipicephalus pravus</i> group 48 nymphs (4)
<i>Elephantulus edwardii</i> (1)	Clanwilliam, Western Cape Province	<i>Ixodes rubicundus</i> 2 nymphs (1) <i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i> 7 nymphs (1)
<i>Elephantulus intufi</i> (1)	Erongo, Namibia	<i>Rhipicentor nuttalli</i> 3 nymphs (1)
<i>Elephantulus rupestris</i> (1)	Beaufort West, Western Cape Province	<i>Rhipicephalus</i> sp. 8 larvae, 11 nymphs (1)
<i>Elephantulus rupestris</i> (5)	Avis, Namibia	<i>Rhipicephalus exophthalmos</i> 1 larva, 35 nymphs (5) <i>Rhipicephalus</i> sp. 1 nymph (1)
<i>Macroscelides proboscideus</i> (1)	Victoria West, Northern Cape Province	<i>Rhipicephalus exophthalmos</i> 51 larvae, 15 nymphs (1)
<i>Petrodromus tetradactylus</i> (1)	Pafuri, Limpopo Province	<i>Haemaphysalis leachi</i> 2 nymphs (1) <i>Rhipicephalus kochi</i> 1 larva, 74 nymphs (1)

nymphs from June to October (Fig. 1A), matching the seasonal occurrence recorded by Fourie *et al.* (1992a) on these animals in south-western Free State Province during 1985. The 4-month difference in peak activity between larvae and nymphs (April to August) agrees with the observations of Stampa (1959) and Fourie *et al.* (1992a) and represents the moulting period of detached larvae and their subsequent attachment to hosts as newly moulted nymphs.

The vast majority of larvae that infest elephant shrews during autumn and early winter originate from eggs deposited by females during the winter of the previous year. These eggs over-summer in a state of diapause and larvae only hatch in autumn (Fourie & Horak 1994). Engorged nymphs that detach from elephant shrews in late winter and spring also over-summer in a state of diapause and only moult to adults during late summer and autumn of the following year (Fourie & Horak 1994). The life cycle thus takes 2 years to complete, with the immature stages present during the cooler months of the first year and the adults during the same months of the second year.

Stampa (1959) collected adult *I. rubicundus* from several wild carnivores in the New Bethesda region, and Horak *et al.* (1987a) have suggested that caracals, *Caracal caracal*, are one of the preferred hosts of this tick. Subsequent collections from wild carnivores as well as from domestic dogs indicate that

several species are suitable hosts for adult *I. rubicundus* (Horak, Braack, Fourie & Walker 2000; Jacobs, Fourie, Kok & Horak 2001; Horak & Matthee 2003). Wild bovids that frequent mountain slopes, namely mountain reedbeek, *Redunca fulvorufula*, grey rhebok, *Pelea capreolus*, and eland, *Taurotragus oryx*, as well as domestic sheep on mountainous pastures, also serve as hosts for adult ticks (Stampa 1959; Fourie *et al.* 1988b; Horak, Fourie, Novellie & Williams 1991). Paralysis in sheep and goats is positively correlated with the intensity of infestation of female *I. rubicundus* and is observed during the cooler months of the year (Fourie, Petney, Horak & De Jager 1989; Fourie, Horak & Van Zyl 1992b).

#### ***Rhipicentor nuttalli***

The genus *Rhipicentor* contains only two species, *Rhipicentor bicornis* and *Rhipicentor nuttalli*, whose distributions are restricted to Africa (Theiler 1961, 1962). *R. nuttalli* has been recorded in the Eastern and Western Cape, Free State, Gauteng, North-West and Limpopo provinces, South Africa (Theiler 1961; Du Toit 1993). In Namibia it occurs north of Windhoek, and it is also present in Botswana and Zimbabwe (Theiler 1961; Norval & Colborne 1985). In this study its immature stages were collected from *E. myurus* in central Free State Province, northern Gauteng Province and in northern and north-eastern Limpopo Province, and from *E. edwardii* in south-western Western Cape Province and *Elephan-*

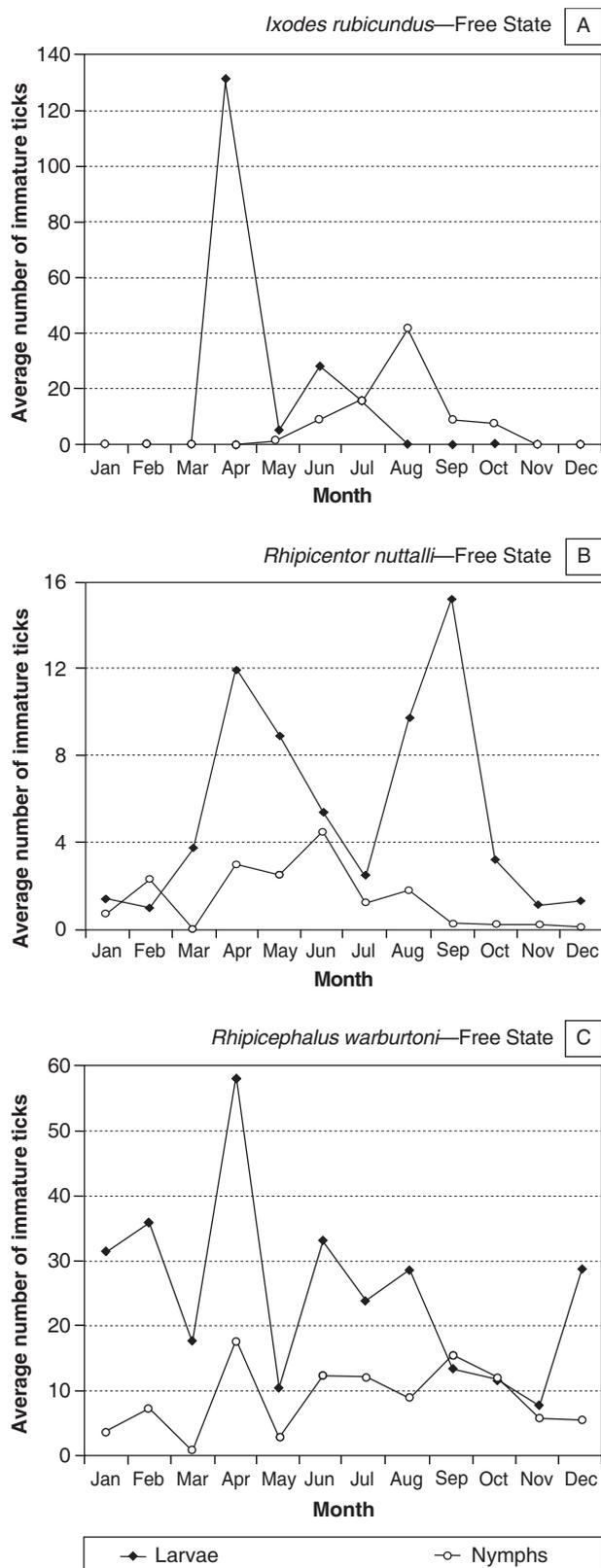


FIG. 1 The seasonal occurrence of the immature stages of (A) *Ixodes rubicundus*, (B) *Rhipicentor nuttalli*, and (C) *Rhipicephalus warburtoni* on rock elephant shrews in Free State Province, South Africa

*tulus intufi* at Erongo, Namibia. *R. bicornis* occurs in the northern regions of South Africa and in Zimbabwe, northern Namibia and Zambia, and is widely distributed in Central Africa (Theiler 1961; Walker 1991).

The hosts of the immature stages of *R. nuttalli* were unknown until Du Toit (1993) collected larvae and nymphs from *E. myurus* in Free State Province. Adult *R. nuttalli* has been collected from domestic dogs and several wild carnivore species as well as from the South African hedgehog, *Atelerix frontalis* and porcupine, *Hystrix africaeaustralis* (Theiler 1961; Walker 1991; Horak *et al.* 2000). Norval & Colborne (1985) state that whereas *R. nuttalli* is known in South Africa as the hedgehog tick, their findings in Zimbabwe indicate that the adults are principally parasites of leopards, *Panthera pardus*, and that its distribution is restricted to the rocky habitats normally favoured by these animals.

The large number of *E. myurus* infested with *R. nuttalli* in the present study confirms the observation by Du Toit (1993) that they are hosts of the immature stages of this tick. The collection of nymphs from *E. edwardii* and *E. intufi* suggests that these animals, and possibly other species of elephant shrews, are also suitable hosts for the immature stages of this tick, particularly in those regions in which *E. myurus* does not occur.

Although immature ticks were present on *E. myurus* throughout the year, the majority of larvae were collected in April and May and during August and September and nymphs in February and from April to August (Fig. 1B). This differs somewhat from the findings of Fourie *et al.* (2002), also in Free State Province, that larvae were generally most numerous during the period March to September, and nymphs during May to October. Theiler (1962) noted that adult ticks are common on dogs in the Clanwilliam district in the Western Cape Province and in the Omaruru district, Namibia during late summer. In Gauteng and Free State Provinces adult ticks have been collected from wild carnivores in September, October and December (Horak *et al.* 2000). In Zimbabwe, however, Norval & Colborne (1985) found that adult ticks were present throughout the year.

***Rhipicephalus arnoldi***

This tick utilizes Smith's red rock rabbits as hosts for all its developmental stages (Horak *et al.* 1991; Horak & Fourie 1991), but large numbers of immature ticks have also been collected from rock das-

sies, *Procavia capensis* (Horak & Fourie 1986; Horak *et al.* 1991). It has been suggested by Horak & Fourie (1986) that, even if those on rock dassies are taken into account, the low ratio of immature to adult ticks implies that some other animal could also harbour considerable numbers of immature ticks of this species. It would now appear as if rock elephant shrews might fulfil this role in Free State Province. As their common names imply rock dassies, red rock rabbits and rock elephant shrews inhabit the same rocky habitats (Skinner & Smithers 1990), and since they all have dense pelts it is not surprising that they host some tick species in common. However, whereas rock dassies are also hosts of adult *Haemaphysalis hyracophila* and adult *R. distinctus*, and red rock rabbits of adult *R. arnoldi* (Horak & Fourie 1986, 1991; Horak *et al.* 1991), rock elephant shrews harbour only the immature stages of these species.

#### ***Rhipicephalus distinctus***

This is a tick of rock dassies (Horak & Fourie 1986; Walker *et al.* 2000), and sympatry between these animals and elephant shrews probably contributed to its presence on 11 *E. edwardii* in the Western Cape Province (Table 2) and on six *E. myurus* in Free State Province (Tables 4 and 5).

#### ***Rhipicephalus exophthalmos***

Two *E. edwardii* examined in the Western Cape Province were infested with larvae and one with a nymph of *R. exophthalmos* (Table 2). The immature stages of this tick were also present on *Elephantulus rupestris* at Avis, Namibia, and on the single *Macroscelides proboscideus* examined at Victoria West, Northern Cape Province (Table 8). Scrub hares, *Lepus saxatilis*, which incidentally are also hosts of adult *R. exophthalmos*, are the only other animals recorded as hosts for the immature stages of this tick (Walker *et al.* 2000). Theiler (1962) lists nearly all elephant shrew species as hosts of the immature stages of a closely related species, namely *Rhipicephalus oculatus*. It is, however, possible that several of her records refer to *R. exophthalmos*, which has only recently been described (Keirans, Walker, Horak & Heyne 1993).

#### ***Rhipicephalus gertrudae***

The adults of *R. gertrudae* feed on domestic and wild ruminants and carnivores and its immature stages on murid rodents (Walker *et al.* 2000; Horak & Matthee 2003) and the presence of its immature stages on *E. edwardii* in the Western Cape Prov-

ince is possibly accidental (Table 2). This tick occurs in the southern, central and western regions of South Africa and in Namibia (Walker *et al.* 2000).

#### ***Rhipicephalus kochi***

Although widespread elsewhere in East Africa, *R. kochi* has been collected only in the far north-east of Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces in South Africa. The preferred hosts of all stages of development are medium-sized and larger antelopes and scrub hares (Walker *et al.* 2000). Judging by the single larva and large number of nymphs collected from the single four-toed elephant shrew examined at Pafuri in north-eastern Limpopo Province (Table 8), these animals appear to be good hosts of the immature stages of *R. kochi*.

#### ***Rhipicephalus pravus* group**

The immature stages of this *R. pravus*-like tick were present on *E. myurus* in northern Gauteng Province and north-eastern Limpopo Province, and its nymphs on *E. myurus* and *Elephantulus brachyrhynchus* in North-West Province (Tables 7 and 8). All its parasitic stages have been collected from scrub hares at Shingwedzi and Pafuri in the Kruger National Park in north-eastern Limpopo Province, and on farms in the north-west of this province (Horak, Spickett, Braack & Penzhorn 1993; Horak, Spickett, Braack, Penzhorn, Bagnall & Uys 1995). Walker *et al.* (2000) place *R. arnoldi*, *R. exophthalmos*, *R. kochi*, *R. oculatus*, *R. pravus* and *R. warburtoni* in the *R. pravus* group of ticks on the morphological characters of their immature stages and suggest that these stages favour macroscelids as hosts. The validity of their grouping is supported by the present study in which, with the exception of those of *R. oculatus*, the immature stages of all these ticks were collected from elephant shrews.

#### ***Rhipicephalus warburtoni***

This tick has only recently been described (Walker *et al.* 2000). It was previously variously referred to as an atypical strain of *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus* (Theiler 1949); as *Rhipicephalus pravus* (Theiler 1962); as an *R. pravus*-like tick (Fourie *et al.* 1988a, b); as an *Rhipicephalus punctatus*-like tick (Fourie & Horak 1990); and as *Rhipicephalus punctatus* in several publications by Fourie & Horak and their co-workers. The preferred hosts of the adults are domestic and wild ruminants and hares, and elephant shrews and hares are the preferred hosts of the immature stages (Fourie *et al.* 1992a; Walker *et al.* 2000). Its distribution is virtually confined to the

central and southern regions of Free State Province (Walker *et al.* 2000), and its presence on 171 of the 182 *E. myurus* examined in this province is thus not unexpected (Tables 3–6).

Larvae were generally most numerous from December to August and nymphs from April to October (Fig. 1C). With the exception of April, when larval numbers were exceptionally high, this pattern of seasonality is fairly similar to that recorded by Fourie *et al.* (1992a). Most adults of this species are present on Angora goats in south-western Free State Province from September or November to February (Fourie & Horak 1991), and it was during this period that paralysis was observed in goat kids (Fourie *et al.* 1988a).

### Other species

The immature stages of the remaining tick species should all be considered as “stragglers”. Adult *Amblyomma marmoreum* infests tortoises and its immature stages are found on these animals as well as ground-frequenting birds, hares, carnivores and ruminants (Norval 1975; Horak, MacIvor, Petney & De Vos 1987b). Adult and immature *H. hyracophila* are parasites of rock dassies (Horak & Fourie 1986), whereas adults of *Haemaphysalis leachi* are parasites of carnivores and its immature stages of murid rodents (Norval 1984; Fourie *et al.* 1992a). However, the latter may also occur on the same hosts as the adults (Horak & Matthee 2003). Adult *Hyalomma marginatum rufipes* and *Hyalomma truncatum* infest large herbivorous animals and their immature stages infest hares (Norval 1982; Horak & Fourie 1991). All stages of development of *Ixodes bakeri* infest shrews and rodents, with a particular preference for *Otomys* spp. (Walker 1991), while adult *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi* feeds on equids and ruminants and its immature stages on these animals and on hares (Walker *et al.* 2000).

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