

Eimeria monacis Fish, 1930.

Type host: *Marmota monax*

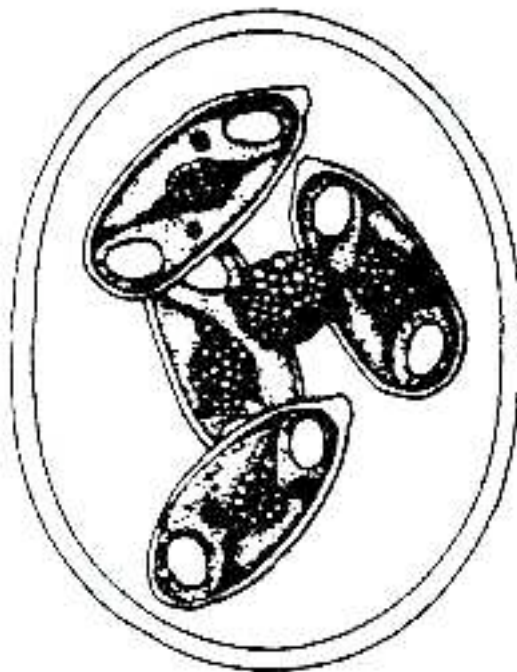
Synonyms: *Eimeria os*; *E. perforoides*.

Other names: *Eimeria callospermophili*.

Other hosts: *Marmota baibacina*; *M. bobak*; *M. marmota*; *M. menzbieri*; *M. sibirica*.

Type locality: North America: USA, Washington, DC, after capture, the marmot was kept in the lab.

Other localities: Asia: Buratia; Kazakhstan; North America: USA, Iowa.



Description of oocyst: Oocyst shape: ovoid; wall thickness: not given; layers: 1; outer layer colour: not given; outer layer texture: smooth; micropyle: absent; OR: present; OR characteristics: small compact mass (in drawing); OR L x W: not given; PG: absent; size: 20.0 x 18.3 (17-24 x 15-21); L/W ratio: 1.2. Distinctive features of the none.

Description of sporocysts and sporozoites: Sporocyst shape: ovoid; size, estimated from drawing: 8 x 6; SB: present; SB L x W: not given; SB characteristics: prominent; SSB: absent; PSB: absent; SR: present; SR characteristics: granular, located in centre of sporocyst (see drawings in Fish, 1930; Crouch & Becker, 1931); SR size: not given; SP: not described. Distinctive features of sporocyst: none.

Remarks: *Eimeria monacis* was described by Fish (1930) in *M. monax*. Here we synonymise *E. perforoides* Crouch & Becker, 1931 (20 x 14) with *E. monacis* because the descriptions of the two forms are indistinguishable. Svanbaev (1963) described *E. os*

from *M. menzbieri*, but Levine & Ivens (1965), with whom we agree, thought it was *E. monacis*, presumably because Svanbaev (1963) saw an oocyst residuum (not a feature of *E. os*), and did not report a micropyle (which is a feature of *E. os*). Svanbaev (1963) also found what he called *E. monacis*, but Levine & Ivens (1965) gave it the new name, *E. tyanshanensis*. However, Svanbaev's (1963) description is inadequate and there is no illustration; therefore, *E. tyanshanensis* is a *species inquirenda*. Dorney (1965) found what he called *E. monacis* in *M. monax*, but it is indistinguishable from *E. callospermophili*. Fleming et al. (1979) and McQuistion & Wright (1984) also reported *E. monacis* from *M. monax*. However, they followed Dorney's (1965) paper; thus, it is likely they all observed *E. callospermophili*.

References: Crouch & Becker (1931); Dorney (1965); Fish (1930); Fleming et al., (1979); Iwanoff (1934); Levine & Ivens (1965); McQuistion & Wright (1984); Machulsky (1949); Nukerbaeva & Abenov (1979); Svanbaev (1963).