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Morphological and molecular descriptions of *Moniliformis saudi* sp. n. (Acanthocephala: Moniliformidae) from the desert hedgehog, *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg) in Saudi Arabia, with a key to species and notes on histopathology

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Abstract: A new acanthocephalan species, *Moniliformis saudi* sp. n. is described from the desert hedgehog, *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg), in central Saudi Arabia. Fourteen other valid species of *Moniliformis* Travassos, 1915 are recognised. The new species of *Moniliformis* is distinguished by having a small proboscis (315–520 µm long and 130–208 µm wide) with two apical pores, 14 rows of 8 hooks each and small hooks, three largest being 25–31 µm long anteriorly. Distinguishing features are incorporated in a dichotomous key to the species of *Moniliformis*. The description is augmented by scanning electron microscopical (SEM) observation and DNA analysis of nuclear (18S rRNA) and mitochondrial (cytochrome oxidase subunit 1; *cox1*) gene sequences. Attached worms cause extensive damage to the immediate area of attachment in the host intestine. This includes tissue necrosis and blood loss due to damage to capillary beds. Worms also obstruct essential absorbing surfaces.

Keywords: molecular analysis, host-parasite interface, comparisons, morphology, taxonomy

Surveys of mammals and their parasitic fauna in Central Saudi Arabia (CSA) were conducted on regular monthly intervals. Both host and parasite faunas of CSA and the Kingdom are poorly documented. The host, the desert hedgehog, *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg), is one of the smallest hedgehogs in the world. It is common in Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern and African countries (Harrison and Bates 1991) but only *Moniliformis moniliformis* (Bremser, 1811) has been reported from its intestinal tract in Egypt (Nelson and Ward 1966) and in Algeria (Khaldi et al. 2012). The present report documents a new acanthocephalan species from this host in Saudi Arabia, a land virgin for new discoveries including new parasitic taxa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Desert hedgehogs (*Paraechinus aethiopicus*) were collected by live traps monthly between August 2014 and March 2015 mostly in Central Saudi Arabia at Unaizah (26°5'2"N; 43°59'38"E), Al Qassim Province. They were first overdosed with anaesthetic agents before dissection. Acanthocephalans were placed in wa-

ter overnight and then in 70% ethanol to process for microscopy, scanning electron microscopical (SEM) and DNA analyses, and in neutral buffered formalin for histopathological sectioning. The total number of hedgehogs examined was 89 animals (50 males and 39 females) weighing 355 ± 92 g. Infected hedgehogs (18 males and 12 females) weighed 166–495 g (mean 304 ± 80 g).

For microscopical examination, specimens in 70% ethanol were punctured with a fine needle, then stained in Mayer's acid carmine, destained in 4% hydrochloric acid in 70% ethanol, dehydrated in ascending concentrations of ethanol (24 h each), and cleared in 100% xylene and then in 50% Canada balsam and 50% xylene (24 h each). Whole worms were then mounted in Canada balsam. Measurements are in micrometres, unless otherwise noted; the range is followed by the mean values between parentheses. Width measurements represent maximum width. Trunk length does not include proboscis, neck or bursa.

For SEM studies, specimens previously fixed in 70% ethanol were placed in critical-point drying baskets and dehydrated using ethanol series of 95% and 100% for at least 10 min per soak followed by critical point drying (Lee 1992). Samples were mounted on SEM sample mounts, gold coated and observed with a scan-

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Table 1. GenBank accession numbers for taxa used in the phylogenetic analyses

Family	Species	GenBank accession number	
		<i>cox1</i>	18S rDNA
Gigantorhynchidae	<i>Mediorhynchus africans</i> Amin, Evans, Heckmann et El-Naggar, 2013	KC261351	KC261353
	<i>Mediorhynchus gallinarum</i> (Bhalerao, 1937)	KC261352	KC261354
Moniliformidae	<i>Moniliformis moniliformis</i> (Bremser, 1811)	AF416998	Z19562
	<i>Moniliformis saudi</i> sp. n.	KU206783	KU206782
Oligacanthorhynchidae	<i>Oncicola</i> sp.	AF417000	AF064818
	<i>Macracanthorhynchus ingens</i> (von Linstow, 1879)	AF16997	AF001844
	<i>Oligacanthorhynchus tortuosa</i> (Leidy, 1850)	AF416999	AF064817
Brachionidae	<i>Brachionus plicatus</i> (Müller, 1786)	AY218090	AY218118

Species and sequences from the present study in bold.

ning electron microscope (XL30 ESEM/FEG; FEI, Hillsboro, Oregon, USA). Digital images of the structures were obtained using digital imaging software connected to a computer.

For histological sections, infected host tissue was fixed in neutral 10% buffered formalin and after dehydration and blocking, the specimens were processed using standard methods (Bancroft and Gamble 2001, Kiernan 2002). The paraffin blocked tissue was sectioned at 4–6 µm, placed on glass slides and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Additional sections were stained with Mallory's trichrome (Galigher and Kozloff 1971). The prepared glass slides were viewed with an LSM laser (Carl Zeiss, Thornwood, New York, USA) equipped compound light microscope with representative pictures taken at varying magnifications with a digital camera.

Total DNA was extracted from six specimens (three males and three females) that were preserved in 70% ethanol. Each of the individuals originated from a different hedgehog individual. Entire specimens were soaked in 500 µl of ATL buffer (tissue lysis buffer) for 10 min prior to tissue digestion and subsequent DNA purification using a Qiagen DNAeasy Blood and Tissue kit (Qiagen Inc., Valencia, California, USA). Samples were macerated by scissors and the protocol followed as outlined by the manufacturer. DNA yields were 65–374 ng/µl in 200 µl of elution buffer and of high molecular weight (fragments greater than 15 kb) as determined by 0.7% agarose gel electrophoresis.

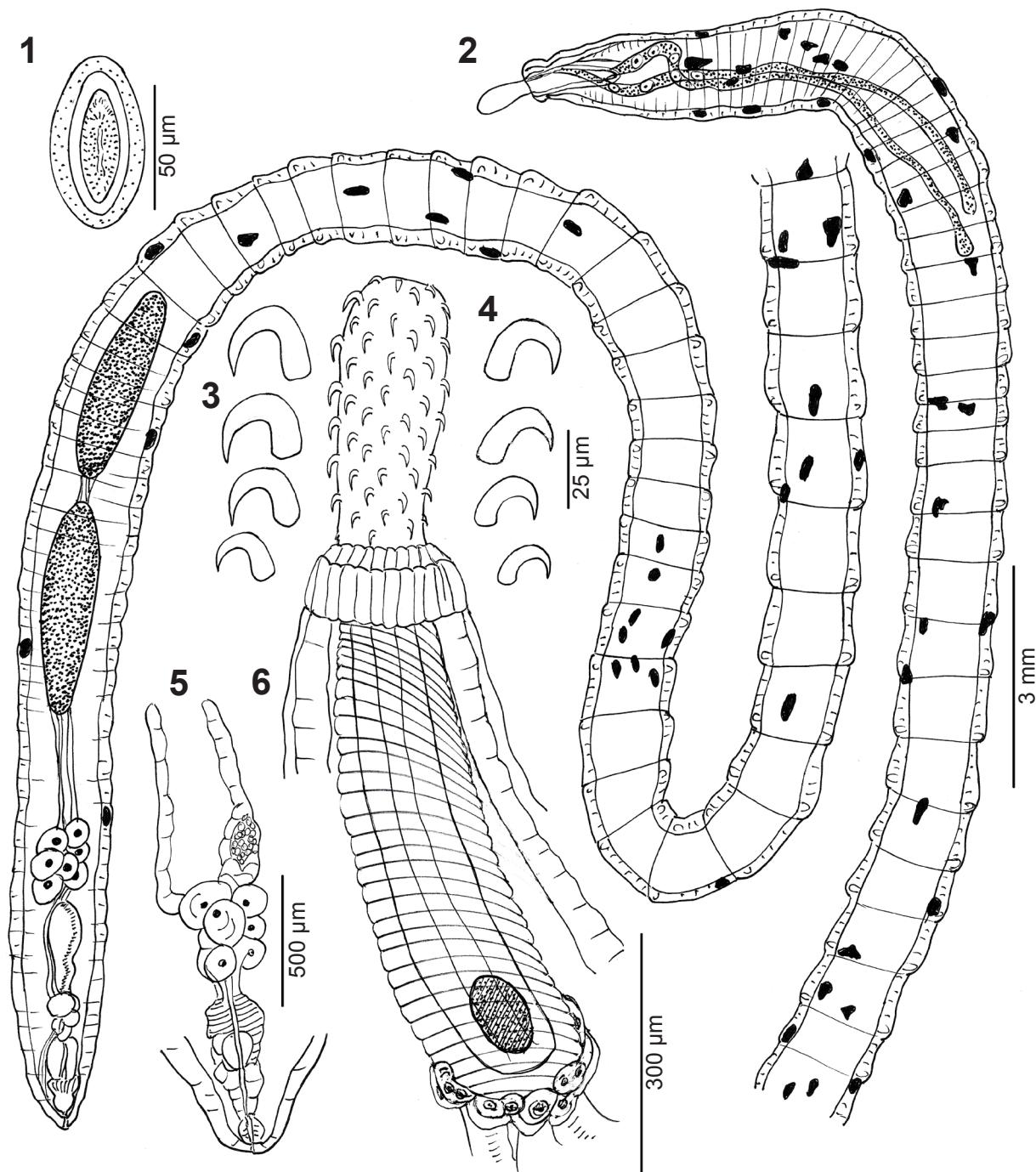
A 664 bp fragment of the mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 gene (*cox1*) was PCR amplified using the primers 5'-AGTTCTAACATAA(R)GATAT(Y)GG-3' and 5'-TAAACT-TCAGGGTGACCAAAAAATCA-3' (Folmer et al. 1994). Primers used for the amplification of a 1685 bp fragment of the nuclear 18S rRNA gene were 5'-AGATTAAGCCATGCATGCG-TAAG-3' and 5'-TGATCCTCTGCAGGTTCACCTAC-3' (Near et al. 1998). Reaction cocktails were 12.5 µl in volume and included the following reagents: DNA template (~150 ng), nuclease free water (2.25 µl), oligonucleotide primers (10 pmol each), and Promega GoTaq® Green Master Mix (6.25 µl) (Promega Corporation, Madison, Wisconsin, USA). The thermal profile began with an initial denaturation step of 95 °C for 2 min to activate the enzyme, followed by 35 cycles of 95 °C for 30 s, 55 °C for 30 s, and 72 °C for 90 s, and concluded by a rapid cool down to 4 °C. Successful amplifications were verified qualitatively by viewing PCR products under ultraviolet radiation following electrophoresis through 1.0% agarose gels. Millipore MultiScreen_μ96 filter plates (Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA) were

used to purify PCR products following the manufacturer's recommended protocol.

Cycle sequencing reactions were performed using the ABI Big Dye Terminator protocol (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA). Reaction cocktails were 10.5 µl in volume, and were mixed using the following reagent amounts: purified PCR product (~150 ng), nuclease free water (2.75 µl), 5× Tris buffer (1.75 µl), primer (6 pmol), and dye terminator reaction mix (0.5 µl). Both DNA strands were sequenced using the same primers that were used to amplify the genes via PCR. The thermal profile for the sequencing reactions consisted of 25 cycles of 96 °C for 10 s, 50 °C for 5 s, 60 °C for 4 min, followed by a rapid cool down to 4 °C. All sequencing was carried out on an ABI 3730xl automated sequencer in the DNA Sequencing Center at Brigham Young University. Sequence data for *cox1* and 18S rDNA generated from this study are available from GenBank under accession numbers KU206782 and KU206783.

Sequences (Table 1) were initially aligned with Sequencher v. 5.2 (Gene Codes Corp.) and subsequently corrected by eye. Tree reconstructions were carried out using maximum parsimony (MP) and maximum-likelihood (ML) methods on each of the individual genes and a concatenated single alignment. Concatenation was implemented using Geneious (v7.1.4; Kearse et al. 2012). Bootstrapping of MP, distance-based reconstructions entailed 1000 replications, with random additions of taxa, on informative sites. The PAUP*4.2a program package (Swofford 2003) was used for MP reconstructions. The appropriate model of sequence evolution was selected using jModelTest 0.1.1 (Posada 2008) as implemented in PhyML v. 3.0 (Guindon and Gascuel 2003). ML phylogenies were generated using TreeFinder (version of October 2008; Jobb 2008), and nodal support was estimated by performing 1000 bootstrap replicates. The 18S rDNA and *cox1* sequences from *Brachionus plicatus* Müller, 1786, a rotiferan (Brachionidae), were included in the analyses as outgroups.

For maximum-likelihood (ML) and maximum parsimony (MP) analyses, representative *cox1* and 18S rDNA sequences from the class Archiachanthocephala were obtained from GenBank (Table 1). Within this class, Gigantorhynchidae, Moniliformidae and Oligacanthorhynchidae are each the sole family in their respective orders. The Moniliformidae are a particularly DNA sequence depauperate family with published sequence available from a single species, *Moniliformis moniliformis*. This study provides a second set of sequences of members of the family Moniliformidae.



Figs. 1–6. Sexually mature specimens of *Moniliformis saudi* sp. n. from the desert hedgehog, *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg) in Saudi Arabia. **Fig. 1.** An egg with concentric shells and smooth surface. **Fig. 2.** Holotype male. Note the number and location of giant nuclei in the body wall, the near contiguous, post-equatorial ovoid testes, and extent and location of pseudosegmentation. **Figs. 3, 4.** Ventral hooks nos. 1, 2, 4, 8 (Fig. 3) and smaller dorsal hooks (Fig. 4) of the same specimen in Figs. 1, 2. **Fig. 5.** The short and robust reproductive system of the allotype female. **Fig. 6.** The anterior end of the same specimen showing the size proportion of the proboscis and the receptacle, the anterior trunk festoons, and the nucleated cells at the posterior end of the receptacle.

RESULTS

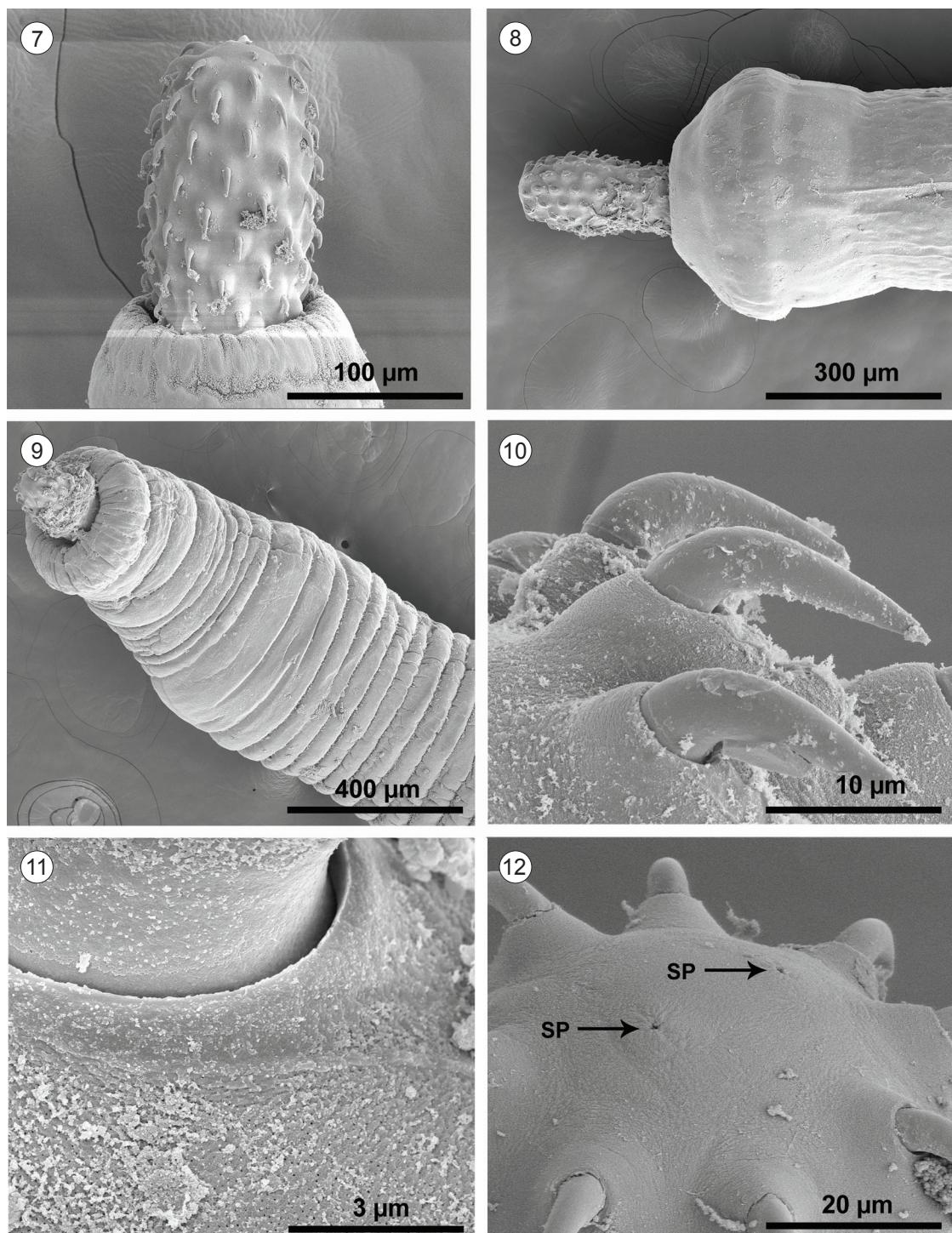
Specimens of a new species of *Moniliformis* Travassos, 1915 were collected from 30 of 89 examined desert hedgehogs in Saudi Arabia examined monthly between August 2014 and March 2015. A few of the 30 infected hedgehogs were also concurrently infected with two species of nematodes and one of species tapeworms that will be reported elsewhere.

Moniliformis saudi sp. n.

ZooBank number for species:

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:31BDF782-0BE9-4487-BFB9-CF6D46995AC4

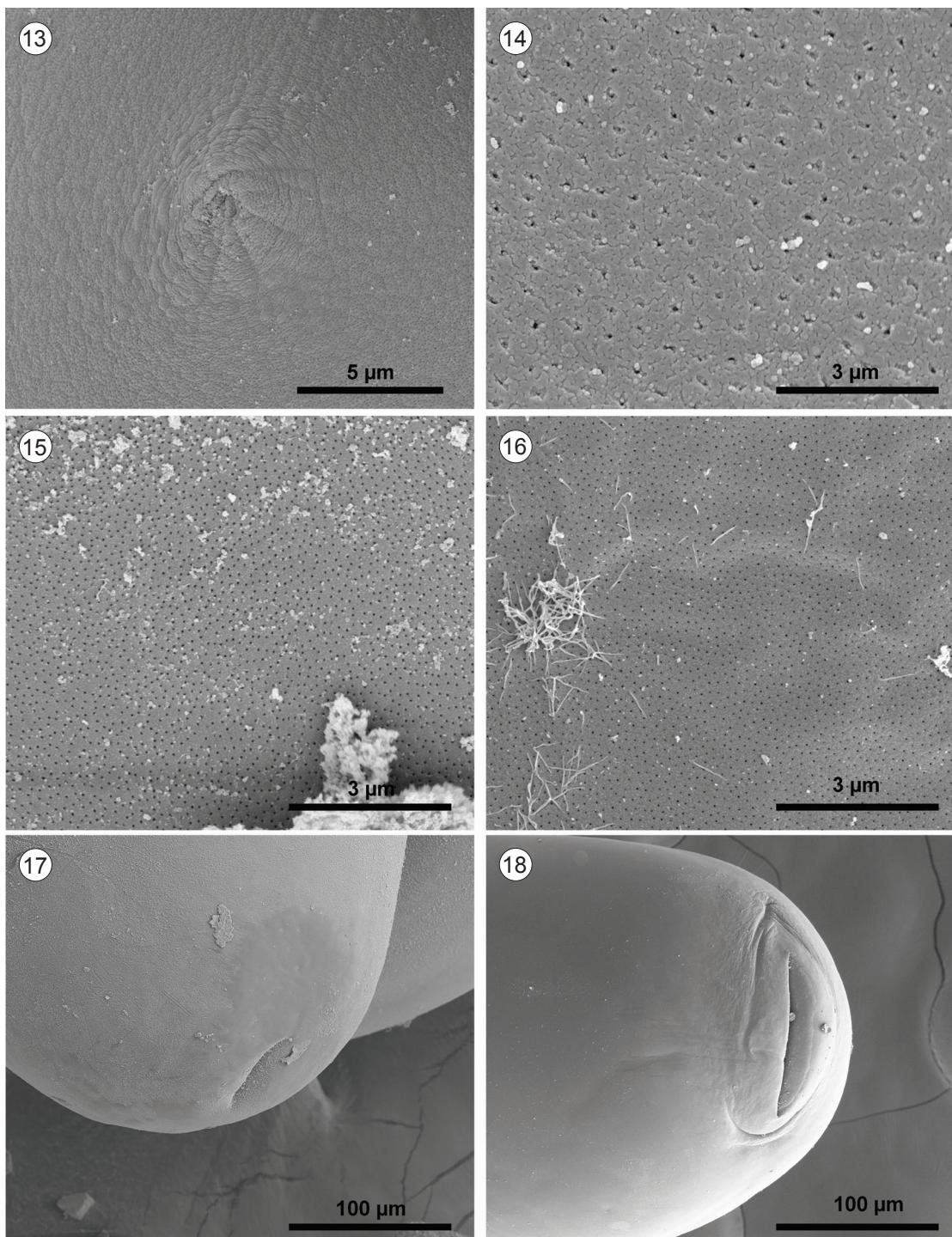
Description. General. Moniliformida: Moniliformidae. With characters of the genus *Moniliformis*. Medium-sized worms with very small proboscis size compared to trunk



Figs. 7–12. SEM micrographs of adults of *Moniliformis saudi* sp. n. from the desert hedgehog, *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg) in Saudi Arabia. **Fig. 7.** The proboscis of an adult male specimen; note the anterior trunk girdle of plates. **Fig. 8.** Anterior portion of another specimen; note the expanded conical shape of the anterior trunk. **Fig. 9.** Another perspective of the anterior end of a specimen showing a prominent anterior trunk girdle and close pseudosegmentation. **Fig. 10.** A lateral view of anterior proboscis hooks. **Fig. 11.** The base on an anterior hook showing the presence of micropores on adjacent proboscis surface. **Fig. 12.** The apical end of a proboscis showing two sensory pores (SP).

size. Pseudosegmented except anteriorly and posteriorly beginning at level of male reproductive system (Fig. 2). Pseudosegmentation unremarkable in small worms but conspicuously taeniate in larger worms (Figs. 23, 24). Pseudosegments largest at middle or posterior of trunk, gradually getting smaller anteriorly. Shared structures larg-

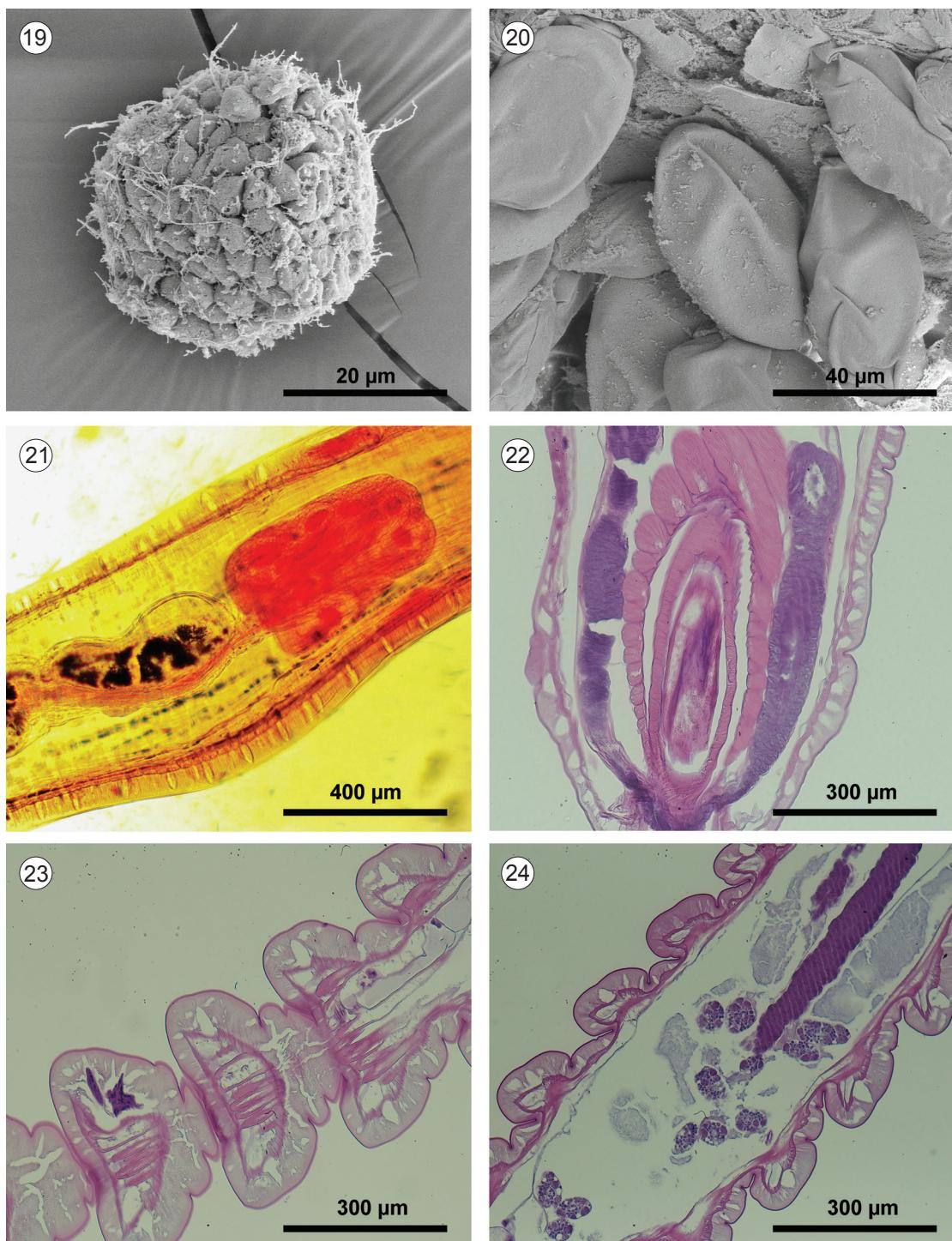
er in females than in males. Anterior trunk cone-shaped then sharply tapering towards anterior prominent festooned girdle of vertical sections, especially in specimens with partially retracted proboscis (Figs. 2, 6–9). Body wall aspinose with 11–43 (mean 19) lateral, 2–12 (mean 9) dorsal and 4–17 (mean 10) ventral mostly stellate giant nuclei;



Figs. 13–18. SEM micrographs of adults of *Moniliformis saudi* sp. n. from the desert hedgehog, *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg), in Saudi Arabia. **Fig. 13.** A high magnification of sensory pore set on a dome-shaped elevation of the apical part of the proboscis. **Figs. 14–16.** Micropores in the proboscis, anterior trunk and posterior trunk of specimens. Note the different pore diameters and distribution of these absorptive canaliculi openings. **Figs. 17, 18.** The position and orifice of the female gonopore.

nuclei more frequent anteriorly (Fig. 2). Many electron dense micropores throughout epidermal surface of trunk and proboscis (Figs. 14–16). Proboscis cylindrical, somewhat club-shaped anteriorly, with 2 apical eccentric sensory pores (Figs. 12, 13) and 14 (rarely 13) longitudinal rows of 8 (rarely 7) rooted hooks each (Figs. 3, 4, 6, 7). Ventral hooks (Fig. 3) usually slightly to markedly longer and more robust than dorsal hooks (Fig. 4). Apical and

subapical hooks longest (Fig. 10), with subapical hooks being most robust (Figs. 3, 4). Sharply curved hooks and longer stout roots identical in shape forming continuous sickle shaped structures gradually decreasing in size and robustness posteriorly. Roots not embedded in base or any modified epithelial structure (Figs. 3, 4). Neck marked. Proboscis receptacle about twice as long as proboscis, encased in spirally arranged muscle layers (Fig. 22) with



Figs. 19–24. SEM micrographs and stained whole mounts and sections of adults of *Moniliformis saudi* sp. n. from the desert hedgehog, *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg), in Saudi Arabia. **Fig. 19.** An ovarian ball; note the filaments. **Fig. 20.** A cluster of eggs showing their shape and smooth surface. **Fig. 21.** The posterior part of a male specimen showing the cement glands and Saefftigen's pouch overlapping the cement gland and common sperm ducts. **Fig. 22.** A section of the anterior end of a specimen showing the oblique muscular bands enveloping the proboscis receptacle and two adjacent darker lemnisci on both sides. **Figs. 23, 24.** Internal appearance of pseudosegmentation in the posterior and anterior trunk of two separate specimens, respectively.

prominent ovoid cephalic ganglion at its base and posterior nucleated pouches (Fig. 6). Lemnisci relatively long, subequal, digitiform, inflated and rounded posteriorly, with 7–10 prominent nuclei in anterior half (Fig. 2). Gonopore terminal in both sexes (Figs. 2, 5); occasionally near terminal in females (Figs. 17, 18).

Males. (based on 11 mature adult males with sperm). Trunk 24–50 mm (35 mm) long by 0.67–1.15 mm (0.94 mm) wide. Proboscis 315–520 (396) long by 130–177 (150) wide anteriorly with 14 (rarely 13) straight rows of 8 rooted hooks each. Length of hook blades from anterior: 25–27 (26), 25–26 (26), 25–27 (26), 22–25 (24), 20–25 (23),

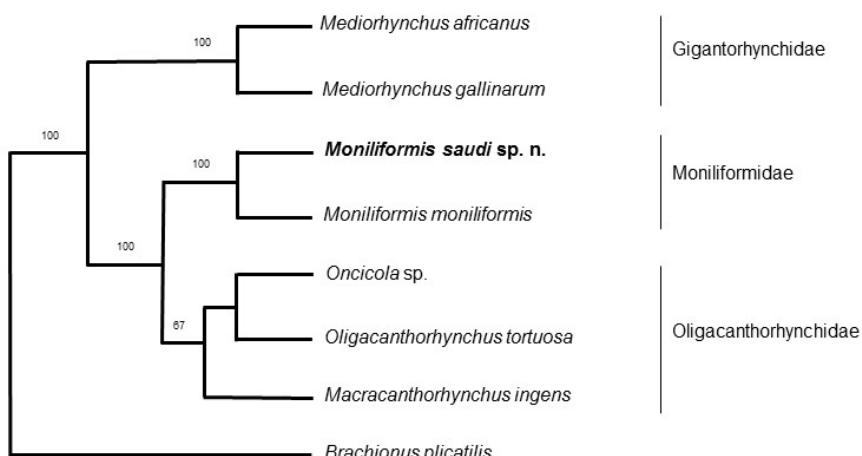


Fig. 25. Phylogeny generated using 18S rDNA sequence data. Numbers at internal nodes are maximum likelihood support values. Family status within Archiacanthocephala is identified on the right.

20–21 (21), 17–21 (19), and 15–17 (16). Proboscis receptacle 603–880 (732) long by 190–300 (237) wide at outer margin of muscular layer. Shorter lemniscus 2.81–5.75 mm (3.94 mm) long by 0.07–0.17 mm (0.11 mm) wide posteriorly. Longer lemniscus 2.91–8.75 mm (4.68 mm) long by 0.08–0.17 mm (0.13 mm) wide posteriorly. Reproductive system at posterior end of trunk. Testes oblong, close but not contiguous. Anterior testis 1.25–3.50 mm (2.19 mm) long by 0.27–0.82 mm (0.56 mm) wide. Posterior testis slightly smaller, 1.12–3.50 mm (2.09 mm) long by 0.27–0.65 mm (0.47 mm) wide. Cement glands uninucleated, larger anteriorly, in compact cluster of 6–8, a short distance from posterior testis but adjacent to overlapping common sperm duct, cement gland duct and Saefttigen's pouch (Fig. 2). Cement glands 312–811 (563) long by 270–468 (341) wide. Saefttigen's pouch 468–1400 (830) long by 177–450 (290) wide.

Females. (based on 17 adult females with eggs and/or ovarian balls). Trunk 18–117.5 mm (55.6 mm) long by 0.60–1.82 mm (1.18 mm) wide at posterior half. Proboscis 354–468 (406) long by 130–208 (170) wide anteriorly, with 14 (rarely 13) straight rows of 8 (rarely 7) rooted hooks each. Length of hook blades from anterior: 25–31 (28), 22–28 (25), 22–25 (24), 20–25 (22), 17–25 (21), 15–23 (19), 15–21 (17), and 15–20 (17). Proboscis receptacle 718–1250 (987) long by 155–322 (271) wide at outer margin of muscular envelope. Shorter lemniscus 3.02–11.25 mm (7.16 mm) long by 104–175 (160) wide posteriorly. Longer lemniscus 3.30–12.50 mm (7.78 mm) long by 114–225 (180) wide posteriorly. Reproductive system short and compact, 1.25–1.56 mm (1.36 mm) long; i.e. 2.4% trunk length, with few prominent nucleated uterine glands and large robust uterine bell (Fig. 5). Ovarian balls spheroid with filaments (Fig. 19). Developed eggs ovoid, smooth, unsculptured (Figs. 1, 20), 57–83 (67) long by 31–42 (34) in diameter.

Type host: Desert hedgehog, *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg) (Erinaceidae)

Site of infection: Small intestine.

Type locality: Central Saudi Arabia at Unaizah (26°5'2"N;

43°59'38"E), Al Qassim Province.

Type material: Deposited in the Harold W. Manter Laboratory (HWML), University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA, Coll. Nos. 101645 (holotype male), 101646 (allotype female), 101647 (paratype males), 101648 (paratype females), and at the Helminthological Collection of the Institute of Parasitology, Biology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences, České Budějovice, Czech Republic (IPCAS Coll. No. A-90 – paratype female).

Prevalence and intensity: About 90 parasites were collected from 30 out of 89 examined individuals (prevalence 34%, mean intensity 3 worms per infected animal).

Etymology: The new species takes the name of the country of Saudi Arabia where it is found.

Remarks. The new moniliformid species is distinguished from all other species of *Moniliformis* by a combination of a number of morphological and molecular characters including the very small size proboscis, which has two apical sensory pores and the small size proboscis hooks that are largest anteriorly and dorsoventrally differentiated. The trunk tapers into a cone-shaped anterior with a collar of vertical segments. The eggs are also characteristically small and the female reproductive system is exceptionally short and robust. The following key (see below) further elaborates on these distinctions compared to features of all other species of *Moniliformis*.

Molecular characterisation

The phylogenetic status of *M. saudi* was examined using both a partial (664 bp) mitochondrial protein gene sequence, cytochrome oxidase subunit I (*cox1*), and a partial (1 685 bp) nuclear encoded 18S rRNA gene sequence. Each of the six *M. saudi* individuals sampled (3 males and 3 females) for DNA sequencing were identical in both genes. The *cox1* sequence was predicted to encode for a *cox1* polypeptide ruling out the possibility that the *cox1* sequence originated from nucleus-located mitochondrial genes. The predicted *cox1* amino acid sequence of *M. saudi* was most closely related to *M. moniliformis* but only at 79% identity with 45/223 amino acid differences. The majority of amino

acid differences, 33/45, occur as chemically equivalent hydrophobic amino acid substitutions in the transmembrane regions of *cox1*. The sequence identity of the 18S rRNA genes of *M. saudi* and *M. moniliformis* is 97%.

The 18S rDNA, *cox1* and the combined 18S rDNA + *cox1* data sets were congruent with identical nodal structure and topology for both ML and MP tree reconstructions and only the 18S rDNA data are shown. The best maximum-likelihood tree for the 18S rDNA data (Fig. 25) had a log-likelihood score of -2243.3312. *Moniliformis saudi* is located in the monophyletic Moniliformidae clade sister to the only other available *Moniliformis* species, *M. moniliformis*. Moniliformidae is sister to Oligacanthorhynchidae. The order of genera within the Oligacanthorhynchidae is not well resolved (ML bootstrap value of 67) but the members of the family always are sister to Moniliformidae regardless of additional taxa added or removed. Within Archiacanthocephala, Gigantorhyhchidae are basal to Moniliformidae and Oligacanthorhynchidae.

A survey of species of *Moniliformis* recognised as valid

Species of *Moniliformis* infect warm-blooded vertebrates, mostly mammals and occasionally birds. *Moniliformis saudi* sp. n. is the fifteenth valid species of *Moniliformis* and the third known from hedgehogs. Specimens identified as *M. moniliformis* in *P. aethiopicus* were also found in Algeria. Petrochenko (1958) provided a key for 14 species and subspecies of *Moniliformis* of which two were relegated to other genera. The latest descriptions in Petrochenko's list were all in 1933 (Meyer 1933). Fifty five years later, Deveaux et al. (1988) added two new species bringing the number of species to 14. Twenty eight years later, we add the 15th species in this report. Amin (2013) listed 18 species of *Moniliformis* of which 4 species are not included in the following key. The remaining 14 species are considered valid (for synonyms, see Amin 2013):

Moniliformis acomysi Ward et Nelson, 1967

Moniliformis aegyptiacus Meyer, 1932

Moniliformis cestodiformis (von Linstow, 1904) Travassos, 1917

Moniliformis clarki (Ward, 1917) Chandler, 1921 (nec Van Cleave, 1924)

Moniliformis convolutus Meyer, 1932

Moniliformis echinosorexi Deveaux, Schmidt et Krishnasamy, 1988

Moniliformis gracilis (Rudolphi, 1819) Meyer, 1931

Moniliformis kalahariensis Meyer, 1931

Moniliformis moniliformis (Bremser, 1811) Travassos, 1915 (type species)

Moniliformis monoechinus (von Linstow, 1902) Petrochenko, 1958 (nec *monechinus*)

Moniliformis siciliensis Meyer, 1932

Moniliformis spiralis Subrahmanian, 1927

Moniliformis tarsii Deveaux, Schmidt et Krishnasamy, 1988

Moniliformis travassosi Meyer, 1932

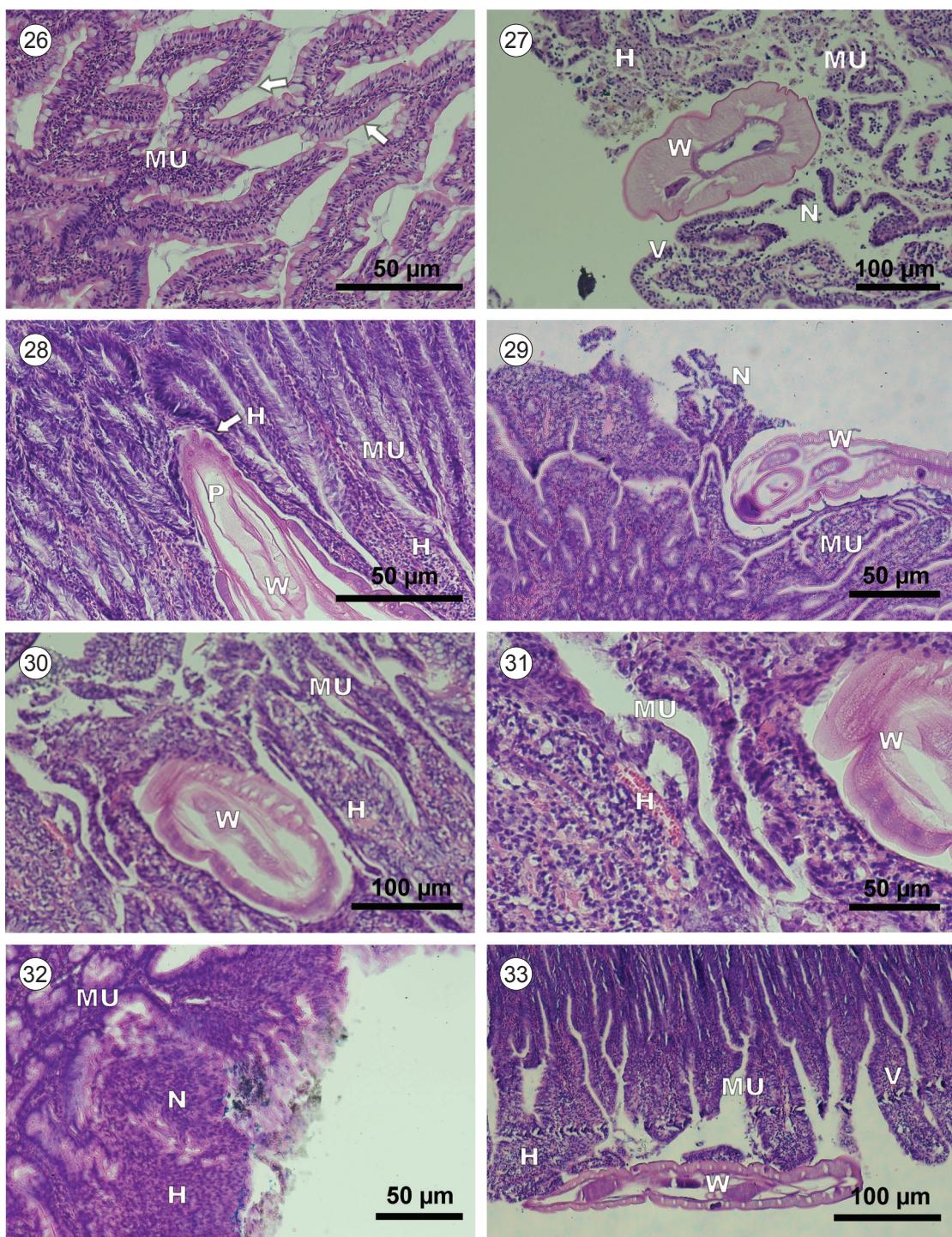
The five species excluded from the key are (1) *Moniliformis myoxi* (Galli-Valerio, 1929) (*incertae sedis*) [syn. *Echinorhynchus myoxi* Galli-Valerio, 1929], (2) *Moniliformis soricis* (Rudolphi, 1819) (*incertae sedis*) [syns. *Echinorhynchus soricis* Rudolphi, 1819; *E. appendiculatus* Westrumb, 1821], (3) *Moniliformis monechinus* (von Linstow, 1902) Petrochenko, 1958 *nomen nudum* [syn. *Echinorhynchus monechinus* von Linstow, 1902] as listed in Petrochenko (1958) and (4) *Moniliformis merionis* Golvan et Théodoridès, 1960 (*incertae sedis*). This species, listed as *Moniliformis merionis* Golvan in litt in Golvan and Théodoridès (1960), is unrecognisable as it was only described from eggs (80 × 40 µm) collected from the faeces of four species of gerbils of the genus *Meriones* Illiger. Infecting beetles (Coleoptera) with eggs provided uninformative descriptions of larval stages but no adult worms were found or described. (5) A fifth species not listed in Amin (2013) that is also not included in the key is *Moniliformis erinacei* Southwell et Macfie, 1925 because of apparent synonymy with *M. cestodiformis* where only one male and one female specimen were described from the European hedgehog, *Erinaceus europaeus*, from Accra, West Africa. The morphology (except for the length of lemnisci), geography and host species are the same as those of *M. cestodiformis*.

Key to valid species of *Moniliformis*

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 In birds. Small worms, 2.25–3.00 mm long. Proboscis with 10 rows each with 8–9 hooks largest anteriorly. Ganglion at base of short receptacle, 360 µm long. In <i>Coracias garrulus</i> Linnaeus (European roller) in Europe. | <i>M. gracilis</i> |
| – In mammals. Longer worms with different hook formula and longer receptacle with no ganglion at base | 2 |
| 2 In primates. Trunk unsegmented. Proboscis 490–560 µm × 230–350 µm with 11–12 rows each with 6–7 hooks. Intermediate hooks considerably larger than others. Eggs very small, 47–55 µm × 16–21 µm. In <i>Tarsius bancanus</i> (Horsfield), 1821 (Horsfield's tarsier) in Malaysia | <i>M. tarsi</i> |
| – In other mammals. Trunk usually segmented, at least in part. Proboscis size different. Intermediate hooks not distinctly larger than others. Eggs larger | 3 |
| 3 In bats. Proboscis 500 µm × 200 µm with 12 rows of 11–12 hooks each. Posterior hooks rootless. Receptacle 700 µm long. In <i>Pteropus vampyrus</i> Linnaeus (flying fox) in Brazil | <i>M. convolutus</i> |
| – In other mammals. Proboscis, hooks and receptacle different | 4 |
| 4 In hedgedog | 5 |
| – In other mammals | 7 |
| 5 Proboscis 728–780 µm × 333–374 µm with two apical sensory pores and 16 rows of 10 (9–11) hooks each. Hooks with lateral slits in adults. Largest anterior root- | |

- ed hooks 45–65 μm long, largest rootless posterior spines 60–72 μm long. Eggs 73–114 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 31–62 μm . In *Atelerix frontalis* Smith (South African hedgehog) and *Pterocles namaqua* Gmelin (Namaqua sandgrouse) in South Africa and Botswana *M. kalahariensis*
- Proboscis smaller with or without apical pores. Hooks smaller and fewer without lateral slits. Eggs smaller.. 6
- 6 Proboscis 400–500 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 200 μm with 16–18 rows of 7–8 hooks each and no apical pores. Largest hooks 30–32 μm long anteriorly; no dorsoventral differences. Eggs 85–92 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 49–51 μm . Anterior trunk not modified. In *Erinaceus* spp. (European hedgehogs) in West Africa *M. cestodiformis*
- Proboscis 315–520 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 130–208 μm with apical pores and usually 14 rows of 8 hooks each. Largest hooks 25–31 μm long anteriorly. Ventral hooks longer than dorsal hooks. Eggs smaller, 57–83 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 31–42 μm . Anterior trunk tapering fan-shaped with collar of vertical plates. In *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (desert hedgehog) in Saudi Arabia ***M. saudi* sp. n.**
- 7 In ant eaters. Proboscis very long, 3.55 mm \times 0.71 mm, with many hooks, 12 rows of 40 hooks each. Largest hooks 130 μm long anteriorly and shorter, 30 μm long, posteriorly. In *Myrmecophaga tridactyla* Linnaeus (southern anteater) in South America *M. monoechinus*
- In rodents or Eulipotyphla. Proboscis much smaller with fewer and smaller hooks 8
- 8 Worms relatively long, males 95–98 mm and females 126–192 mm long. Proboscis relatively large, 690–1 000 μm long with 12–15 rows of 11–13 hooks each. Posterior hooks rootless. Receptacle large, 1.2 mm long in males and 2.0 mm long in females. Testes large, 5.6–6.8 mm long. Lemnisci long, 16.6 mm long with 3 giant nuclei each. In *Echinosorex gymnurus* Raffles (moon rat) in Malaysia. May also infect hedgehogs *M. echinosorex*
- Shorter worms with smaller proboscis and fewer hooks. Receptacle, testes and lemnisci smaller 9
- 9 Proboscis with 14 rows of 15 hooks each. Largest hooks 24–28 μm long, tapering at both ends. Testes 2.5–3.0 mm long. Cement glands very small and eggs large, 124–127 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 71–74 μm . In *Rattus norvegicus* Berkenhout (brown rat) in Brazil *M. travassosi*
- Proboscis with 6–13 hooks per row. Size of hooks and testes different. Cement glands larger and eggs smaller 10
- 10 Proboscis 210–450 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 120–190 μm with 12 rows of 10–13 hooks each. Hooks of equal length of 17–18 μm . Eggs 84–92 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 35–46 μm . In *Nesokia* (= *Bandicota bengalensis*) (Lesser) (bandicoot rat) in Burma *M. spiralis*
- Proboscis with 6–10 hooks per row. Hooks usually larger anteriorly. Eggs variable 11
- 11 Trunk small, males 40–45 mm long, females 70–80 mm long. Proboscis 425–450 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 176–190 μm with 14 rows of 8 hooks each, diminishing posteriorly. Lemnisci 10 mm long. Eggs 85 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 45 μm . In *Rattus norvegicus* (brown rat) and *Eliomys quercinus* Linnaeus (garden dormouse) in Sicily *M. siciliensis*
- Trunk longer except in *M. acomysi*. Proboscis 300–640 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 106–210 μm with 11–16 rows of 6–14 hooks each. Lemnisci shorter. Eggs 60–120 μm long. 12
- 12 Proboscis 320–640 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 130–210 μm with 11–14 (12) rows of 9–14 (10–11) hooks each. Largest hooks anterior, 19–34 μm long. Receptacle 890–1 070 μm long. Testes 2.2–3.0 μm long. Eggs 84–120 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 34–60 μm . In *Rattus* spp. and many other mammals including humans worldwide *M. moniliformis*
- Proboscis smaller 190–420 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 106–210 μm with 12–16 rows of fewer hooks, 6–10 per row. Largest hooks anterior or at middle, 16–31 μm long. Receptacle smaller, 680–840 μm long. Testes 1.82–3.0 mm long. Eggs smaller, 60–105 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 24–52 μm 13
- 13 Females 115 mm long. Segmentation faint. Proboscis 350 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 166–180 μm with 12 rows of 8 hooks each. Anterior 3 hooks largest and rooted. Posterior 5 hooks rootless. Receptacle 750 μm long. Eggs 95–105 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 46–50 μm . In *Meriones sinaiticus* (Sinai gerbil), *Allactaga tetradactyla* Lichtenstein (four-toed jerboa), *Erinaceus algirus* Wagner (African pygmy hedgehog) in Egypt and Alge *M. aegyptiacus*
- Females 12–400 mm long. Segmentation evident. Proboscis 190–420 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 120–210 μm with 11–16 rows of 6–10 hooks each. Anterior or middle hooks largest. Receptacle 670–840 μm long. Eggs 60–96 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 24–52 μm 14
- 14 Females long, 100–130 mm. Proboscis 280–420 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 106–120 μm with 12–16 rows of 6–8 hooks each; largest at middle. Receptacle 670–840 μm long. Testes 3 mm long. Eggs 60–90 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 24–36 μm . In squirrels, Chipmunks, deer mice, gophers in North America *M. clarki*
- Females considerably shorter, 12–76 mm long. Proboscis 190–360 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 110–210 μm with 11–16 (12–14) rows of 6–10 hooks each; largest hooks anterior. Receptacle 680–840 μm long. Testes 1.82–2.31 μm long. Eggs 70–96 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 30–52 μm . In *Acomys cahirinus* (Cairo spiny mouse) in Egypt *M. acomysi*

There are minor cross host infections noted in 4 acanthocephalan species. *Moniliformis kalaharienses*, a parasite of hedgehogs, also infects sand grouse, *M. moniliformis*, a parasite of rodents and other mammals, also infects hu-



Figs. 26–33. Histopathology of specimens of *Moniliformis saudi* sp. n. in the intestine of *Paraechinus aethiopicus* (Ehrenberg). **Fig. 26.** Normal host intestinal tissue showing vascular mucosa with well-developed columnar epithelial cells (arrows) lining the villi and including goblet cells. **Fig. 27.** A specimen invading the host mucosa compressing the villi and causing necrosis of epithelial lining and hemorrhaging. **Fig. 28.** The worm penetrating host mucosa with the hook (arrow) around proboscis resulting in blood loss (lower right) due to damaged capillaries. **Fig. 29.** An acanthocephalan compressing and penetrating the villi of the host mucosa causing necrotic tissue and hemorrhaging surrounding the worm. **Fig. 30.** The acanthocephalan has extended into the lower reaches of the mucosa with subsequent hemorrhaging of capillary beds and tissue necrosis. **Fig. 31.** Higher magnification of Fig. 30. Worm penetrating the intestinal mucosa damaging villi and causing blood loss and necrosis. **Fig. 32.** The damaged mucosa created by the invading worm causing extensive necrosis and hemorrhaging. Note remnants of connective tissue from the intestinal villi. **Fig. 33.** Compression on the host villi within the intestinal mucosa due to the presence of a worm. Note extensive hemorrhaging on the left side of the invading specimen. Abbreviations: H – hemorrhaging; MU – mucosa; N – necrosis; P – proboscis; V – villi; W – worm.

mans, *M. aegyptiacus*, a parasite of gerbils, and *M. echinostorex*, a parasite of moon rats, may also infect hedgehogs.

Histopathology

The normal multi-layered intestine of *P. aethiopicus* show the epithelial lined villi of the mucosa (Fig. 26). The worm gains access into the host mucosal layers utilising a hook invested proboscis (Figs. 27, 28) displacing the villi of the mucosa. Due to worm penetration, there is extensive hemorrhaging due to destruction of capillary beds. The subsequent tissue necrosis is depicted by Fig. 29. The worm continues to migrate into the host intestinal tissue (Figs. 28, 29). The penetration causes damage to the host tissue with resultant blood loss and tissue necrosis. The host intestinal villi are displaced and damaged reducing the absorptive capability of the animal's intestine. Figs. 30 and 30 show worms in the host smooth muscle layer (mucularis externa) resulting in loss of tissue components of the mucosa. Pools of blood near the worm due to the disruption of capillary beds were also noted. Migrating macrophages and other white blood cells are present for engulfing dead tissue and foreign bodies. The resultant damage to the host intestine is represented by Fig. 32 which shows extensive hemorrhaging and necrosis. Fig. 33 shows the worm attached to the mucosal surface blocking that area for absorption. Specimens of *M. saudi* cause extensive localised damage to the host intestine.

DISCUSSION

The desert hedgehog *Paraechinus aethiopicus* is one of the smallest hedgehogs and appears to be reasonably tolerant to habitat modifications. It is widely distributed in the Middle East (Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen) and north, east, and west Africa (Algeria, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sahara Desert, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia). It primarily feeds on insects and other invertebrates, but sometimes consumes eggs, small vertebrates and vegetation (Harrison and Bates 1991). The diet of the desert hedgehog in Algeria was constituted mostly of ants (Hymenoptera) but also included Gastropoda and Arachnida (Khaldi et al. 2013). The intermediate hosts of other species of *Moniliformis* included mostly cockroaches but also comprised other insect groups (see Schmidt 1985).

The desert hedgehog, in the type locality of the new acanthocephalan Unaizah in Central Saudi Arabia, was rather moderately infected with specimens of *M. saudi* as well as with nematodes and tapeworms. It is under these geographical and climatic conditions that the life cycle of *M. saudi* in the desert hedgehogs appear to be well maintained.

The observed molecular uniformity (six individuals from six hedgehogs with the same *cox1* and 18S rDNA sequence) of this albeit limited sample is consistent with a single geographic and host defined lineage of *M. saudi*. Nothing was known about the parasitic fauna of *P. aethiopicus* elsewhere in Saudi Arabia and very little is known

elsewhere in the Middle East. For example, only *Moniliformis moniliformis* was reported from the same host species in Egypt (Nelson and Ward 1966).

The species status of *M. saudi* suggested by geographic isolation and displayed by morphological characters was further confirmed by molecular characters. As with all mitochondrial genes, the *cox1* gene showed a higher incidence of sequence differences compared to sister taxa than did the nuclear encoded 18S rRNA gene. The rate of mitochondrial DNA evolution due to the accumulation of spontaneous mutations is about 10 times faster than nuclear DNA (Brown et al. 1979). Both the *cox1* and 18S rRNA gene products are required components of essential cellular machinery and are subject to selection. Thus, most changes in the amino acid sequence of the *cox1* protein were due to substitutions of chemically synonymous amino acids.

The third position of codons in the *cox1* genes of the sampled Archiacanthocephala showed mutational saturation, an expected observation due to codon degeneracy. The rate of change associated with 18S rDNA diversity between species is a function not only of spontaneous mutations passing through the filter of selection, but also, an outcome of partial or complete gene conversion driving concerted evolution (Ohta 1980). The further elucidation of the molecular parameters governing or uncovering the evolutionary history of Archiacanthocephala will proceed with the accumulation of a wider collection of gene sequences and whole genomes from across the class.

The penetrative properties of specimens of *M. saudi* in the intestinal lining of *P. aethiopicus* are well represented by a series of prepared glass slides (105 viewed) of the infected tissue. Where the acanthocephalans had invaded the mucosal lining of the host with well-armed proboscides, there was prominent blood loss due to capillary damage with subsequent hemorrhaging and necrosis. The worm, due to its size, can also obstruct the absorbing surface of the host intestine causing loss of essential food. The sections demonstrate the damage caused by the invading worms depicting classic tissue pathology. Due to the action of the proboscis hooks, worms can penetrate the deeper layers of the intestine including the muscularis externa with possible exit through the outer epithelial lining into the abdominal cavity. There is no evidence of encapsulation of the worm by the host as it migrates through the tissue.

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