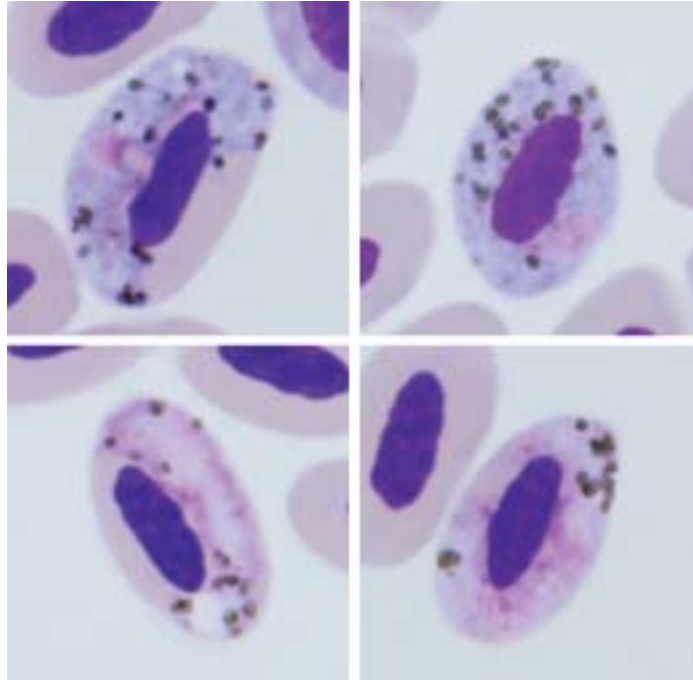


Haemoproteus (Haemoproteus) jenniae Levin, Valkiūnas, Iezhova, O'Brien,

Parker, 2012

Typical blood stages:



Important diagnostic characters of blood stages:

A parasite of species of the Charadriiformes whose growing gametocytes, which exceed length of erythrocyte nuclei, usually do not touch both envelope and nuclei of erythrocytes along entire margin, a characteristic feature in the development of this species. Cytoplasm blue, homogenous in appearance, contains small vacuoles which tend to merge together in advanced gametocytes and form large (up to 3 mm in diameter), vacuole-like spaces usually located close to one end of gametocytes. Advanced, growing gametocytes in which the pellicle is closely appressed to the erythrocyte envelope but does not extend to the erythrocyte nuclei, are common; this causes a 'cleft' and gives the gametocyte a markedly irregular appearance. Such 'clefts' disappear in fully-grown gametocytes, which completely encircle erythrocyte nuclei and are closely appressed both to nuclei and envelope of erythrocytes occupying all cytoplasmic space in erythrocytes.

Mitochondrial cytochrome b sequences:

CREFUR01

Avian hosts and distribution:

Type avian host – *Creagrus furcatus*.

Haemoproteus jenniae was recorded in Galapagos. The lineage CREFUR01 was not reported from another seabird or land bird in Galapagos or elsewhere.