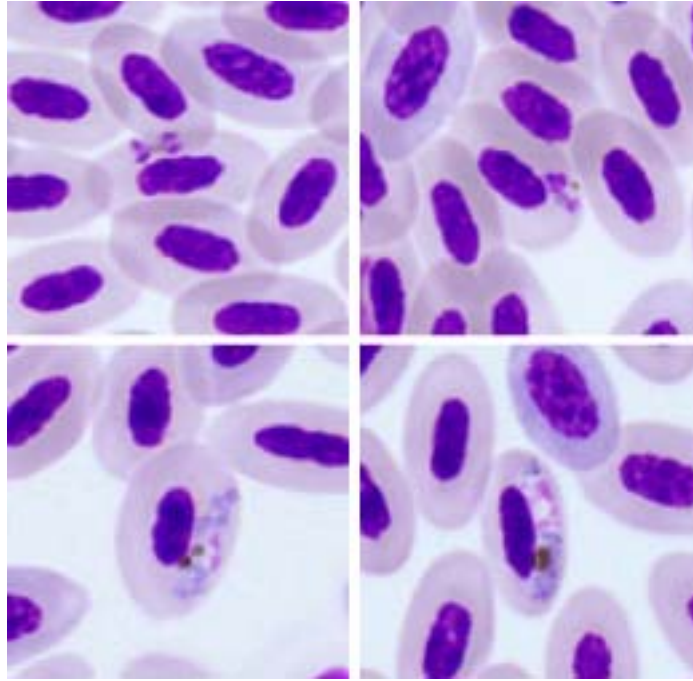


*Plasmodium (Novyella) globularis* Valkiūnas, Iezhova, Loiseau,

Chasar, Smith, Sehgal, 2008

**Typical blood stages:**



**Important diagnostic characters of blood stages:**

A blue non-refractive globule is present in central and terminal position in binuclear developing meronts. Mature meronts with 4 merozoites represent over 99.9% of all meronts. In mature meronts, pigment granules usually are aggregated into a prominent mass, and usually are located close to the blue globule. Mature macrogametocytes frequently do not touch the erythrocyte nuclei or envelope, or both; they usually do not fill-up the poles of erythrocytes; the cytoplasm is markedly granular in appearance with large unstained areas. The parasite nucleus is diffuse with its boundaries hardly visible. The cytoplasm of microgametocytes often looks like the aggregation of numerous roundish, closely packed globules, which is a rare character for gametocytes of avian malaria parasites.

**Mitochondrial cytochrome b sequences:**

ANLAT01

**Avian hosts and distribution:**

Type avian host – *Andropadus latirostris*.

This morphospecies and its lineage ANLAT01 have been recorded only in Ghana so far. Geographical distribution is unclear. This parasite has not been found in European migrants after their arrival from African wintering grounds. It is probable that this lineage is host restricted and is transmitted in Africa, where it might be patchy in distribution.