

伊豆諸島鳥島のクロアシアホウドリの巣に存在する  
*Carios capensis* のミトコンドリア塩基配列変化

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**Mitochondrial sequence variation in *Carlos capensis* (Neumann), a parasite of seabirds, collected on Torishima Island in Japan.**

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**ABSTRACT** : Partial mitochondrial 16S ribosomal ribonucleic acid gene sequences in the ticks *Carios capensis* collected from black-footed albatross, *Diomedea nigripes*, colonies on Torishima Island, Japan (30 degrees 28'N, 140 degrees 18'E), were examined. The sequence was compared with those of *C. capensis* from Hawaii, South Carolina, and Texas. The sequences were all identical in ticks from Torishima and 2 from Hawaii. There were 2-3 transitions between the other Hawaiian and Texas ticks and Torishima specimens. Two transitions were also observed when compared with the ticks from South Carolina. The results suggest the possibility of gene flow between tick populations at each of the 2 geographic sites, which probably was accomplished by tick-infested migratory seabirds at their breeding sites. Sequence comparison analysis indicated that the *C. capensis* ticks are on the branch with *C. marginatus* and *C. mexicanus* ticks and not with *Ornithodoros*. This supports the revision suggested by Klompen and Oliver (1993).

**抄録** 伊豆諸島鳥島のクロアシアホウドリの巣から *Carios capensis* を捕獲し、ミトコンドリア 16S rRNA 遺伝子の塩基配列解析を行った。ハワイとテキサスの *C. capensis* のそれらと比較した結果、鳥島とハワイで捕獲された2匹のダニでは塩基配列は完全に一致していたが、それ以外のハワイおよびテキサスのダニでは鳥島種と比べて2-3の塩基置換がみられた。また南カロライナ種と鳥島種との比較においても2塩基置換が認められた。これらの結果は地理的に異なるダニ集落間（鳥島とハワイ）での遺伝的交配がウミドリに寄生することにより起こっている可能性が示唆された。

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