



Nematode geassosieer met die Natalse langvingervlermuis (*Miniopterus natalensis*) kolonie in Bakwena grot, Gauteng

Authors:

J-L. Szamosvari¹
J.F. Durand¹

Affiliations:

¹Department of Zoology,
University of Johannesburg,
South Africa

Correspondence to:

J-L. Szamosvari

Email:

fdurand@uj.ac.za

Postal address:

PO Box 524, Aucklandpark
2006, Johannesburg,
South Africa

How to cite this abstract:

Szamosvari, J-L. & Durand, J.F., 2013, 'Nematode geassosieer met die Natalse langvingervlermuis (*Miniopterus natalensis*) kolonie in Bakwena grot, Gauteng', *Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Natuurwetenskap en Tegnologie* 32(1), Art. #822, 1 page. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4102/satnt.v32i1.822>

Note:

This paper was initially delivered at the Annual Congress of the Biological Sciences Division of the South African Academy for Science and Art, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Roodeplaat, Pretoria, South Africa on 01 October 2010.

Copyright:

© 2013. The Authors.
Licensee: AOSIS
OpenJournals. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution License.

Nematodes associated with the Natal long-fingered bat (*Miniopterus natalensis*) colony in Bakwena Cave, Gauteng. Large numbers of the bacteriophagous nematodes, *Panagrolaimus* and *Diplogasteroides* were found in the guano of *Miniopterus natalensis*. The intestines of a few of these bats were dissected to test the theory that they act as intermedial host for these two nematode species. *Molinostrongylus* spp. and *Capillaria* spp., both animal parasitic nematodes, were the only nematodes found in the intestines of the bats.

Kolonies *Miniopterus natalensis* (Natalse langvingervlermuis) woon in dolomitiese grotte in die Egoli grasveld bioom. Die meerderheid grotlewende organismes wat deel van die karst ekosisteem in die dolomitiese streek in Gauteng uitmaak, is direk of indirek van die vlermuiguano as voedselbron afhanklik. Groot getalle nematode van die genera *Panagrolaimus* en *Diplogasteroides* kom in die vlermuiguano in Bakwena grot in Irene voor. Die moontlikheid dat *Miniopterus natalensis* die tussengasheer van hierdie nematode is en dat hulle saam met die guano uitgeskei word, is getoets. Die disseksie van die intestinum en studie van die intestinale inhoud van *Miniopterus natalensis* het geen *Panagrolaimus* en *Diplogasteroides* nematode opgelewer nie, alhoewel die inwendige parasitiese nematodegenera, *Molinostrongylus* en *Capillaria*, wel gevind is. Die genera *Panagrolaimus* en *Diplogasteroides* kom algemeen in verrottende materiaal voor en dit is waarskynlik dat die residensiële nematodepopulasie in die grot vanaf verrottende materiaal in die omliggende gebied deur 'n vektor soos insekte, wat deur die guano aangelok is, in die grot ingebring is.

Read online:

Scan this QR code with your smart phone or mobile device to read online.