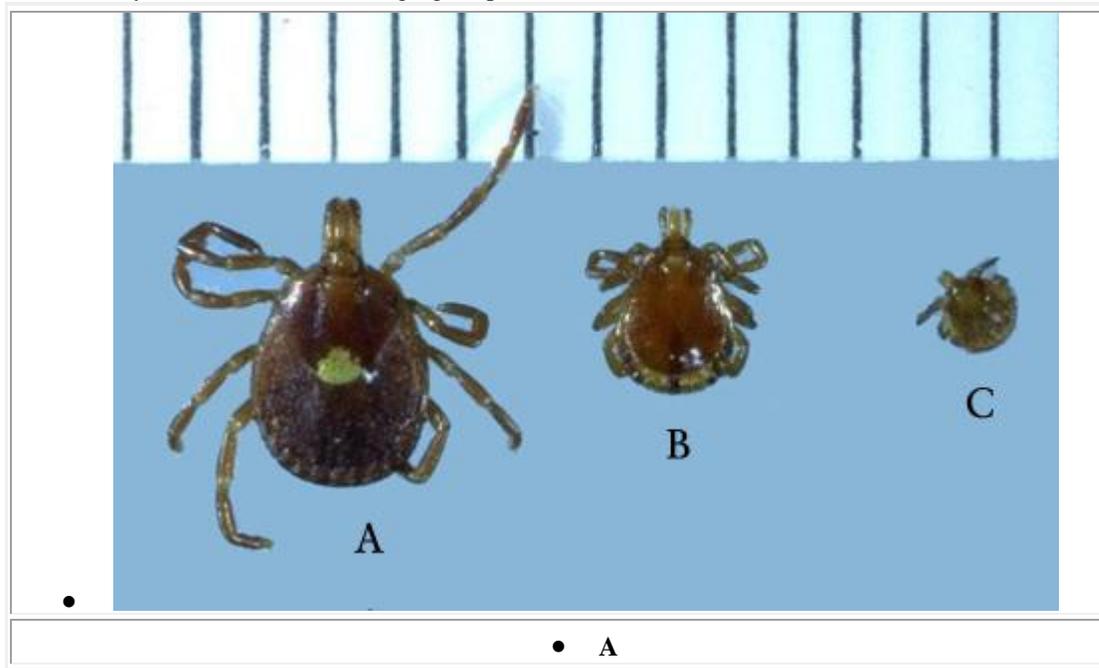


Image Library

Ticks

- (Note: common name in North America is the “Lone Star” tick.)*
- http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/DPDx/HTML/ImageLibrary/S-Z/Ticks/body_Ticks_ill.htm

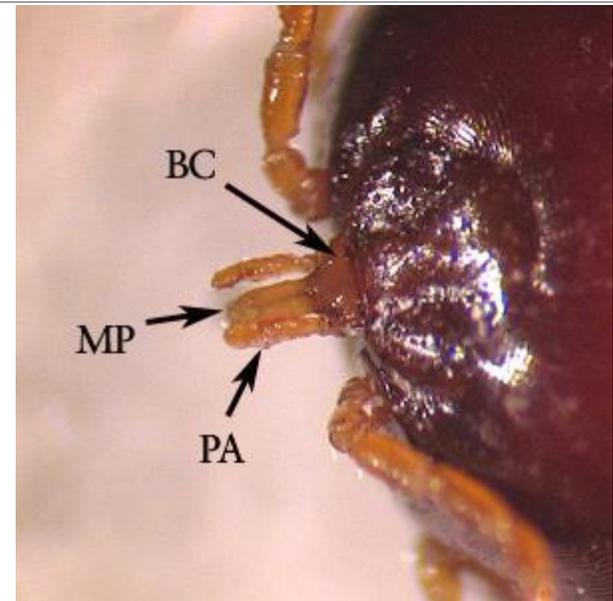
- Members of the genus, *Amblyomma*, are known vectors of a variety of diseases in humans. In North America, *A. americanum* transmits *Francisella tularensis* (tularemia), *Ehrlichia chaffensis* (ehrlichiosis), *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Lyme disease), and *Rickettsia rickettsii* (Rocky Mountain spotted fever, or RMSF). In Africa, *A. hebraeum* transmits *Rickettsia conorii* (boutonneuse fever); in Central and South America, *A. cajennense* transmits RMSF. Members of the genus *Amblyomma* are characterized by having mouthparts noticeably longer than the basis capituli, a usually ornate dorsal shield, eyes present on the dorsal shield, and festoons (which may be difficult to see in engorged specimens). Adult females of *A. americanum* have a distinctive white spot near the posterior end of the dorsal shield.



- A: Adult female (A), male (B), and nymph (C) of *A. americanum*. Notice the characteristic white spot on the female’s dorsal shield. Image courtesy of James Occi.

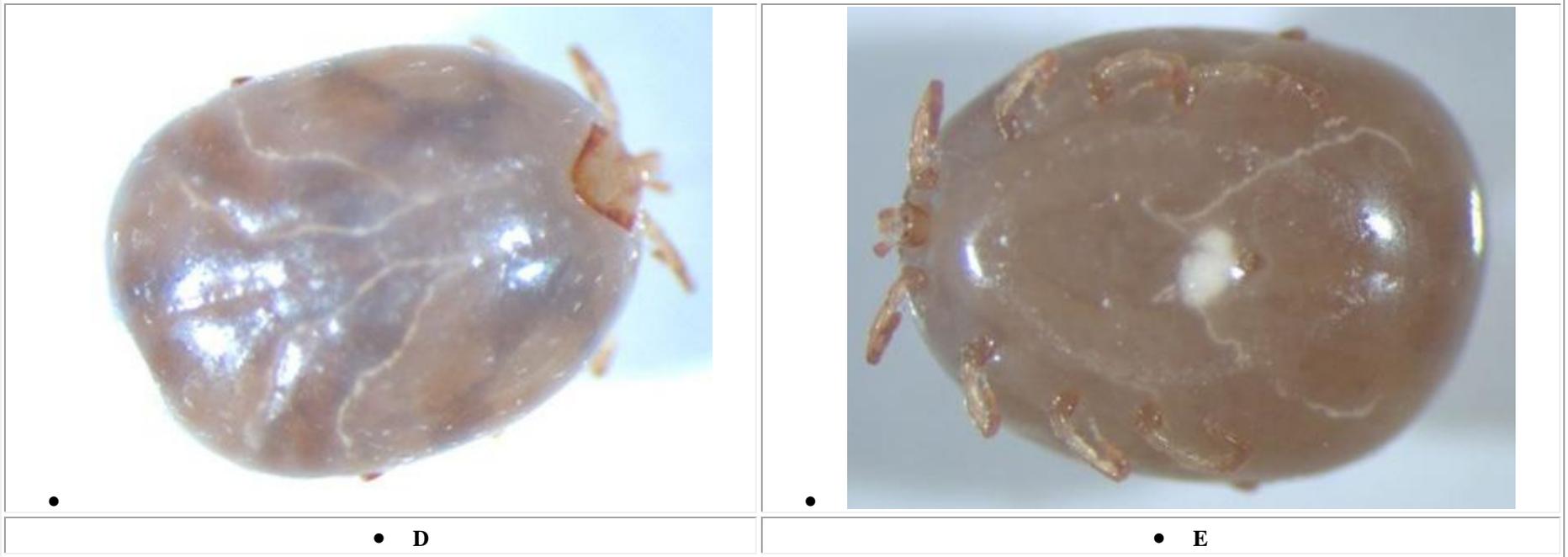


• B



• C

- **B:** Nymph (A), male (B), female (C), partially-engorged female (D) and two fully-engorged adults (E) of *A. americanum*. Image courtesy of James Occi.
- **C:** Close-up of the mouthparts of *A. americanum*. Notice the mouthparts (MP) and palps (PA) are long, in comparison with the basis capituli (BC).



- **D, E:** Dorsal (Figure **D**) and ventral (Figure **E**) views of an engorged nymph of *Amblyomma* sp., collected on a patient with travel history to Peru. Notice the festoons are not visible in the specimen due to the engorged state. Images courtesy of the Washington State Public Health Laboratories.

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- **Image Library**

- **Ticks**

- http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/DPDx/HTML/ImageLibrary/S-Z/Ticks/body_Ticks_il4.htm

- *[Amblyomma spp.] [Dermacentor spp.] [Ixodes spp.] [Ornithodoros spp.] [Rhipicephalus spp.]*

- *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* is known as the brown dog tick and is found nearly worldwide. Humans are not the usual host, but there are increasing reports of disease transmission with this species, including *Rickettsia rickettsii* (Rocky Mountain spotted fever, or RMSF), *Rickettsia conorii* (boutonneuse fever), and *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Lyme disease). Adults are characterized by having a laterally-produced, angulate basis capituli, a dorsal shield with eyes, festoons, and deeply-cleft front coxae. The festoons and anal groove may be difficult to see in engorged specimens. The mouthparts are relatively short, in relation to the basis capituli.

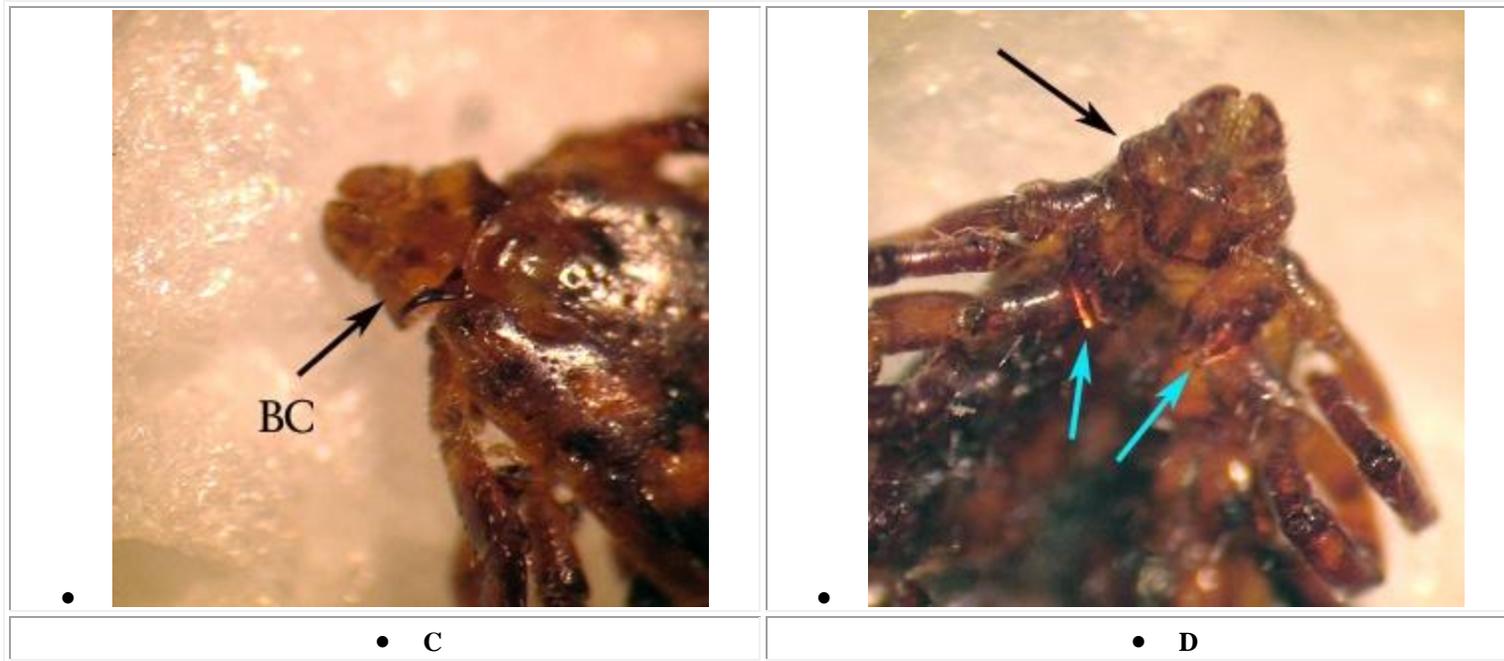


• A



• B

- **A:** Female of *R. sanguineus*.
- **B:** Male of *R. sanguineus*.



- **C:** Close-up of the specimen in Figure **B**. Notice the laterally-produced, angulate basis capituli (**BC**).
- **D:** Ventral view of the specimen in Figures **B** and **C**. Notice the laterally-produced, angulate basis capituli (black arrow) and deeply-cleft fore coxae (blue arrows).



• **E**

- **E:** Female (left) and male (right) of *R. sanguineus*. Image courtesy of James Occi.
- NOTE: These reports and images were accessed from CDC Tick Image Library on 10-20-10. Yellow highlighting added for emphasis.
*Information on first page about the Lone Star tick being the common name for *Amblyomma americanum* in North America was also added for clarification.