

Thesis Title The Biology and the Life History of Amoebotaenia sp.
Cohn, 1900 in Chiang Mai
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Ph.D. Biology
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Abstract.

In a survey of the cestode Amoebotaenia spp. in Chiang Mai , Amoebotaenia sp., A. spinosa and A. yamagutii were recovered. The Amoebotaenia sp. of Chiang Mai is different from other species all over the world , there are 20 - 25 proglottids , 8 rostellar hooks and 9 testes in every proglottid. The life cycle of Amoebotaenia sp. was investigated in the laboratory. The indirect life cycle was observed with the cockroach (Parcoblatta sp.) serving as the intermediate host. The development of the cysticercoid in haemocoel of (Parcoblatta sp.) took 10 days and the adult in domestic fowl needed 18 days for growth and development. The complete life cycle was 28 days.

The incidence of Amoebotaenia sp. the in gastro-intestinal tracts of domestic fowl (Gallus gallus domesticus) was studied from

the esophagus , crop, proventriculus, gizzard, duodenum, jejunum, ileum , caeca and cloaca ; the results were 0, 11.6, 6.66, 15.0, 100, 45.0, 51.66, 0 and 30.0 % respectively. The highest incidence was in July (53.33 %) and whereas 0% was obtained in February and March.

Crowding effects of Amoebotaenia sp. and other helminths in gastro-intestinal tracts of domestic fowl were not any significantly observed with varying numbers of Amoebotaenia spp. , species of other helminths , and the site in the intestine.