



## Checklist of the helminths of the kelp gull, *Larus dominicanus* (Aves: Laridae), with new records from Chile

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### Abstract

Kelp gulls (*Larus dominicanus*) have a circumpolar distribution in the southern hemisphere. Their range extends as far north as Ecuador and they occur along the southern coast of South America and Africa as well as Australia, New Zealand and sub-Antarctic Islands. This study presents a checklist that summarizes sites of infections, localities, life cycles and their intermediate hosts (if known), and the pertinent references to demonstrate the wide diversity of kelp gull parasitic helminths. Our review of the existing literature (59 publications) on kelp gull parasites provided information on a total of 21 families and 49 genera, including 62 described species, of which 36 were described in Argentina, 21 in Chile, 12 in Antarctica, 11 in New Zealand, 7 in Brazil and 3 in South Africa. In addition, 11 parasites are recorded from Talcahuano, Chile, 10 of them are new records for Chile and 4 represented new host records, *Aporchis* sp., *Maritrema eroliae*, *Microphallus nicolli* and *Tetrameres skrjabini*.

**Key words:** checklist, parasites, helminthes, kelp gull, *Larus dominicanus*, trematode, cestode, nematode, acanthocephalan

### Introduction

The kelp gull, *Larus dominicanus* (Lichtenstein), sometimes known as the southern black-backed gull, is a resident bird with a circumpolar distribution in the southern hemisphere. Its range extends as far north as Ecuador where it is an occasional visitor and it occurs along the southern coast of Africa as well as in Australia, New Zealand and Sub-Antarctic Islands (Burger & Gochfeld 1996).

The purpose of this study is to present a checklist that summarizes sites of infections, localities, life cycles and their intermediate hosts (if known), along with the pertinent referents, to demonstrate the wide diversity of kelp gull parasitic helminths. In addition, new host and geographic records from Chile are reported.

### Materials and methods

This list was prepared on the basis of data published from 1928 to present. Parasites are presented in order according to taxa; each record contains information on the species name, authority and year, synonyms under which original records appeared, other host(s) reported in the family Laridae, location (particular site of infection), localities (particular locality when possible and province), data on life history when known (H1 and H2 are the first and second intermediate host), and references. Bibliographic references are arranged