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**WILD BOARS (*SUS SCROFA*) AS THE HOSTS AND
DISTRIBUTORS OF *HAEMOPHISALIS LONGICORNIS* AND
DERMACENTOR SILVARUM TICKS**

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Two species of *Ixodidae* (*Acari: Parasitiformes*) ticks – *Haemaphysalis longicornis*, and *Dermacentor silvarum* – are well-known inhabitants of the south part of Primorye Territory (moreover – the south part of Khasan district). Until now, these species have been associated with sika deer (*Cervus nippon*) and have not been found in the more Northern territories due to insufficient soft conditions for overwintering.

During planning monitoring of wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) diseases we have found a great number of *H. longicornis* and *D. silvarum* overwintering on the ears of wild boars (November–March). Extensiveness coefficient was about 70–90%, intensiveness – about several tens or more than a hundred ticks per host animal. *H. longicornis* was detected in both imago and nymph stages, whereas *D. silvarum* – only in imago stage. Parasitizing imagos were semi-engorged or unengorged. The number of males exceeds the number of females by 5–10 times.

Wild boars with ectoparasites were found far beyond usual (described in scientific literature) areal of *H. longicornis* and *D. silvarum*: e.g. in the Northern part of Khasan district, Nadezhdinsky district, Ussuriisk urban district, Anuchinsky district and Chuguevsky district. Thus, using homoeothermic hosts as so to say "movable thermostats" or distributors these relatively Southern tick species could penetrate into more Northern territories together with infection agents, for which they are vectors as well.

The phenomenon discovered needs to revise accepted concepts of areal borders for *Ixodidae* ticks and infection agents associated with them.

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