

Parasites found from the feces of Bornean orangutans in Danum Valley, Sabah, Malaysia, with a redescription of *Pongobius hugoti* and the description of a new species of *Pongobius* (Nematoda: Oxyuridae)

Abstract

In order to obtain basic data on parasitic infections of Bornean orangutans, *Pongo pygmaeus morio* (Owen, 1837), in Danum Valley, Sabah, Malaysia, fecal examinations were conducted. Based on a total of 73 fecal samples from 25 individuals, cysts of *Entamoeba coli*, *Entamoeba* spp., and *Chilomastix mesnili*, cysts and trophozoites of *Balantidium coli*, and eggs of *Trichuris* sp. or spp., unknown strongylid(s), *Strongyloides fuelleborni*, and an unknown oxyurid, plus a rhabditoid larva of *Strongyloides* sp., were found. Mature and immature worms of *Pongobius hugoti* Baruš et al., 2007 and *Pongobius foitovae* n. sp. (Oxyuridae: Enterobiinae) were recovered from fecal debris and described. *Pongobius foitovae* is readily distinguished from *P. hugoti* by having a much longer esophageal corpus, a longer and distally hooked spicule in males, and a more posteriorly positioned vulva in female. Presence of plural species of non-*Enterobius* pinworms is a remarkable feature of the orangutanpinworm relationship, which may reflect speciation process of the orangutans, host switching, and coevolution by pinworms. © 2010 American Society of Parasitologists.