

ABSTRAK

KAJIAN MORFOLOGI LARVA *Haemaphysalis bispinosa* dan *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*

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Caplak famili Ixodidae merupakan ektoparasit penting pada hewan domestik. Identifikasi caplak pada stadium larva masih menjadi tantangan karena ukurannya kecil. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi karakter morfologi larva Ixodidae, mengukur parameter morfometri, menganalisis pola *chaetotaxy*, serta membandingkan ciri morfologi larva caplak dari sapi dan anjing. Sampel larva diperoleh dari telur caplak betina dewasa yang berasal dari sapi dan anjing, kemudian diproses melalui tahap pencucian, *clearing*, pewarnaan, *mounting*, dan pengamatan menggunakan mikroskop cahaya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa larva *R. (B.) microplus* memiliki tubuh cenderung membulat, *basis capitulum* berbentuk heksagonal, palpus relatif sempit, tidak memiliki *festoon*, dan rumus *setae* tarsus I *dorsal* 1:1:2:2:2:2. Larva *H. bispinosa* memiliki tubuh lebih oval, *basis capitulum* cenderung rectangular, palpus segmen kedua melebar ke lateral, memiliki 11 *festoon*, dan rumus *setae* tarsus I *dorsal* 2:2:3:1:2. Hasil morfometri menunjukkan bahwa *H. bispinosa* memiliki ukuran tubuh rata-rata lebih besar, yaitu panjang 676 μm dan lebar 474,4 μm , dibandingkan *R. (B.) microplus* dengan panjang 546,8 μm dan lebar 386,2 μm .

Kata kunci: *chaetotaxy*, *Haemaphysalis bispinosa*, Ixodidae, morfometri, *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*

ABSTRACT

MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF *Haemaphysalis bispinosa* and *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus* LARVAE

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Ticks of the Ixodidae family are important ectoparasites of domestic animals. Identification of ticks in stadium larvae remains a challenge due to their small size. This study aims to identify the morphological characteristics of Ixodidae larvae, measure morphometric parameters, analyze *chaetotaxy* patterns, and compare the morphological characteristics of tick larvae from cattle and dogs. Larval samples were obtained from eggs of adult female ticks from cattle and dogs, then processed through the stages of washing, cleaning, staining, mounting, and measuring using a light microscope. The results showed that *R. (B.) microplus* larvae have a body that tends to be rounded, a hexagonal *capitulum* base, relatively narrow palps, no ornamentation, and a *dorsal tarsus setae* formula of 1:1:2:2:2:2. *H. bispinosa* larvae have a more oval body, a rectangular *capitulum* base, a laterally widened second palpal segment, 11 ornaments, and a *dorsal tarsus setae* formula of 2:2:3:1:2. Morphometric results show that *H. bispinosa* has a larger average body size, namely 676 µm in length and 474.4 µm in width, compared to *R. (B.) microplus* with a length of 546.8 µm and a width of 386.2 µm.

Keywords: *chaetotaxy*, *Haemaphysalis bispinosa*, Ixodidae, morphometry, *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*