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BOOK REVIEW . . .

Recent Advances in the Study of Raptor Diseases, J. E. Cooper and A. G. Greenwood, eds. Chiron Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 25, Keighley, West Yorkshire, England. 1981. 176 pp. Price: U.K. and Europe—11.00 English pounds; Overseas, U.S.A. and Canada—12.00 English pounds.

This publication contains the majority of the papers presented at the First International Symposium on Diseases of Birds of Prey held in London, July 1–3, 1980, and covers subjects as diverse as microbiology, surgery, anesthesia, toxicology, and behavior. The Symposium provided a forum for discussion of raptor medicine and pathology and was the first international meeting devoted to this theme. Speakers at the conference came from Britain, Canada, the United States, Germany, Holland, Sweden and Romania and included many of the world's authorities and specialists in the field of raptor diseases.

The proceedings consist of an "Opening Address" by Kai Curry-Lindahl, followed by three sections: Part I: Pathology and Microbiology (seven papers); Part II: Surgery and Anaesthesia (eight papers); and Part III: Medicine and Therapeutics (seven papers). In addition, five papers on captive breeding and four papers on mortality factors in wild populations are presented. Most papers include, as you would expect, a list of references which provide additional sources of related information. Photographs and drawings contribute greatly to the text describing orthopedic surgical procedures, but are of limited value in other papers.

The proceedings consist of contributions from 45 authors and co-authors. As with any conference, there is considerable variation in depth of discussion, in the quality of the research and of the presentation, and in the overall merit of the work. In many cases, the degree of coverage is consistent with the amount of study on the topic and expertise of the researcher, whereas in a few papers, too little information was provided to be of significant value. In view of these differences, the editors have done a fine job in putting together these papers representing current knowledge on various aspects of raptor medicine and disease into a well-organized, concise proceeding.

In summary, this volume contains much useful information on selected topics pertaining to raptors, and is a good review of many of the latest developments in the field. It is a valuable addition to the literature and should contribute greatly to further research in this emerging field. And, as stated by the editors, it will have appeal to the veterinarian, wildlife biologist, ornithologist, falconer and aviculturist.

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HAIGH, J. C., AND H. C. HOPF. 1976. The blowgun in veterinary practice: Its uses and preparation. J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc. 169: 881–883.

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BOOK REVIEW . . .

The Coccidian Parasites (Protozoa, Apicomplexa) of Carnivores, by N. D. Levine and V. Ivens. University of Illinois Press, Champaign, Illinois, USA. 1981. 248 pp. $15.95 US.

This is a highly useful compilation of the coccidia of carnivores described up to 1978. Available information on taxonomy, life cycles, pathogenesis, immunity, cross-transmission, etc., is brought together. Because most coccidia studied are quite host-specific, it is practical to arrange the genera and species of coccidia according to their hosts. The authors aid naturalists and wildlife specialists by this and similar compendia of coccidia of rodents, ruminants, and bats. The glossary, extensive bibliography, and the 87 illustrations make this volume understandable even to the novice. In effect, there is more order and less chaos.

It is unfortunate that the introductory classification of the families, subfamilies, and genera of coccidia will be difficult to follow because it is not dichotomous and contains errors in fact. However, this has little effect on the classification of the species. The proper genus and some specific designations may be in dispute anyway (see Frenkel et al., 1979, Z. Parasitenkd. 58: 115–139). However, these questions are beyond the objectives of this highly practical volume. Most of the synonyms can be traced through the index.

The genus *Cryptosporidium* is mentioned only because of misinterpretations in the older literature; however, *C. felis* was described by M. Iseki in 1979 (Jpn. J. Parasitol. 28: 285–307). Much information is currently being developed on this potentially zoonotic genus.

Dr. Levine recently told me that he now considers the *Besnoitia* (?) sp. on page 50, described from the skin of a dog in Missouri, to be probably a *Caryospora*. This genus, with oocysts containing one sporocyst with eight sporozoites, was not defined in the book. R. S. Wacha and J. L. Christiansen described a novel feature for *Caryospora*, development of oocysts in both the gut of rattlesnakes and the connective tissue of mice serving as prey (1982, J. Protozool. 29: 272–278). The stages in mice resemble those found in the dog.

This useful volume should be available in all university libraries having natural science curricula, and it will be useful to many who deal with wildlife and diseases of carnivores.

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