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BOOK REVIEW

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Book Review

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WILD SHEEP OF NORTH AMERICA

Compiled by S. E. McGlinchy, R. A. Monson, and P. Nash and Edited by G. Post
Rachelwood Wildlife Research Preserve Publications (New Florence, Pa. 15944) No. 1, 1971, 86 pp.

This bibliography represents an attempt to assemble and organize citations to the literature on the wild sheep of North America and the diseases affecting them. Annotations are provided for most of the articles, which are organized into sections on diseases and parasites, food habits and nutritional requirements, life history, management, nomenclature and morphology, predation, reproduction, and trapping, transplanting, and marking. Two sections on general references are also provided along with a section on citations from the "popular" literature.

Coverage appears to be fairly complete, although a few references are omitted such as Dikmans' paper on *Protostrongylus frosti* (Proc. Helm. Soc. Wash., 24: 116-120, 1957) and Kaneko, Cornelius and Heuschele's paper on erythrocyte survival (Am. J. Vet. Res., 22: 683-685, 1961). Many theses and dissertations are cited, along with State Fish and Game Department Federal Aid Division Quarterly Reports, although reports by Gross (1961), Bingham (1962), and Carrico (1959), on lungworms and pasteurellosis in New Mexico and Wyoming were apparently overlooked.

Many of the annotations appear to have been hastily written. Some are misleading and do not properly represent the salient information in the publications. For example, a paper by Poynter and Selway, (1966), is referred to as a *"bibliography on lungworms,"* whereas it is actually a critical review of the diseases caused by lungworms. The annotation for Becklund and Senger's paper (1967), states that upon examination of 18 bighorns, only *Protostrongylus rushi* was found by the authors, where actually quantitative data are presented on 15 other helminths and two arthropods.

In spite of the weaknesses referred to above, this bibliography should prove to be a useful aid to those interested in wild sheep, espceially the diseases of bighorn sheep.

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Book Review

"A BIBLIOGRAHPY OF AVIAN MYCOSIS"

(Partially annotated)

Compiled and edited by E. S. Barden, H. L. Chute, D. C. O'Meara, and H. T. Wheelwright, College of Life Sciences and Agriculture, University of Maine at Orono, 1971. 193 pages, paperback, $5.00.

This third edition of *A Bibliography of Avian Mycosis* updates the previous edition published in 1962 and expands the coverage through 1969, although an occasional 1970 citation also appears. Like previous editions, this partially anotated bibliography consists primarily of references associated with mycosis of avian species. Exceptions include references to other animals and chemicals that may be useful to workers in avian mycology. English translations are given for foreign references and a key to language abbreviations used has been included for these references.

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The 1016 literature citations are listed alphabetically by author and numbered consecutively, thus providing easy cross-reference and location of specific references from the index. The index is divided into seven sections: (1) Birds; (2) Fungi; (3) Mycotoxins; (4) Reviews; (5) Serology; (6) Tissues; and (7) Treatment and Control. Each section is further subdivided into more specialized categories, allowing the reader to rapidly locate citations for such specific topics as *Aspergillus fumigatus* (218 references) and mallards (6 references).

The compilers indicate that, although this bibliography is incomplete, especially in references from Asiatic sources, the information contained in it should be important to those wishing to make a rapid survey of the field, initiate a research project, or concentrate on a particular facet of avian mycosis. I agree with this assessment, and feel that this bibliography is a valuable addition to the library of those with an interest in wildlife disease or avian mycosis in general.

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Book Review

LIFE CYCLES OF COCCIDIA OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Yevgeniy M. Kheysin, edited by Kenneth S. Todd, Jr., translated by Frederick K. Plous, Jr. 1972. University Park Press, Baltimore, $18.00

This is an English version of the original, published in Russia in 1967. Dr. Kheysin, who was one of the foremost investigators of the coccidia, died in 1968. He was the Director of the Microscopy Laboratory of the Institute of Cytology of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad and Professor of Invertebrate Zoology at Leningrad University. He is well known for his work with the life cycles and cytology of several species of coccidia, particularly those of rabbits.

Dr. Todd and Mr. Plous are both located at the University of Illinois, Urbana. Dr. Todd is Associate Professor of Parasitology in the College of Veterinary Medicine. He is a productive and highly capable investigator of the life cycles and host specificity of coccidia and other aspects of parasitology. Mr. Plous has translated several Russian works dealing with parasitology. The translation and editing are carefully and accurately done insofar as I am able to determine.

The book of Kheysin includes a detailed consideration of the various stages in the life cycle of coccidia of the suborder Eimeriidea, localization of these within the host; the course of a coccidian infection, with emphasis on oocyst discharge; sporulation of oocysts and their survival outside of the host; factors affecting infection of the host by coccidia; and the life cycles of the species occurring in various hosts, including domestic rabbits, turkeys, ducks, and geese. Some of these coccidia also occur in wild species. These topics and the pertinent literature up to about 1965 are well covered.

Because coccidia are important parasites of wildlife, this book should be of interest to anyone concerned with these organisms, host-parasite relationships, or wildlife diseases.

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