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STUDIES ON THE ACANTHOCEPHALAN PARASITES OF LOUISIANA TURTLES*

Prior to the work of Cable and Hopp (J. Parasit. 40(6): 674-680, 1954) *Neoechinorhynchus emydis* (Leidy, 1851) was the only recognized species of Acanthocephala in North American turtles. To date, a total of five species have been described. Of these, two species (*Neoechinorhynchus pseudemydis* Cable and Hopp, 1954, and *N. emyditoides* Fisher, 1960) were recovered from six of 12 Louisiana turtles (*Pseudemys scripta elegans* (Wied)) examined by Fisher (J. Parasit. 46(2): 257-266, 1960). He (1960) also found *N. chrysemydis* Cable and Hopp, 1954 in *Pseudemys scripta* subsp.

The data presented are results of studies conducted between the spring of 1965 and the summer of 1966. Seventy-nine turtles (48 female and 31 males) encompassing seven species (47 *Pseudemys scripta elegans* (Wied), three *P. floridana hoyi* (Holbrook), eight *Chelydra serpentina serpentina* (L.), eight *Kinosternon subrubrum hippocreps* Gray,

seven *Terrapene carolina carolina* (L.), five *T. c. triunguis* (Agassiz) and one *Trionyx muticus* (LeSueur) collected from Baton Rouge and vicinity were examined.

This investigation revealed the presence of three species of Acanthocephala (*Neoechinorhynchus pseudemydis*, *N. emyditoides*, and *N. chrysemydis*) in Louisiana turtles and confirms Fisher's (1960) work. Of the seven species of turtles examined, only *P. s. elegans* (25 - 16 females and 9 males) and *P. floridana hoyi* (2 females) were positive with infection. Three of the 25 *P. s. elegans* had mixed infection comprising three species of *Neoechinorhynchus* while seven had two species respectively.

P. floridana hoyi represents a host record for *N. chrysemydis*.

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BOOK REVIEW

MYIASIS IN MAN AND ANIMALS IN THE OLD WORLD by F. Zumpt. Butterworth, Inc., Washington, D. C. 1965 8-1/2"x11", 267 pp., 346 figs. \$26.00.

Zumpt's excellent monograph gives a complete account of the myiasis-producing flies of the Old World, and, as such, it is a valuable reference book for veterinarians, zoologists and physicians in the identification of larvae.

The descriptive information on the morphology, taxonomy and biology of larvae is presented in a systematic man-

ner that appeals to both specialists and non-specialists in myiasis. The identification of larvae and adult flies is well supported by exquisite illustrations.

Of particular interest to veterinarians is the information on the pathogenesis and control of myiasis. Techniques for rearing adults from larvae and methods for the proper preservation of specimens are valuable inclusions. An extensive list of reference adds to the usefulness of the book.

R. D. Shuman