

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR (AS AUTHOR)

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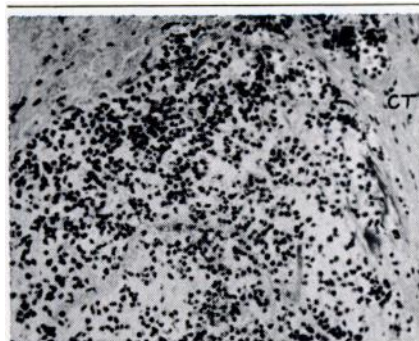


Fig. 2. Neoplasm from the pelvic inlet showing pleomorphic cells suggestive of cells of the lymphocytic series. A connective tissue capsule (CT) surrounds the tumor.

lacing connective tissue strands (Figure 3). Similar cells were found in the alveoli of the lung and in the bronchi and bronchioles adjacent to the tumors. Areas of hemorrhage and calcification were evident in the larger tumors.

Reticulum fibers were present upon silver impregnation staining. However, the tumor did not have the morphologic appearance of a reticulum cell sarcoma.

#### Discussion

The small number of references in the literature to metastatic tumors in Cervidae prompted this report. To our knowledge this is the first case of a

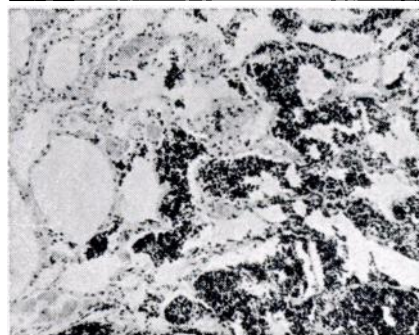


Fig. 3. Lung section showing tumor cells spreading in alveoli and interstitial spaces.

lymphosarcoma reported in free-ranging white-tailed deer, although sarcomatous tumors (Fenstermacher *et al.*, Cornell Vet. 33: 323-332, 1943) and lymphosarcoma (Lombard and Witte, Cancer Res. 19: 127-141, 1959) have been reported in deer; the latter being in captive white-tailed deer. The voluminous reports from worldwide zoological gardens may mention similar lesions. Tumors reported in deer were the subject of a good review by Fay (First White-tailed Deer Disease Symposium, Athens, Ga., 1962). Reticulum cell sarcomas in domestic animals often suggest a primary tumor at the dorsal retroperitoneum but wide distribution of early lesions is also seen (Jubb and Kennedy, Pathology of Domestic Animals, Vol. 1, p. 311, Acad. Press, 1963). Although this tumor appeared to have the dorsal retroperitoneum as its primary site reticulin stain was not conclusive to give a diagnosis of reticulum cell sarcoma.

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#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR (AS AUTHOR)

"In your paper, 'Diseases and Infections of Snakes: A Review', which appeared in the October issue of the *Bulletin*, you omitted an important reference by Tarshis on 'Control of the snake mite (*Ophionyssus natricis*), other mites, and certain insects with the sorptive dust SG 67', published in 1960 in the J. Econ. 53: 903-908. The sorptive dust SG 67 is now referred to as Dri-Die 67.

"It was through my research with the inert dusts that herpetologists around the world started using Dri-Die 67 and found it to be an effective acaricide against *O. natricis*. Since you mentioned Schroeder's paper (on ascaracides), it would have added much to your paper to list other references."

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