

BOOK REVIEW

Author: Herman, Carlton M.

Source: Bulletin of the Wildlife Disease Association, 3(2) : 78

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-3.2.78>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

ter initial exposure, their position in the lumen of the intestine, their possession of shell membranes, and their being the only positive results out of 1404 amphipods examined. They are probably the result of an accidental ingestion by the amphipod. The lack of any developing acanthellas in the 812 exposed *O. plebs-rossi* amphipods indicates that these species may not serve as the invertebrate host for *C. hamanni*.

The occurrence of *C. hamanni* in such a wide variety of Antarctic fishes leads one to conclude that *C. hamanni* is not qualitatively specific to any group of Antarctic fishes examined. However, our data (Holloway, Collins, Capraro, 1966. Amer. Soc. Parasit. Prog. and Abstr. p. 27) indicate that *C. hamanni* shows significantly higher incidences of infection in "deep water" coastal fishes than in fishes from shallow water or surface layers. Accordingly, the higher incidences of infection appear to be associated

with the deep amphipod stratum composed of *Orchomenella* spp. Considering the large number of Antarctic birds examined, the few *Corynosoma* recovered, and the immaturity of the specimens recovered, it appears that Antarctic birds are heterologous or accidental hosts and that *C. hamanni* may not normally reach functional maturity in them. The occurrence of *C. hamanni* in three species of Antarctic seals indicates it to be specific to marine mammals in nature. These observations support the conclusions of Forssell (1905. Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fennica 27: 3-30) based on natural and experimental infections, that *Corynosoma* which are characteristically parasites of seals may occur in fish-eating birds, but never reach functional maturity there.

H. L. HOLLOWAY, Jr.
and J. W. BIER

Biology Department
Roanoke College
Salem, Virginia
13 January, 1967

BOOK REVIEW

Fain, A. A review of the family Epidermoptidae Trouessart parasitic on the skin of birds - (Acarina: Sarcoptiformes). Verhandelingen. Glasse der Wetenschappen, Nr. 84. Paleis der Academien - Hertogsstrant, 1, Brussels, Belgium. 1965. Vol. 1 (text) 176 pp., Vol 2 (figures), 144 pp. Approx. price \$16.70 (835 Belgium francs).

Dr. Fain is currently on the faculty of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium. He had many years of service as a research biologist in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. He has published extensively on mites and other parasites. The present work, printed in English with a summary in Dutch, was supported by a grant from NIAID of the U. S. Public Health Service. For this study Dr. Fain was honored with the H. Schonteden Prize of the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium.

This encyclopedic review provides a complete coverage of our knowledge of

this group of mites. It includes a discussion of anatomy and the morphological characters used in identification, including a clarification of setal nomenclature as used by the author. As well as a full review of the literature, complete keys are presented to genera and species; a number of new species are described and many new host records are included. A parasite list includes hosts from which collected, class, order and family of host (many have been reported only from parasitic diptera or mallophaga), country of origin and source reference. A separate host-list included in the work adds to its value to other investigators. The figures are very well done and of a size that provides clarity for identification purposes. The author is to be complimented on developing an excellent compendium of knowledge concerning the Epidermoptidae. Carlton M. Herman