

striations on the shell, all of which are characteristic of *Capillaria hepatica* Bancroft, 1893.

On histological examination, the liver sections from all the affected rats showed multifocal granulomatous areas characterized by the presence of macrophages, lymphocytes and plasma cells and associated with fibrous connective tissue proliferation. In some granulomas foreign body giant cells formed part of the cellular exudate. In two cases sections of the liver showed in addition to the lesions described above several cross and tangential sections of adult *Capillaria* sp. and each of these was surrounded by numerous eggs

of the parasite, macrophages, neutrophils and lymphocytes.

Most of the findings in the present case agree with those of Ikede and Ajayi (1976, op. cit.); however, in addition we detected adult *Capillaria* sp. in histologic sections of the livers of two rats. None of the wild rodents with capillariasis showed any visible ante-mortem clinical signs of disease even though in some the liver was involved extensively.

Voucher specimens have been deposited in the U.S. National Parasite Collection (Beltsville, Maryland 20705, USA) and assigned USNM Helm. Coll. No. 78173.

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***Elaeophora schneideri* Wehr and Dickmans, 1935 in White-tailed Deer from the Edwards Plateau of Texas**

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The arterial nematode, *Elaeophora schneideri*, was first reported from white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* (Zimmermann)) in Arizona (Hibler and Adcock, 1968, *J. Parasitol.* 54: 1095-1098). Since then it has been recovered from this host in Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, and South Carolina (Prestwood and Ridgeway, 1972, *J. Wildl. Dis.* 8: 233-236; Hibler and Prestwood, 1981, *Filarial nematodes of white-tailed deer*, *In Diseases and Parasites of White-tailed Deer*, Davidson et al. (eds.), Tall Timbers Res. Sta., Tallahassee, Florida, pp. 351-362). In Texas, *E. schneideri* has been recovered from

white-tailed deer (Foreyt and Foreyt, 1979, *J. Wildl. Dis.* 15: 55-56), Barbary sheep (*Ammotrogus lervia* Pallas) (Pence and Gray, 1981, *J. Wildl. Dis.* 17: 49-56), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus* (Rafinesque)) (Pence and Gray, 1981, op. cit.), and sika deer (*Cervus nippon* Temminck) (Robinson et al., 1978, *J. Wildl. Dis.* 14: 137-141).

Clinical disease due to arterial worm has been noted in Barbary sheep and sika deer (Pence and Gray, 1981, op. cit.; Robinson et al., 1978, op. cit.) and white-tailed deer have been suggested as a reservoir host for the infection in Texas (Robinson et al., 1978, op. cit.). This study was initiated to determine (1) the prevalence of *E. schneideri* in white-tailed deer from the Texas Edwards Plateau and (2) the potential for

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