sea lion virus (Smith et al., 1980, Am. J. Vet. Res. 41: 1846–1850; Gelberg and Lewis, 1982, op. cit.), and in cats infected with feline calicivirus (Love and Baker, 1972, Aust. Vet. J. 48: 643). By contrast, we were unable to correlate the cerebral histopathology with the subsequent isolation of E. coli; possibly this represented postmortem contamination from another body site.

The douc langur is indigenous to the tropical rain forests of southeast Asia and is classified as an endangered species by both the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I.U.C.N., 1972–1978, Red Data Book, Vol. I, Morges, Switzerland) and the United States Department of the Interior (Fed. Reg. 45: 33768–33781). It is impossible at present to assess the impact of caliciviruses (if they are present) on the douc langur in its natural habitat. It is apparent, however, that, as a group, the caliciviruses are pathogens and can produce a variety of disease manifestations in a number of animal species (Smith, 1983, op. cit.). We have yet to demonstrate an etiological link between PCV-Pan 1 and a specific disease entity. However, the documented presence of this agent within an established primate collection, its recognized capacity for spreading and establishing infections in several different species of primates within this collection (Smith et al., 1983, op. cit.; Smith et al., 1985, op. cit.), and the widening recognition of the role of caliciviruses in diverse disease processes of animals (Smith, 1983, op. cit.; Barlough et al., 1985, op. cit.), together suggest to us an underlying potential for disease production by this virus.

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Serologic Survey of Canine Coronavirus in Wild Coyotes in the Western United States, 1972–1982

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Viral agents were first identified as causes of infectious canine enteritis in the early 1970’s (Carmichael and Binn, 1981, Adv. Vet. Sci. Comp. Med. 25: 1–37). In 1979 canine parvovirus-2 (CPV-2) and canine coronavirus (CCV) were reported in captive juvenile coyotes (Canis latrans) with severe diarrhea and high mortality (Evermann et al., 1980, J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc. 177: 784–786). Although the clinical significance of CCV could not be determined at that time, it was speculated that a concurrent infection with CPV-2 could result in a more severe case of enteritis (Evermann et al., 1980, op. cit.) in coyotes held in captivity. The multiple etiology of enteric infections in domestic dogs has been reported (Carmichael and Binn, 1981, op. cit.). The major route of CCV transmission is through fecal contamination. Therefore, crowding, unsanitary conditions and other environmental

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