

## **Book Review**

Source: Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 21(3): 282

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-21.3.282

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 <u>www.bioone.org/terms-of-use</u>.

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.

- SAUNDERS, D. S. 1982. Insect Clocks. Pergamon Press, Oxford, England, 409 pp.
- SCHMIDT-NIELSEN, K. 1970. Animal Physiology. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, England, 699 pp.
- SONENSHINE, D. E., R. M. SLIVERSTEIN, AND Y. RE-CHAV. 1982. Tick pheromone mechanisms. In The Physiology of Ticks, F. D. Obenchain and R. Galun (eds.). Pergamon Press, Oxford, England, pp. 439-468.
- VAN BALLENBERGHE, V., AND J. M. PEEK. 1971. Radiotelemetry studies of moose in northeastern Minnesota. J. Wildl. Manage. 35: 63-71.
- WALADDE, S. M., AND M. J. RICE. 1982. The sensory basis of tick feeding behavior. *In* The Physiology of Ticks, F. D. Obenchain and R. Galun (eds.). Pergamon Press, Oxford, England, pp. 71– 118.
- WIGGLESWORTH, V. B. 1970. Insect Hormones. Oliver and Boyd Pub. Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, 159 pp.
- . 1972. The Principles of Insect Physiology. Chapman and Hall Pub. Co., London, England, 827 pp.
- WILKINSON, P. R. 1953. Observations on the sensory physiology and behavior of larvae of the cattle tick, *Boophilus microplus* (Canestrini) (Ixodidae). Aust. J. Zool. 1: 345-356.

—. 1961. The use of sampling methods in studies of the distribution of larvae of *Boophilus microplus* on pastures. Aust. J. Zool. 9: 752-783.

- ——. 1967. The distribution of *Dermacentor* ticks in Canada in relation to bioclimatic zones. Can. J. Zool. 45: 517–537.
- , H. R. ABBOTT, AND J. N. WILLMAN. 1982. Location of larvae of the winter tick, *Dermacentor albipictus* (Packard), in Elk Island National Park, Alberta. Can. Field-Nat. 96: 211-213.
- WRIGHT, J. E. 1969a. Photoperiodic induction of diapause in larvae of the winter tick, *Derma*centor albipictus. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 62: 285–287.
- . 1969b. Hormonal termination of larval diapause in *Dermacentor albipictus*. Science 163: 190–191.
- ——. 1971. Relationship of seasonal activity of Dermacentor albipictus (Acarina: Ixodidae) to photoperiod: A laboratory study. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 64: 1456-1458.
- YOSHIDA, T. 1979. A study of diurnal activity of larvae of the tick *Haemophysalis longicornis*. In Recent Advances in Acarology, J. C. Rodriquez (ed.). Academic Press, New York, pp. 447-453.

Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 21(3), 1985, p. 282 © Wildlife Disease Association 1985

## **BOOK REVIEW . . .**

**Color Atlas of Diseases of the Domestic Fowl and Turkey,** C. J. Randall. Iowa State University Press, 2121 South State Avenue, Ames, Iowa 50010, USA. 1985. 116 pp. \$27.50 US.

In the preface the author states that the "purpose of this atlas is to provide the diagnostician with photographs of the main post-mortem and histopathological features of common diseases in the domestic fowl and turkey. The atlas does not aim to cover the other procedures that may be required to confirm a diagnosis." The book was designed to be used in connection with textbooks of poultry diseases such as Hofstad et al. (1978, Diseases of Poultry, 7th Ed., Iowa State Univ. Press).

There are 311 color photographs which cover 12 bacterial diseases, 14 viral diseases, 3 neoplasias, 3 mycotic diseases, 9 parasitic diseases, 5 nutritional deficiencies and metabolic disorders, 12 diseases of uncertain or unknown etiology, and 10 miscellaneous conditions. Most of the photomicrographs are of tissue sections which have been stained with hemotoxylin and eosin.

The quality of the photographs is excellent. Although this atlas deals with diseases of domestic poultry, those people working on diseases of wild gallinaceous birds will find this book very useful. It is well worth the price.

**Donald J. Forrester,** College of Veterinary Medicine–IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA.