

Cysticerci of *Taenia regis* Baer, 1923 in Reedbucks, *Redunca redunca*, in Eldindir National Park, Sudan

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Source: Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 22(1) : 118-119

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-22.1.118>

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guishing cysts from all of the other similarly shaped objects in the same size range. The results from the survey of water bodies, therefore, are probably underestimates of the actual occurrence of *Giardia* cysts. For example, three samples were taken from Lusk Creek Pond in 1984, two of which were positive. Beaver feces were taken from the pond on a number of occasions and negative specimens were often found. Apparently beaver, like humans, do not excrete cysts continuously. The beaver in Lusk Creek Pond were found to be passing cysts intermittently from May to December 1984, but four samples taken in the spring of 1985 were all negative.

Despite the occurrence of negative beaver feces, it is probable that cysts were present in the pond at all times and the fact that cysts were not always detected may have been caused by the insensitivity of the method rather than the intermittent passage of cysts.

This work was supported by a contract from Alberta Environment and grants from the Alberta Environmental Research Trust and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. We wish to thank Peter Fisera for his diligent field work and Maureen Brass of the Mountview Health Unit for bringing the Exshaw outbreak to our attention.

Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 22(1), 1986, pp. 118-119
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A visit was made to Eldindir National Park in the southeastern part of the Sudan to investigate mortalities among reedbucks (*Redunca redunca*). Four animals (three males and one female) were examined at necropsy. The postmortem revealed a generalized parasitic infection. Many cysticerci were recovered from liver, lung, skeletal muscles, heart and spleen. In the liver capsule, many cysticerci were located between the liver and gall bladder and on the diaphragmatic surface. The ventral parts of the apical, cardiac and diaphragmatic lobes of both lungs contained many cysticerci as did the skeletal muscles of the hind limbs. In one case two cysticerci were detected in the left ven-

tricle of the heart attached to the endocardium and in another the splenic capsule contained many cysticerci. Several were seen in the kidney capsule and the fat around it and also around the urinary bladder.

The reddish brown elongated cysticercus measured 2-3 cm in length and 0.4-0.6 cm in width and was filled with watery fluid. The scolex was invaginated into a long separated neck. Microscopically, the rostellum had 30 to 36 hooks in two rows. This description is closely similar to that of Verster (1969, Onderstepoort J. Vet. Res. 36: 3-58). The cysticercus was identified by L. F. Khalil (Commonwealth Institute of Parasitology, 395A Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts AL4 0XU, England) as *Taenia regis*. Voucher specimens have been deposited in the Commonwealth In-

Received for publication 31 January 1985.

stitute of Parasitology, Helminth Collection, Accession No. 4829.

This is the first report of the presence of cysticerci of *T. regis* in reedbucks in

the Sudan, the adult of which is found in the intestines of the lion, *Panthera leo* (Sachs, 1970, J. S. Afr. Vet. Med. Assoc. 41: 79–85).

Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 22(1), 1986, pp. 119–121
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***Gongylonema pulchrum* Molin (Nematoda: Gongylonematidae) in Black Bears (*Ursus americanus* Pallas) from Pennsylvania**

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Gongylonema pulchrum Molin, 1857 is a spirurid nematode that parasitizes a variety of mammals worldwide. In North America, *G. pulchrum* has been found in striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) (Goldberg, 1954, Proc. Helminthol. Soc. Wash. 21: 29–34), beaver (*Castor canadensis*) (Ogburn-Cahoon and Nettles, 1978, J. Parasitol. 64: 812), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) (Parker and Holliman, 1971, J. Parasitol. 57: 629; Davidson, 1976, Proc. Helminthol. Soc. Wash. 43: 211–217), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) (Samuel and Beaudoin, 1966, Proc. Pa. Acad. Sci. 39: 73–77; Prestwood et al., 1970, J. Parasitol. 56: 123–127; Pursglove, 1977, Proc. Helminthol. Soc. Wash. 44: 107–108; Woolf and Harder, 1979, J. Wildl. Manage. 43(Suppl.): 1–53), wild and domestic swine (*Sus scrofa*) (Zinter and Migaki, 1970, J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc. 157: 301–303; Coombs and Springer, 1974, J. Wildl. Dis. 10: 436–441), domestic ruminants (Lichtenfels, 1971, J. Parasitol. 57: 348–355), and man (Waite and Gorrie, 1935, J. Am. Med. Assoc. 105: 23–24;

Young and Hayne, 1953, J. Am. Med. Assoc. 151: 40; Dismuke and Routh, 1963, Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 12: 73–74). In the southeastern United States, *G. pulchrum* has been reported also from the black bear (Crum et al., 1978, J. Wildl. Dis. 14: 178–186; Conti et al., 1983, Proc. Helminthol. Soc. Wash. 50: 252–256). We report here on the epizootiology of infections of *G. pulchrum* in black bears in Pennsylvania and provide biometric data on adult worms and eggs.

Tongues from 302 hunter-killed bears were taken for examination during the 1982 and 1983 hunting seasons. These bears were a subset of a larger study on the epizootiology of trichinosis, and details on the methods of sample collection and host characterization are given in that report (Schad et al., 1986, J. Wildl. Dis., 22: 36–41). Data on prevalence were analyzed by the chi-square test. Adult specimens of *G. pulchrum* were visible grossly in 100 (33.1%) of the tongues. The localities of these bears (known for 288 of the total) represented 21 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties (Fig. 1). When the combined prevalences of *G. pulchrum* in bears in seven northeastern counties (Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Wyoming) (38.7%) was compared with that in the remaining counties

Received for publication 14 June 1985.

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