4-1948

Sarcocystis (Aspergillus?) in Wood Warblers
[General Notes]

George H. Breiding
Ohio State University

Robert L. Rausch
University of Washington, rausch@uw.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/parasitologyfacpubs
Part of the Parasitology Commons

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/parasitologyfacpubs/377

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Parasitology, Harold W. Manter Laboratory of at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Publications from the Harold W. Manter Laboratory of Parasitology by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
Sarcocystis (Aspergillus?) in wood warblers.—On August 9, 1944, near Columbus, Ohio, one of us (G. H. B.) collected an immature male Black and White Warbler (Mniotilta varia). Upon preparing it as a study skin, the bird was found to be heavily infected with Sarcocystis. This experience was repeated with an adult male Mourning
Warbler (Oporornis philadelphia), taken near Cheat Bridge, Randolph County, West Virginia, June 14, 1945. Both birds appeared to be in healthy condition.

Two species of wood warbler, the Olive-backed Warbler (Parula pitiayumi) and the American Redstart (Setophaga ruticilla) have previously been recorded as hosts for this organism (Erickson, Auk, 57: 114–119, 1940). As far as we have been able to determine, Sarcocystis has not previously been recorded from the species mentioned above.

Spindler and Zimmerman (J. Parasitol. suppl. to Vol. 31: 13, Dec., 1945) reported the species infecting swine to be a fungus (Aspergillus sp.), rather than a protozoan. It is possible that the avian species will be found to have a similar life cycle.—GEORGE H. BREIDING, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and ROBERT L. RAUSCH, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.