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decrease in saturation coefficient, which were mainly observed during later stages from the
16th week post-infection onwards.

When the calves were necropsied at the 22nd week, 162 (17%) flukes were recovered
from the liver of the calf infected with 950 metacercariae and only 24 (4.8%) from that
infected with 500 metacercariae. Both animals, however, revealed typical lesions in the liver
which were comparable in the former calf with those of severe natural infections and in the
latter with moderate cases.

These results generally confirm our previous findings on the naturally-occurring disease,
but more detailed investigations on experimental F. gigantica infection are needed to eluci-
date fully the course and the pathogenesis of this important trematode.

REFERENCES

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CORRIGENDUM

In the paper “Acuariid, capillariid and hymenolepidid parasites of the dasyurid
marsupial Antechinus stuartii Macleay, 1841, from southeastern Australia” by
I. Beveridge and I. K. Barker, which appeared in part no. 4 (December) of volume
49, 1975, the descriptions of spiruroid larvae and of Capillaria rickardi sp.n. on
page 223 should have appeared before that of Hymenolepis aklei sp.n. on page 220.