

arthropod-borne diseases and changes in agricultural practice which alter the amount of food and cover available for birds and thus bring them into closer contact with humans or animals. Others, however, are "natural"—for instance, outbreaks of botulism associated with drying of lakes, and the spread of invertebrate vectors as climatic changes occur. The lectures will be illustrated and sets of abstracts and reading lists will be produced beforehand. It is hoped that the papers will be published as a contribution towards a better understanding of this important subject. Further oral presentations are invited for the Roundtable Discussion and offers of posters are also welcome on this subject or others relevant to the themes of the Congress. At Vienna, an overview of the developments during 1990–94 will be given on behalf of the Working Group. This will be published in the IOC proceedings as part of the Standing Committee on Applied Ornithology Report to the International Ornithological Congress. For more information, contact John E. Cooper, Chairman of Working Group, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, Sokoine University of Agriculture, P.O. Box 3021, Morogoro, Tanzania, East Africa.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

Diagnostic Veterinarian Manager. The State of Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is seeking a veterinarian to function as a member of an integrated wildlife research and management team by conducting complex biomedical-related research with minimal supervision and providing veterinary support as needed to studies of wildlife species. The incumbent will be responsible for biomedical studies of wild and captive Florida panthers and other wildlife species. Duties include designing, implementing and coordinating approved panther biomedical studies; making medical and anesthetic decisions associated with the capture and immobilization of panthers; maintaining and supervising a field laboratory to process, analyze and preserve biological samples from panthers; conducting post-mortem examinations of panthers; and preparing reports and manuscripts. The incumbent will also supervise veterinarian assistants and serve as veterinary liaison between the GFC and other agencies, institutions and individuals. For more information regarding qualifications and application forms, contact Dr. Brad Gruver, 620 South Meridian St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399; telephone: (904) 488-3831.

Volunteers. The National Wildlife Health Research Center is looking for volunteers willing to work 4 to 6 months at their Hawaii Volcanoes Field Station. Participants will assist with epizootiological studies of pox and malaria in native and introduced Hawaiian forest birds at study sites in and near Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on the island of Hawaii. Current projects include mist-netting, banding, and collection of blood samples from forest birds, care of sentinel canaries and chickens at remote rain forest sites, sampling mosquito populations with light and oviposition traps, and assisting with aviary experiments to measure morbidity and mortality in experimentally infected native species. Applicants must be able to hike long distances over rugged volcanic terrain under hot, humid, and rainy conditions. Volunteers must provide their own roundtrip air transportation to Hawaii, but living quarters, limited ground transportation, and a stipend of \$300.00 per month will be provided. Applicants should send a résumé and names of three references to Dr. Carter Atkinson, National Wildlife Health Research Center, Hawaii Volcanoes Field Station, P.O. Box 218, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718.

DIAGNOSTIC RIDDLES

Case History: A bridled white-eye (*Zosterops conspicillata*) was captured in a mist net on the island of Saipan and transported to the island of Guam for an experimental study. Beginning on day three, it was immunosuppressed by intramuscular injections of dexamethasone. It was unexpectedly found dead on day 20, at which time it had lost 0.9 g (12.9% of initial body weight). *Gross Pathology:* Despite the weight loss, the white-eye was in good flesh, with abundant subcutaneous and visceral fat. The spleen was 3 × 11 mm, about 5 times normal size. The striatum of the forebrain was congested. There were no other lesions. *Histopathology:* There were microscopic abnormalities in skeletal muscle, brain, and gizzard (Figs. 1 and 2; Figure 2 is from a different white-eye which had virtually identical gizzard lesions).

MISCELLANEOUS

The Coccidia of the World: A Central Clearing House. We are attempting to assemble a complete collection of the World's literature on the coccidia (Family Eimeriidae) of both invertebrate and vertebrate animals on a computer data base. Descriptive data on all oocyst and life cycle stages will be entered and

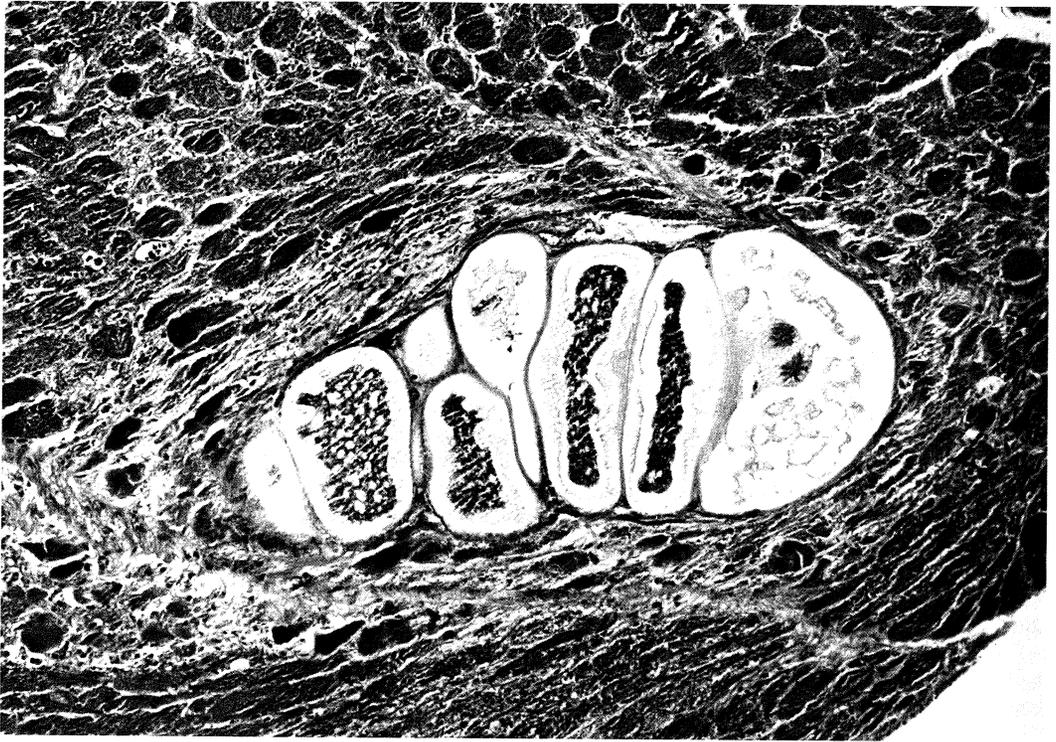


Fig. 1. Skeletal muscle, Hematoxylin & Eosin.

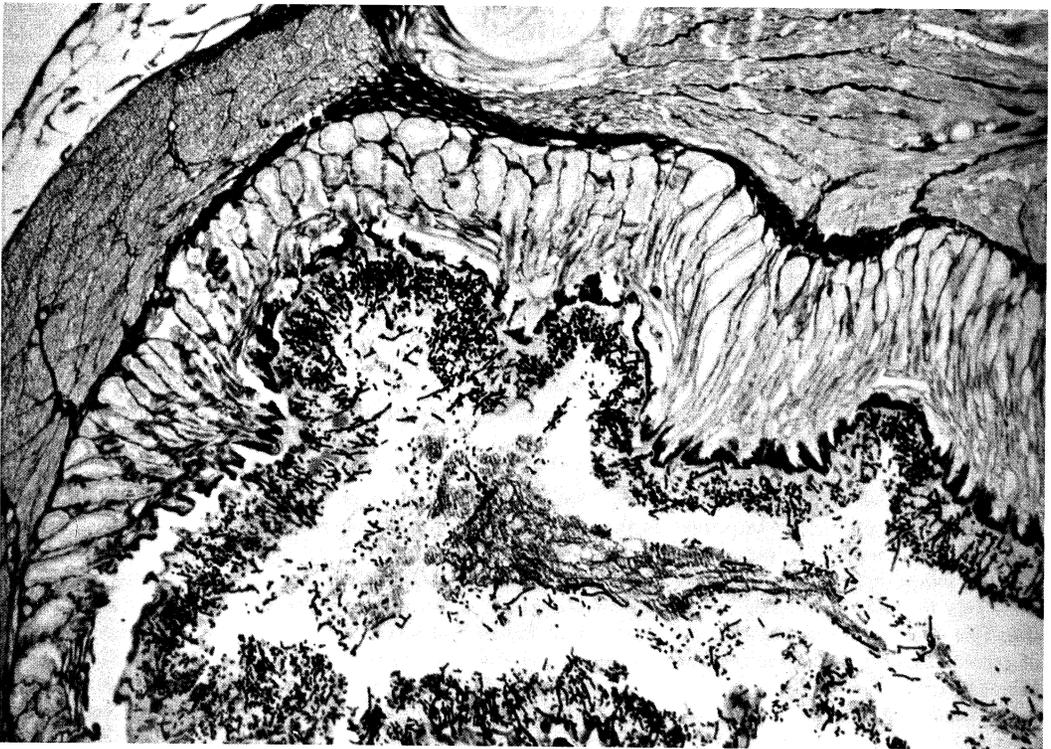


Fig. 2. Gizzard, Gomori Methenamine Silver. Adventitia, smooth muscle, glandular epithelium, koilen, and lumen are included.

DIAGNOSTIC RIDDLES . . . Continued from preceding pages.

What is your Diagnosis?

Answers: This white-eye had koilen mycosis (probably candidiasis although no attempt was made to isolate the organism from this particular white-eye) and a dual infection by *Plasmodium relictum* and *Haemoproteus zosteropsis*. The entire horny lining (koilen) of the gizzard was invaded by fungal elements. There was no fungal invasion of the glandular layer of the gizzard and little inflammatory response. There were malarial schizonts in the capillaries of the brain and a marked plasmodial parasitemia. The blood parasites were identified by examination of stained blood smears. The strange cyst-like structure in the skeletal muscle appears to be the same as the structure associated with "aberrant leucocytozoonosis," reviewed by Gardiner et al. (Gardiner, C. H., H. J. Jenkins, and K. S. Mahoney. 1984. Myositis and death in bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus* (L.), due to hemorrhagic cysts of a haemosporozoan of undetermined taxonomic status. *J. Wildlife Diseases* 20:308-318).

We are unsure of the pathogenicity of the koilen mycosis. The condition is diagnosed as the cause of death in some instances (Hubbard, G. B., R. E. Schmidt, D. L. Eisenbrandt, W. M. Witt, and K. C. Fletcher. 1985. Fungal infections of ventriculi in captive birds. *J. Wildlife Diseases* 21:25-28), but many of our healthy white-eyes had identical lesions, suggesting that it is not always fatal. It is tempting to assume that the muscle cyst is the tissue schizont phase of the *Haemoproteus zosteropsis* life cycle. We believe that the dexamethasone unmasked latent infections of the hemosporidia.

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Note from the Editor: Please send meeting announcements, diagnostic riddles, position and grant announcements, miscellaneous items, etc. for the Supplement to the *Journal of Wildlife Diseases* to Tonie E. Rocke, National Wildlife Health Research Center, 6006 Schroeder Rd., Madison, WI 53711. *Double-spaced* typewritten material preferred. Deadline for submission of articles for the next issue (April 1993, *JWD* Vol. 29, No. 2) is March 1, 1993.

Change in WDA Business Office. As of January 1, 1993, Allen Press will be providing business management and subscription fulfillment services for the Wildlife Disease Association. The manager for our account is Karen Hickey; she will handle all business activities for the WDA, including member and subscriber communications, inquiries, claims, back issue orders, etc. Direct all business correspondence to Karen at the following address: Wildlife Disease Association, Business Office, 810 East 10th St., P.O. Box 1897, Lawrence, KS 66044; telephone: 913-843-1221; fax: 913-843-1274.