

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN ENTOZOA, No. I.

(Communication from the Government Bureau of Microbiology,
Sydney.)

BY T. HARVEY JOHNSTON, M.A., B.Sc., Parasitologist, Bureau of
Microbiology; Hon. Zoologist, Australian Museum.

Australian Entozoa have until now been comparatively neglected. The parasites of man and of the common domesticated animals are not accurately known. There were only occasional references scattered in medical and agricultural journals until Miss G. Sweet, D.Sc.,¹ of Melbourne, published her excellent census a few weeks ago in the Royal Society of Victoria (March, 1909), whilst this note was in the press. In order that this series of records should contain as much information as possible I preferred to amend it by incorporating Miss Sweet's new species and a few references mentioned by her, which I had no opportunity for finding. All records mentioned in Dr. Sweet's paper have accordingly been denoted thus † in front of the reference.

In all probability, many of the records of the occurrence of Entozoa in Australia are unreliable, as we know to-day that it requires a specialist to identify with certainty even common species. All specimens that I have examined will be marked with an asterisk following the locality from which the specimens were obtained.

Many parasites occur here as accidental infections, by which I mean that they have been collected in Australia from hosts that have been infected in some other country, e.g., *Schistosomum haematobium*, Bilharz, introduced from South Africa. Such Entozoa may or may not become established here. All such records, when the history is known, will be denoted (introd.)

¹ Sweet—The Endoparasites of Australian Stock and Native Fauna. Parts I. and II., Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., xxi., (n. s.), Pt. II., 1908 (1909), p. 454.