

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 elucidate fully the course and the pathogenesis of this important trematode.

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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.