a smooth wall and no micropyle. But whilst the sporulation of *Cyclospora caryolytica* is completed in 4—5 days, that of *Cyclospora talpae* lasts approx. 2 weeks. The most decisive difference is that the latter dwells in the liver, whereas *Cyclospora caryolytica* in the small and large intestine where its endogenous stages have been found and described in detail by several investigators. Taking into consideration the organ specificity of coccidia, the two species are definitely not identical.

REFERENCES

HENRY DORA P., Observations on the coccidia of small mammals in California, with description of seven new species. Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 37: 279—290, 1932.

PELLÉRDY L., Coccidia and Coccidiosis. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1965.

SCHAUDINN F., Studien über krankheitserregende Protozoen. I. *Cyclospora caryolytica* Schaud., der Erreger der perniciosen Enteritis des Maulwurfs. Arb. Kais. Gesundh. 18, 1902.

TANABE M., On three species of coccidia of the mole, *Mogera wogura coreana* Thomas, with special reference to the life history of *Cyclospora caryolytica*. Keijo J. Med. 9: 21—52, 1938.

YAKIMOFF W. L., Coccidiose beim Maulwurf. Z. Parasitenk. 7: 443—446, 1935.

Received 6 November 1967.

L. P., Veterinary Medical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungária Körút 21, Budapest XIV, Hungary

THE FINDING OF *NEOERGASILUS JAPONICUS* (HARADA, 1930) (COPEPODA: ERGASILIDAE) IN EUROPE

In revising the systematic position of parasitic copepods collected during parasitological investigations in eastern Czechoslovakia, we found the species *Neoergasilus japonicus* (Harada, 1930).

Hosts: *Alburnus alburnus*, *Blicca bjoerkna*, *Carassius carassius*, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*, *Stizostedion lucioperca*
Location: fins
Locality: Latorica near K. Chĺmec, district Trebišov
Incidence: 1—11 specimens in one fish

Description: body of female elongated, oval, in general resembling the majority of members of the genus Ergasilus; extended centrally and tapered posteriorly, length 0.8 mm (Fig. 1a). The principal identification feature is the shape of pair I of swimming feet, the second segment of the exopodite of this pair, carrying a special digital appendage extending parallelly to and somewhat past the third segment (Fig. 1e). Antennae I consist of 6 segments, which are covered with numerous bristles clearly visible on Fig. 1b. Antennae II (Fig. 1c) consist of three segments, the longest in the middle. Last segment highly curved in the direction of the basopodite. The exo- and endopodite of