

ADIASPIROMYCOSIS CAUSED BY *EMMONSIA CRESCENS* EMMONS ET JELLISON, 1960, IN YUGOSLAVIA

Adiaspiromycosis (haplomycosis, adiasporosis) caused by the species *Emmonsia crescens* Emmons et Jellison, 1960 in mammals, has been found in a number of countries (DVOŘÁK J. et al., J. Hyg. Epid. Microbiol. and Immunol. 9: 510—514, 1965). According to the present knowledge it is spread in smaller or larger natural foci in both temperate zones of the globe (ROSICKÝ B. et al., Folia parasit. (Praha) 2: 35—42, 1967).

So far only a single report exists on the finding of this infection in Yugoslavia. In May 1959 W. L. Jellison (Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana) worked in the Central Hygiene Institute at Sarajevo. The Director of the Institute, Prof. Dr. A. Jamnicki organized an expedition to the surroundings of Bjelina, in search of adiaspiromycosis. Out of 44 animals examined (*Rattus norvegicus* 19, *Mus musculus* 16, *Talpa* sp. 5, *Lepus* sp. 2, *Microtus* sp. 1 and *Ondatra zibethica* 1) only the last mentioned species was found to be infected. In October and November Prof. Dr. Gaon of the Medical Faculty at Sarajevo worked in the same locality. During that expedition one animal was found positive out of 64 examined specimens of *Microtus* sp., one out of 9 specimens of *Micromys minutus* and one out of 9 specimens of *Apodemus* sp. Among 9 specimens of *Mus musculus* and *Muscardinus avellanarius* none was found to be positive (JELLISON W. L., VINSON J. V., Mycologia 53: 524—535, 1961).

During the expedition on the research of natural foci of tularemia, organized by the Military Medicine Academy, Belgrade, in co-operation with the Institute of Public Health of Croatia, Zagreb, in the localities near Sisak (Topolovac, Brezovica etc.) and near Lendava and Murska Sobota in April 1967 also lungs of the captured *Arvicola terrestris* L. were fixed (in 5% formol) in search of adiaspiromycosis. Namely in this very species a frequent occurrence of *E. crescens* was detected in the territory of Czechoslovakia. The lungs of 25 specimens of *A. terrestris* were examined and out of this number 4 were found to be positive: 2 specimens

from Topolovac (12. 4. 1967), each with several adiaspores (370—380 μ and 395—517 μ in diameter), 1 specimen from the forest massif Brezovica near Sisak (14. 4. 1967), (\approx 400 μ) and other specimen with several adiaspores up to 40 μ in diameter. In three cases there was no doubt about the identity of adiaspores of *E. crescens* because of their size. In the fourth case, although there were relatively smaller elements, they were, in our opinion, adiaspores of the same species, but immature stages.

During another expedition organized by the above mentioned institutions jointly with the Institute of Parasitology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in 1968 in some regions of Macedonia, a total of 371 small terrestrial mammals were captured, including 11 specimens of the species *A. terrestris*. Out of this number one specimen, captured in a marsh near the village Češinovo, district of the town Kočani, was found to be massively infected with *E. crescens*.

In specimens of *A. terrestris* captured in the spring 1967 in the area of Sisak and Lendava, Murska Sobota, and in those specimens of the same species from the surroundings of the town Kočani in Macedonia adiaspiromycosis caused by *Emmonsia crescens* Emmons et Jellison, 1960 was ascertained. After the finding published by JELLISON and VINSON (1961) this is the second report of this infection in Yugoslavia. The occurrence of this interesting fungus may be possible also in other regions of Yugoslavia.

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