

HELMINTH PARASITISM IN JUVENILE HOUSE SPARROWS, *PASSER DOMESTICUS* (L.), FROM SOUTH BASS ISLAND, OHIO, INCLUDING A LIST OF HELMINTHS REPORTED FROM THIS HOST IN NORTH AMERICA. Twenty-five juvenile sparrows were collected by decoy traps from South Bass Island, Ottawa County, Ohio; 4 in September, 1969 and the remaining 21 in July and August, 1970. The results on examining each bird in the freshly killed state are listed in table 1 along with those previously recorded from this host in North America.

This report records *Conspicuum icteridorum*, *Mediorhynchus grandis*, and *Plagiorhynchus formosus* for the first time from the House Sparrow. *Syngamus trachea* is reported from a naturally infected House Sparrow in North America

TABLE 1

*Incidence of helminths from juvenile house sparrows from South Bass Island, Ohio, with records of helminths previously reported for this host in North America*

Species of parasites	Number of juveniles infected	Record	Locality
Trematoda			
<i>Collyriclum faba</i>	—	Cole (1911) Tyzzer (1918) Riley (1931) Riley, <i>In</i> Beaudette (1940)	Wisconsin Massachusetts New York Minnesota
<i>Conspicuum icteridorum</i>	1(1)*	this study	Ohio
<i>Leucochloridium actitis</i>	—	Bennett (1942)	Louisiana
<i>Posthodiplostomum minimumum</i>	—	Palmieri (1973)	Iowa
Cestoda			
<i>Anonchotaenia globata</i>	—	Rayner (1932) Kintner (1938)	Quebec, Canada Indiana
<i>Anonchotaenia</i> sp.	—	Price, <i>In</i> Rausch and Morgan (1947)	USA
<i>Choanotaenia passerina</i>	—	Hopkins and Wheaton (1935) Stunkard and Milford (1937) Boyd (1946) Wilson (1956)	Illinois Alabama New York Maryland
<i>Choanotaenia</i> sp.	—	Rayner (1932)	Quebec, Canada
<i>Hymenolepis passeris</i>	—	Kintner (1938)	Indiana
<i>Paricterotaenia parina</i>	—	Linton (1927)	Massachusetts
Nematoda			
<i>Capillaria</i> sp.	—	Wilson (1956)	Maryland
<i>Dispharynx nasuta</i>	—	Cram (1932) Goble and Kutz (1945)	Washington, D.C. New York
<i>Microtetrameres inermis</i>	1(11)*	this study	Ohio
<i>Microtetrameres</i> sp.	—	Wilson (1956)	Maryland
<i>Splendidofilaria passerina</i>	—	Wilson (1956) Huizinga, et al. (1971) Koch and Huizinga (1971)	Maryland Illinois Illinois
<i>Syngamus trachea</i>	2(6,6)*	this study	Illinois Ohio
Acanthocephala			
<i>Mediorhynchus grandis</i>	1(4)*	this study	Ohio
<i>Mediorhynchus papillosus</i>	—	Byrd and Kellogg (1971)	Georgia
<i>Plagiorhynchus formosus</i>	1(1)*	this study	Ohio

\*(. .) = number of helminths per host.

for the first time. Four of the 25 birds examined were parasitized by helminths. The seed-eating habits of the House Sparrow undoubtedly account for the low incidence of helminth parasites compared with more omnivorous passerine birds such as the Starling.

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**Mercury Concentrations in Sediments of the Lake Erie Basin, Ohio.** Compiled by *David A. Stith.* Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey, Fountain Square, Columbus, OH 43224. 1973. iii+14 p., 7 figs. \$1.00 plus 10 cents mailing and 4 cents tax in Ohio. (Information Circular 40).

Concern with mercury pollution in Lake Erie led to this research to develop a method for mercury analysis and to determine the level of contamination, if any, in several of the major Ohio tributaries to Lake Erie. In samples collected in 1970 and 1971, definite mercury contamination was detected in the Ashtabula River, the Black River, and the Grand River; minor to insignificant levels of mercury were noted in the Cuyahoga River, the Maumee River, Sandusky Bay, and Lake Erie. The report describes the laboratory methods used and contains tables showing the mercury content of the samples collected. It will be of interest to agencies concerned with the quality of our environment and to industries and communities in the lake area.