

Swamp cancer

HYPHOMYCOSIS DESTRUENS EQUI, also called swamp cancer or bursattee, is a granulomatous disease commonly of the lower leg of the horse and is a well known condition in the tropics and subtropics¹. The associated fungus, 'Hyphomyces destruens', has neither been legitimately described nor satisfactorily placed in any group of fungi except broadly in the Phycmycetes, on the grounds of the morphology of the hyphae in tissue and culture.

Following recent work in Australia by Johnston and Hutchins², a request was made to these authors for isolates of the fungus from the New South Wales cases, but none had survived more than a few months in culture. This fate has also occurred to the isolates of Bridges and Emmons (H. Hasenclever, personal communication). In September 1973 isolates were obtained from four cases of swamp cancer in horses in the Central District of Papua New Guinea, which closely agreed with the limited description available of 'H. destruens'.

Because of suggestions by Bridges and Emmons³ and by Amemiya and Nishiyama⁴ and its general resemblance to

Received April 1, 1974.

- ¹ de Haan, J., and Hoogkamer, L. J., *Arch. wiss. prakt. Tierheilk.*, **29**, 395 (1903).
- ² Johnston, K. G., and Hutchins, D. R., *Aust. vet. J.*, **48**, 269 (1972).
- ³ Bridges, C. H., and Emmons, C. W., *J. Am. vet. med. Ass.*, **138**, 579 (1961).
- ⁴ Amemiya, J., and Nishiyama, S., *Bull. Fac. Agric. Kagoshima Univ.*, **17**, 215 (1966).
- ⁵ Waterhouse, G. M., *Mycol. Pap.*, **110**, 1 (1968).

Erratum

In the letter "Appearance of unusual mitochondria in rice coleoptiles at conditions of secondary anoxia" by B. B. Vartapetian, I. N. Andreeva and A. L. Kursanov (*Nature*, **248**, 258; 1974) the wrong illustration was published as Fig. 1d. The bottom half of Fig. 1 should be:

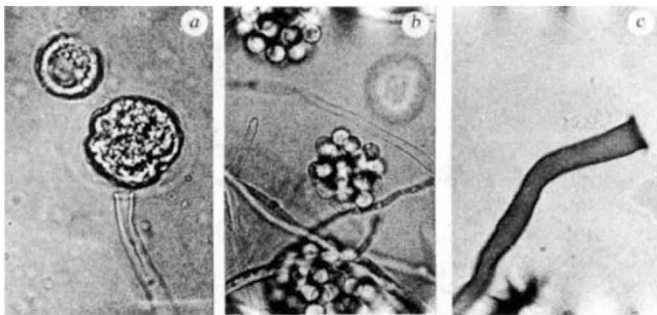


Fig. 1 a, Rotating vesicle of sporangial contents undergoing cleavage into zoospores immediately after emission ($\times 270$); b, zoospores encysted at sporangium apex ($\times 270$); c, sporangium aperture stained with Parker blue-black Quink ($\times 405$).

Mortierella spp., a number of methods developed to encourage these fungi to produce sporangia were tried out on the cultures, for example, hay and silage agars, but without success. A further attempt was made by placing portions of colonies from a Sabouraud glucose agar plate in sterile water in a Petri dish, to which a small piece of sterilised rotten maize silage had been added. After incubation for 2 d at 25° C biflagellate zoospores 9–10 μ m diameter were noticed arising from the cleavage of protoplasmic masses emitted from undifferentiated filamentous sporangia (Fig. 1).

This behaviour shows that 'H. destruens' is a Phycmycete belonging to the Pythiaceae in the Peronosporales and that it could be included in the genus *Pythium* Pringsheim⁵. Further work is in progress to establish whether it is a recognised or a new species, but the existence of a *Pythium* sp. pathogenic to mammals has not previously been suspected.

P. K. C. AUSTWICK

Nuffield Institute of Comparative Medicine,
The Zoological Society of London,
Regent's Park, London, NW1, UK

J. W. COPLAND

Veterinary Research Laboratory,
PO Box 6372,
Boroko,
Papua New Guinea



Fig. 1 Ultrastructure of mitochondria in cells of rice roots and coleoptiles in aerobic and anaerobic conditions. a, Root, 9 d after growth in aerobic conditions; b, root, 6 d of aerobic growth, then 3 d of growth in anaerobic conditions; c, coleoptile, 9 d of aerobic growth; d, coleoptile, 6 d of aerobic growth, then 5 d of growth in anaerobic conditions.