ERRATA

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The Abstract published in the anterior issue ought to be substituted by the following:

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MILWARD-DE-ANDRADE, R. et al. [Some bioecological data regarding Pomacea haustrum (Reeve, 1856) predator-competitor of intermediate hosts of Schistosoma mansoni Sambon, 1907.] Rev. Saúde públ., S. Paulo, 12:78-89, 1978.

ABSTRACT: Observations carried out in laboratory and field (Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil) offered the following biological and ecological informations on Pomacea haustrum (Reeve, 1856), mollusk pilid, predator and competitor of Schistosoma mansoni intermediary host. 1. In a hundred egg-masses with 20,971 eggs, the average number of eggs/egg-mass was 209.7; the minimum was 74 and the maximum 485. The number of eggs/egg-mass within the range of 201—250 offered 30.1% (6,204) of the egglaying. 2. The eggs collected in the field and the ones obtained in the laboratory had an average time of incubation of 11.5 and 14.2 days, respectively. The minimum elapse time was 9 and the maximum one was 14 days, to the eggs caught in the field. And, respectively, 13 and 16 days to the eggs obtained in the laboratory. 3. The span from egg to egg was 309 days. The original specimens were captured in the Pampulha Lake and were maintained in a cement tank outside the laboratory. 4. Egg-masses immersed into water, by continuous periods from 24 to 100 hours, hatching after 14 to 17 days— or an average time of 15.6 days of incubation, after immersion periods. 5. Adult specimens, maintained, individually, into water samples with pH from 3 to 11, changed these value in the direction of the neutral point, after 96 hours. 6. The egglaying is mainly nocturnal, in the laboratory and in the field. The egg-masses are deposited outside the water and on top of several different stands. The eggs have a rosy coloring, they become whitish and get gray in colour near hatching. The studied species caught in Belo Horizonte and surroundings have an egg diameter of about 3.0 mm.

UNITERMS: Pomacea haustrum. Schistosoma mansoni. Schistosomiasis, biological control.