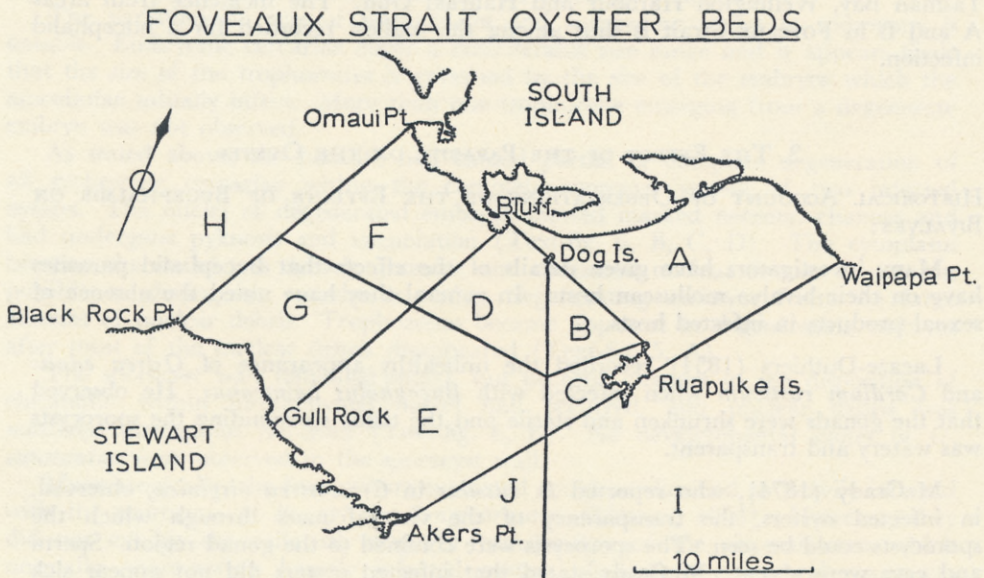


The Marine Department has divided the Foveaux Strait oyster beds into a number of areas as shown in Text-fig. 2. The incidence of infection in every area was not determined because the samples were obtained from oyster boats which confined their dredging mainly to areas B, D and E over the study period. One sample was received from area A in June 1963, but this area was closed to commercial operations during 1964. One sample was received from area G in April 1964.



TEXT-FIG. 2.—Marine Department subdivisions of Foveaux Strait oyster beds.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR ALL FIGURES

a., amoebula; b.v., haemolymph vessel; c., cyst wall; c.m., cell membrane; c.t., connective tissue; cu., cuticle; cy., cytoplasm; d., densely stained region; d.c., degenerating connective tissue; d.e., degenerating embryos; e., distorted epithelium; e.c., degenerating cuticle of cercarial embryo; g., alimentary canal; g.f., gill filament; h.f., hermaphrodite follicle; i.l., interrib; i.m., ruptured investing membrane; l., gill lamella; m., membranous portion of spore capsule; n., condensed chromatin; n', necrotic nucleus; n.c., trophozoite nucleus; n.d., nuclear debris of cercarial embryo; ne., pyknotic nucleus; n.i., daughter nuclei of trophozoite nucleus; nu., normal nucleus; o., operculum; p.c., pyloric caeca; ph., phagocyte; s., spores; sp., sporocysts; spo., stages in sporogony; s.w., sporocyst wall; t., trophozoite; v., vacuole containing an irregularly shaped mass of chromatin.

The areas can be grouped into two divisions according to the incidence of infection. Areas D and E maintained a consistent incidence over 1963-64 (22% average) and together with area G (25% incidence in April 1964) constitute one division. Area B over 1963-64 along with area A in June 1963, exhibited almost double this incidence (41% average), thus constituting the other division.

These divisions, based on the incidence of infection, can be correlated with the type of sub-strate found in the different areas. Stead (pers. comm.) stated that areas E, G and D have a predominantly sandy substrate which is in part both compact and loose, whereas areas A and B tend to have a substrate of small pebbles with smaller amounts of sand.