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**Myiasis in Austria with Special Consideration of Facultative
Myiasis Caused by *Lucilia sericata***

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In Austria some 30 Diptera species were identified as autochthonic myiasis-producers. Besides representatives of the families Oestridae and Gasterophilidae, which cause obligatory myiasis in animals and man, several cases of facultative myiasis initiated by members of Calliphoridae, Muscidae, and Piophilidae are known. *Lucilia sericata* is the main causative agent of facultative myiasis in Austria. – The facultative myiasis-producers are larvae of saprophagous or necrophagous Diptera. The adult females are olfactory attracted and lay their eggs or larvae in wounds, on dirty or inflamed areas of the host's body. The facultative myiasis is always a secondary process, which initiation necessitates local or general predisposition.

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The Genus *Saemundssonina* (Mallophaga: Ischnocera) and the Systematic Relationship within the Host-Family Alcidae (Aves: Charadriiformes)

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The *Saemundssonina* populations of 18 auk species (Alcidae), of 23 existing ones have been examined for the first time in a direct comparison of the atlantic forms with the pacific ones: 9 species are recognized. 8 of these (*S. insolita*, *S. merguli*, *S. grylle*, *S. calva*, *S. celidoxa*, *S. acutipecta*, *S. wumizusume*, *S. montereyi*) have already been described. – *Saemundssonina* from *Aethia pusilla* is thought to be a new species. A further species (*S. fraterculae*) has been placed as a subspecies to *S. acutipecta*. *S. procax* is a synonym of *S. grylle*. – *S. insolita*, *Saemundssonina* n. sp. and *S. merguli* are considered as rather primitive forms; in contrast *S. calva*, *celidoxa* and *S. acutipecta* as highly developed species. – Following the parasito-phyletic rules, the corresponding hosts *Ptychoramphus*, *Aethia pusilla* and *Plautus* are representing the most primitive auk species, whereas the puffins (*Fratercula*, *Lunda*, *Cerorhinca*) are considered to be the most highly evolved forms within the auks. **Keywords:** Coevolution, parasito-phyletic rules

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