

Coprolites were obtained from the mummy of child dated 3400 - 450 B.P. Microscopic analysis revealed eggs of the same size and shape as Trichuris trichiura as well as a second type of egg of an ancylostomid. (RTS)

6. FERREIRA, L.F., ARAÚJO, A.G.J. DE and U.E.CONFALONIERI. 1983. Parasites in archaeological material from Brazil: a reply to M.M.Kliks. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 77:565-566

This letter answers several questions raised by Kliks regarding the appearance and archaeological context of the coprolites, and the size and appearance of the Trichuris eggs, as described in a previous article in 1980. (RTS)
(Ed. note: These were included in the Annotated Bibliography of our March 1983 issue, PPN 41:14-15)

7. GILL, G.W. 1983. Additional Comment and Illustrations Relating to the Iron Jaw Skeleton. *Plains Anthrop.* 28(102):335-336

This addendum to the report on the Iron Jaw individual published in the previous issue of the journal provides further description and photographs of the cranium, vertebral column, and the 12th thoracic vertebra of that elderly adult male. The proffered diagnosis of senile osteoporosis is consistent with the anterior compression of the thoracic vertebra, although the remainder of the vertebral column does not present gross evidence of osteoporotic collapse. (DSW)

8. GREGG, J.B. et al. 1983. Ancient Inborn Facial Clefts and Non-odontologic Fissural Cysts. *Plains Anthrop.* 28(102):293-304

Six cases of probably incomplete fusion of facial sutures are reported in this survey. The differential diagnosis of congenital defects is discussed. The authors suggest infanticide as the probable reason for the apparent paucity of congenital defects in American Indian skeletal samples, in addition to suggesting that investigators may not be sufficiently sensitive to diagnosis of congenital defects that may appear, without careful observation, to be the results of either trauma or disease. (DSW)

9. HACKETT, C.J. 1981. Microscopical Focal Destruction (Tunnels) in Exhumed Human Bones. *Med. Sci. Law.* 21(4):243-265

This paper is a survey of a rarely reported topic -- microscopical focal destruction in exhumed human bones. The 170 specimens come from excavations in England, U.S.A., Indonesia, and Australia. Four kinds of well-defined changes are described (centrifugal Wedl tunnels, linear longitudinal tunnels, budded tunnels and lamellate foci). No cause for these changes was established, but it was thought to be due to postmortem bacterial or fungal invasion. The paper calls for more sophisticated techniques to understand these changes and their causes. (NG)

10. HART, GERALD D.(ed.). 1983. Disease in Ancient Man: An International Symposium. Clarke Irwin. Toronto. 297 pp.

This symposium was organised through a cooperative effort of the Royal Society of Medicine and the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, with financial