

**CEREMONY
OF CONFERRAL OF
THE HONORARY DOCTORATE
UPON
PROFFESOR ZBIGNIEW KABATA, Ph.D.**



**BY THE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURE
IN SZCZECIN
AS REQUESTED BY
THE FACULTY MARINE FISHERIES
AND FOOD TECHNOLOGY**

The ceremony began with a welcome address delivered by Professor Remigiusz Węgrzynowicz, Rector of the Academy of Agriculture who said:

"May today's ceremony, whereby the highest academic honour is being conferred upon Dr. Zbigniew Kabata, be an expression of the noblest values manifested through creativity which serves the mankind and may it be also an expression of international cooperation.

While working on the Canadian soil, Dr. Kabata contributes to the humanity as a whole because science and its results belong to everybody. May then the conferral of the highest academic honour to a Pole in his home country mean that the Fatherland respects its sons promoting its good name.

While conferring the honour to a Pole who has got a chance to develop his intellectual potential on the Canadian soil, we send our thanks to the Canadian people".

Subsequently, the Doctorate Promotor, Professor Eugeniusz Grabda, delivered a speech in which he presented Dr. Kabata's profile:

"Dr. Zbigniew Kabata was born in Jaremicze in the eastern part of Poland. When he was 14, his schooling came to a sudden halt due to the outbreak of World War II. Soon, at the age of 17, motivated by the desire to fight the invaders, he joined the military guerilla (the "Jędrusie") operating in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains and, nicknamed "Bobo", fought together with his detachment near the towns of Kielce, Opatów, and Sandomierz, earning the highest respect of his superiors. At the same time, he did not neglect his education and graduated from an underground military school. As a fighter, he participated in the most difficult and dangerous missions, like those aimed at freeing German prisoners in Kielce, Opatów and other towns.

Once the war in Poland was over, Dr. Kabata, threatened by arrest and imprisonment, managed to escape through the tightly sealed borders to Italy and joined the Polish army there, commanded by General Władysław Anders. Until the war was over, he commanded a detachment of machine gunners.

After the war, he moved to Aberdeen, Scotland, enrolled in a school for fishermen, and within 1948–1951 worked on board fishing trawlers belonging to the North Star Fishing Co. After an accident from which he escaped with a broken leg he had to quit going to sea.

In 1951, at the age of 27, he graduated from the University of Aberdeen as Bachelor of Science 1 Class; subsequently, he earned his Ph.D. and D.Sc. (in 1966).

For 12 years since 1953 he had been working at the Marine Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland in Aberdeen where he set up

a still active marine parasitological laboratory. He himself focused on parasitic copepods, becoming an acknowledged expert in the group. He described 102 new copepod species belonging to 22 genera. His numerous scientific papers were published in 15 countries. His opus magnum is the book on "Parasitic Copepoda of British Fishes" published in London in 1976, containing 476 pages and 199 original drawings. Another significant works are "Crustacea as enemies of fishes" published in 1970 and "Parasites and diseases of fishes cultured in the tropics" (1985). One cannot fail to mention Dr. Kabata's activity as a translator: he translated several major works of eminent Russian parasitologists.

In 1967, Dr. Kabata was invited to Canada to head the Parasitological Laboratory in Nanaimo, British Columbia where he spent many years. Within 1975–1982 he headed the Marine Fisheries Division employing a staff of 70 and dealing with Canadian Pacific waters. Since 1977, he has been an advisor to the National Development and Research Centre, a Canadian institution for promotion of research.

Since 1980, he has been adjunct professor at the Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, (British Columbia). In 1984, Department of Fisheries and Oceans appointed Dr. Kabata the scientific senior for the Pacific. For 11 years was Dr. Kabata a chairman of his home institution, the Marine Station at Nanaimo.

Within 1984–1987, Dr. Kabata served as a President–founder of the World Association of Copepodologists; since 1986, he has been a member of the International Commission for Scientific Nomenclature. He acted as advisor to several Ph.D. students at 8 universities.

For his achievements, Dr. Kabata has been presented with a number of awards and distinctions, such as the Wardle Medal (Parasitological Section, Canadian Zoological Society), the Polish Parasitological Society Medal, the Konstanty Janicki Medal (1984); Polish Parasitological Society; honorary memberships of the British Parasitological Society (1984), honorary membership of Polish Parasitological Society (1991), and the Canadian Zoological Society (1992).

Dr. Kabata's contribution to science puts him in the forefront of the scientific community. As a man, patriot, and scientist of a worldwide fame, he has earned our deepest respect the expression of which is the Honorary Doctorate conferred upon him today. The event will be remembered as a milestone in the history of the Academy of Agriculture in Szczecin".

The Latin words on the Honorary Doctorate diploma for Dr. Kabata were read by Professor Aleksander Winnicki, whereupon the Promotor handed the diploma to Dr. Kabata to the accompaniment of "Gaude Mater Polonia", a Polish 13th century anthem sung by the student choir.

Professor Waldemar Ostrowski representing the District Chapter of the World Association of the Land Army Soldiers, delivered an address of a very particular nature:

Q. F. F.



F. Q. S.

SUMMIS AUSPICIIS SERENISSIMAE REI PUBLICAE POLONAE
NOS
ACADEMIAE AGRICULTURAE STETINENSIS
RECTOR MAGNIFICUS

ET
COLLEGII PROFESSORUM FACULTATIS RERUM PISCARIARUM DECANUS
ET
PROMOTOR RITE CONSTITUTUS
COMMUNI OMNIUM ACADEMIAE ORDINUM CONSENSU
IN
VIRUM DOCTISSIMUM, ILLUSTRISSIMUM ATQUE HUMANISSIMUM

SBIGNIEWUM KABATA

PHILOSOPHIAE ET SCIENTIARUM NATURALIUM DOCTOREM
MULTARUM INTERNATIONALIARUM SOCIETATUM SCIENTIARUM SOCIUM
INTERNATIONALI COPEPODOLOGORUM SOCIETATIS CREATOREM AC PRAESIDENTEM
OMNIBUS HOMINIBUS LITTERATIS MAGISTRUM BENEVOLENTISSIMUM ATQUE AMICISSIMUM

COGNOSCENDO PRAECLARA EIUS PRO HAC ACADEMIA ET SCIENTIA POLONA MERITA
DE DOCTRINAE ICHTHYOPARASITOLOGIAE STUDIIS PROMOVENDIS EXPLORANDISQUE
QUI IN PLURIMIS OPERIBUS PISCUM PARASITUM NATURAM INVESTIGANDO EXPLICAVIT,
DEINDE IN LIBRIS „Parasitic copepoda of British fishes” ET „Crustacea as enemies
of fishes” INSCRIPTUM EST VALDE DOCTRINAS AMPLICAVIT
QUI PRECIPUE VARIATIONES ET ABUNDANTIAM ICHTHYOPARASITOFUNAE SUMMA CUM
DILIGENTIA PRAECLARISSIMAE MENSUS EST ET DOCTRINAE QUAE
COPEPODOLOGIA APELLANTUR FIRMA IN MUNDO FUNDAMENTA POSUIT
QUI DE REBUS NATURALIBUS VERUTANDIS INVESTIGANDISQUE
DENIQUE DE BENEVOLENTIA EIUS OMNIBUS NOTA ERGA VIROS DOCTOS HABITA
QUI ETIAM
ICHTHYOPARASITOLOGORUM MUNDI PRINCEPS
OPTIME MERITUS EST

HONORIS CAUSA DOCTORIS

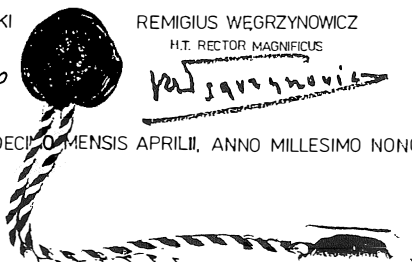
NOMEN ET HONORES, IURA ET PRIVILEGIA CONTULIMUS, IN EIUSQUE REI FIDEM HASCE
LITTERAS ACADEMIAE SIGILLO SANCIENDAS INSIGNIMUS

RAIMUNDUS TRZEBIATOWSKI
H.T. DECANUS

REMIGIUS WĘGRZYNOWICZ
H.T. RECTOR MAGNIFICUS

EUGENIUS GRABDA
PROMOTOR RITE CONSTITUTUS

DATUM STETINI, DIE SEDECIOMENSIS APRILII, ANNO MILLESIMO NONGENTESIMO NONAGESIMO TERTIO



"On behalf of the Szczecin District Chapter of the World Association of the Land Army Soldiers I have the honour and pleasure to welcome today in Szczecin not only a scientist known world wide, but also a magnificent patriot and former partisan who, when the times demanded it, dropped everything to serve his Country.

Professor Kabata, son of a Polish Army career officer, attended a military boys college in Lwów before the war. Having taken an interest in sailing, he sailed the high seas on board the yacht "Zawisza Czarny". The whirls of war brought him to the Kielce area where he met Władysław Jasiński, a Tarnobrzeg secondary school teacher and a legendary former of the military guerilla detachment "Jędrusie". The "Jędrusie" had their origin in "Odwet" ("Revenge"), an underground military organization set up as early as in October 1939. In spring 1941, barely a year after Major Hubal troops' activities, the detachment was the first partisan group to engage in the guerilla warfare. The 17-years-old Zbigniew Kabata was among the detachment members. The detachment operated near Tarnobrzeg, Mielec, Sandomierz, Opatów, Busko and Połaniec. Its force soon grew in numbers to reach more than 200 fighters and its fame reached south to Nowy Sącz, Przemyśl, Sandomierz, and Kielce. The old people in the area still tell stories about the "grey people from the woods". The successes of the detachment were intertwined with defeats and tragedies such as the death of "Jędrus", the commander, in a fight with Germans in 1943. The detachment, however, carried on undaunted, proving to the suffering nation and to the world that Poland was still alive and fighting! Soon the "Jędrusie" destroyed German prisons in Mielec and Opatów; in that second assault, the charge was led by Dr. Kabata who is with us today.

Dr. Kabata was a troubadour and poet of the detachment. I have with me a book, an anthology of underground songs of the fighting Poland; the book contains four songs written by Zbigniew Kabata.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me take a liberty of referring to a personal experience. As a young Land Army soldier, I was 16 years and 3 days old when I joined the Warsaw Uprising. I marvel at how strange the histories of individual Poles unfolded. Not willing to become a German POW, I set forth, along with a group of 6 thousand (the Kampinos division), to the Świętokrzyskie Mountains, to join forces with the Land Army troops there. However, during the Jaktorów battle our detachment was defeated. Determined to fight on, I managed to get to Częstochowa to the commanding officer who dispatched me to Jędrzejów, to "Jędrusie". In this way, at the end of 1944, our paths crossed.

Dear Friend Zbigniew, may I have the honour of presenting you with a replica of our armband worn during the Warsaw Uprising. The lettering on it had changed: instead of AK (Armia Krajowa, the Land Army) you see WP (Wojsko Polskie, the Polish Army), printed on the armbands since 1 August 1944. Take this armband as a symbol, please; as you remember, we usually wore uniforms and helmets intercepted

from German troops and it was the armbands only that set our appearance apart from that of the enemy. I would like you to take also this medal of the Warsaw Uprising Fighters Club, minted here in Szczecin; it has the Land Army cross on one side and the words "Warsaw Uprising Fighters Club" and the Szczecin coat of arms on the other.

The new Honorary Doctor delivered a short lecture.

Your Magnificence, members of the Senatus and the Faculty, gentlemen of my promotion committee, representatives of other institutions and local authorities, dear graduates and students, dear guests, colleagues and friends.

Almost half a century ago, 48 years to be precise, I was forced to leave my country. This was not a voluntary act on my part. I was not tempted by distant horizons, I did not seek an easier life. There was simply no other way out for me. The years I spent as a guerrilla soldier of the Home Army had earned for me the title of a "reactionary dwarf with spittle on his chin". Men wearing familiar, Polish uniforms declared me an "enemy of the people". As a son of the Army of the Second Republic, I was brought up in an acute awareness of the principles governing the conduct of a soldier. One of these principles demands that a soldier, whose unit was destroyed, make every effort to join the nearest detachment still in existence. There was not the slightest doubt for me that, following the disbanding of the Home Army in January 1945, the nearest detachments of my forces were in northern Germany and Italy. To reach them, one had to cross – quite illegally – several borders and travel through several countries, without any documents, without money, even without the necessary information. Using the infallible method of "heads or tails" I made the choice between General Anders's Italy and General Maczek's Germany. Italy won. With a feeling of humiliation caused by the necessity of hiding from Polish soldiers, a feeling that is still with me, I crossed the border to Czechoslovakia and embarked on a journey that led me under free Polish banners and was to lead me – as I firmly believed – back home, arms in hand, within two years. Little did I know that I was at the start of an odyssey that was to take almost half a century.

I left the country as a young guerrilla soldier of the Home Army, still under the sway of the recent experience of war. You have before you today an old man, who, having spent most of his life abroad, laboriously searches for appropriate Polish words, full of feelings that I won't try to analyse or express. The contrast between that young soldier and the old biologist before you is too obvious to call for comments. A Polish institution of higher education, here in the ancient Polish Royal Borough of Szczecin, decided to bestow upon me an honorary degree. I accept this great

honour as a sign that you still claim me as your own, that long decades of absence have not displaced me beyond the margins of Polish life. How can I express my gratitude to you all who in this way have repaid me for that feeling of humiliation, of undeserved wrong, for years of exile. I doubt if I could. I ask you, however, to believe me that I am deeply grateful and that the honour that becomes mine today will ever remain for me a highlight of my life.

I have no intention of boring my listeners by expounding on the circumstances that made me a professional parasitologist, specialising in the parasites of fishes. The fact that I had spent over three years as a deep-sea fisherman undoubtedly had a lot to do with it. Be that as it may, I devoted all my professional life to parasitology and it was my work on the parasites of marine fishes that has gained for me the good will of the Szczecin Academy.

The news that the Agricultural Academy in Szczecin had generously honoured me by including me among the *illuminati* told me also that this honour would require a certain effort on my part. Besides the obvious effort of flying across half of the world to be here, it imposed on me the obligation of giving this inaugural lecture. The English language has a saying: "Sing for your supper". No sooner said than done. Here I am, for the first time in my life standing before Polish listeners and for the first time trying to put in Polish words my lifelong fascination with parasitic organisms that most people view with distaste at least. After all, what can be worse than finding a worm in a fish? Only finding half of a worm.

From its very beginning my *modus vivendi* with fish parasites was based not only on attempts to understand them but also on efforts to devise methods that would put them to work on behalf of fisheries. This is not as improbable as it sounds. The presence or absence of parasites in or on fishes can serve as an indicator of distinctness of the stocks of commercial fishes. It can be used to trace their migrations, to reveal details of their biology, even of their phylogenetic past.

I would like to cite only three examples illustrating my assertion. On the west coast of Vancouver Island, the island on which my Institute is located, a wedge of the sea cuts deeply inland. Three streams flow into this fjord-like inlet, known as the Alberni Inlet, streams taking their origins from three separate lakes. Each of these lakes is inhabited by a population of salmon belonging to the species *Oncorhynchus nerka*. One of these populations is much larger than the other two. Each year, having spent several years feeding in the open spaces of the Pacific, these three populations return to their native waters to spawn. They enter the Alberni Inlet as one mixed mass of fish. This migration presents a serious problem for our managers, who are entrusted with the rational regulation of fishing these three stocks. How is one to distinguish them? All these fish belong to the same species, are of similar size and condition. One must, however, distinguish them. Fishing these three stocks without knowing in what proportions they are present could result in the complete destruction of the smaller populations.

The problem was given to my Institute to solve and eventually landed on the parasitologists' desks. Scratching their heads (if I took my cap off you could see the effects of this scratching on my hair), and after some deliberations they solved it, naturally with the aid of parasites. Having studied the parasite fauna of the three populations, they discovered that the largest of them is infected with a protozoan parasite so well adapted that, in spite of dwelling in the brain of its hosts, it appears to cause them no harm. The infection is 100%. The smaller stocks are free of this parasite; one of them carries another parasite species under the skin. In other words, all these stocks are equipped with built-in passports, identifying their members. Having discovered it, it was easy to find a method that would allow one to determine the proportions in which the three populations were represented in the migrating mixed stock of salmon. Timely sampling and quick examination allowed the managers to be informed soon enough to give them a rational basis for the regulation of this fishery. As far as I know, this is the first ever example of using parasites for practical, everyday regulation of this type.

The second example belongs to a very rare category of using a parasite as a witness in a forensic case. One of our Native fellow citizens was apprehended in possession of illegally caught salmon by Royal Mounted Police (which, incidentally, is not very royal and even less mounted). The unfortunate poacher vehemently denied having caught the fish in an out-of-bounds locality. The officers were helpless, because they were unable to disprove what he said. At this point parasites came to the assistance of the guardians of law and order. The salmon arrived in our Institute. Having examined its parasite fauna, we ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt that our poacher and truth were far apart. The fish carried a parasite that was known to be absent from the alleged locality of capture. The poacher was unable to refute the testimony of the parasite, was duly tried and sentenced.

The third example, less applied but of higher academic interest, concerns hake, a fish well known to most here present. It deals with a problem of the locality of origin of the genus *Merluccius*, the hake. At the basis of our investigation was the assumption that the longer a given fish species inhabits any locality, the greater is the number of specific parasites it acquires. I mean specific to it, and it alone. Once the fish leaves its "Urheimat", it begins to lose its specific parasites and acquire others, usually taken from other fish and not exclusively specific to it.

Using parasites as indicators, therefore, we reached the conclusion that hake as a genus had its "birthplace" in the area known today as the Norwegian Sea. At that time the area was bound on its northern border by a land mass consisting of the fused continents of the Old and New Worlds. When, with the passage of time, the huge plate cracked and the components began to drift apart, a part of the hake population drifted with the New World and became American. The European hake, still barred on the north side by the temperature barrier, set out on a long voyage

south, along the Atlantic shores of Europe. One branch of this migration turned east into the Mediterranean, while the other continued along the shores of Africa right to its southern tip. At the same time the American hake also travelled south, until it reached the area of present-day Panama, then still submerged in at least two places. There it split into three parts. One branch moved north along the Pacific coast of North America, the other two continued to spread south along both sides of South America. The Antarctic was then still very close to that continent, Australia and New Zealand were still in the immediate vicinity of the Antarctic. The hake crossed the narrow straight separating South America from the Antarctic and reached both Australia and New Zealand. When these two lands finally drifted to their present position, they took the hake with them. Fish of this genus are no longer present in the Antarctic. They are also absent from Australia, though their presence there in the past is attested by the discovery of their fossilised otoliths. In New Zealand, on the other hand, an isolated population of hake has survived until the present day. The entire process of dispersal of hake took some 30 million years.

The results of our work were already in the press, when we came across a paper written by a Japanese colleague, who had investigated exactly the same problem but used completely different indicators, drawn from the morphology of hake. His results and ours overlapped by almost 90%. This similarity of conclusions arrived at by different means suggests that they must be largely correct.

You must have noticed that this lecture is being given off the cuff. This is entirely the fault of modern technology. My letter to the Academy requesting information about the form and, particularly, the length of this lecture was answered by fax. The lower half of the page looked as if it were written in Chinese characters, quite indecipherable. In consequence, I brought with me a prepared lecture twice as long as the one the you have heard. It had to be abandoned and I had to prepare a new one last night. I realise that it has not been as fluent as one would have liked and I ask for your indulgence.

This talk was intended to show my overwhelming interest in parasites of fishes. I do not know whether it succeeded. In any case, it is time to finish. As a fitting end, I would like to present to the library of this Academy – and I hope I may now call it my Academy – my book on parasitic copepods. It almost broke the handle of my suitcase on the way from Canada. Its weight makes up for what it lacks in scientific weight.

Thank you very much for being such patient listeners.

Subsequently, letters and telegrams with congratulations to the Honorary Doctor were read, including a letter from His Excellency Peter J.A. Hancock, the Ambassador of Canada in Poland.

List of new parasitic species named in honour of Professor Kabata

1. *Capillaria kabatai* 1963 (Great Britain)
2. *Kabataia ostorhinchii* 1972 (USSR)
3. *Urocleidoides kabatai* 1963 (Canada and Hungary)
4. *Congericola kabatai* 1975 (New Zealand)
5. *Chloromyxum kabatai* 1977 (USA)
6. *Lepeopheirus kabatai* 1977 (USA)
7. *Kudoa kabatai* 1979 (USSR)
8. *Lepeophtheirus zbigniewi* 1981 (Chile)
9. *Kabataella indica* 1983 (India)
10. *Kabatarina pattersoni* 1989 (Great Britain + USA)
11. *Lernaeenicus kabatai* 1989 (South Africa)
12. *Bobkabata kabatabobbus* 1990 (Canada + USA)
13. *Albionella kabatai* 1990 (USA, Japan)
14. *Neobrachiella kabatai* 1991 (Peru)
15. *Caligus kabatae* 1992 (USA)

Z. KABATA — LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

1. 1957. Note on a new host of *Myxobolus aeglefini*. *Parasitology*, 47:165–168.
2. — *Lernaeocera obtusa* n.sp., a hitherto undescribed parasite of the haddock (*Gadus aeglefinus* L.). *J. mar. biol. Ass. U.K.*, 36:569–592.
3. 1958. *Lernaeocera obtusa* n.sp.; its biology and its effects on the haddock. *Mar. Res. Scot.*, 1958 (No. 3), 26 pp.
4. — *Vanbenedenia krøyeri* Malm, 1860: a rare parasitic copepod. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13)*, 1:331–335.
5. 1959. A monogenetic trematode new to the British fauna. *Nature, Lond.*, 183 (No. 4659):481.
6. — Ecology of the genus *Acanthochondria* Oakley (Copepoda parasitica). *J. mar. biol. Ass. U.K.*, 38:249–262.
7. — On two little-known Microsporidia of marine fishes. *Parasitology*, 49:309–315.
8. — (1960). *Vanbenedenia krøyeri* (Copepoda parasitica): taxonomic review and other notes. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13)*, 2:731–735.
9. 1960. Observations on *Clavella* (Copepoda) parasitic on some British Gadidae. *Crustaceana*, 1(4):342–352.
10. — On the specificity of *Lernaeocera* (Copepoda parasitica). *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13)*, 3:133–139.
11. — (1961). On two myxosporidian parasites of marine fishes, including one new species (*Ceratomyxa tenuispora*). *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13)*, 3:305–308.
12. 1961. A new genus and species of trematode parasitic in *Macrurus fabricii* (Sundeval), a deep-sea fish. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, 136:285–292.
13. — *Lernaeocera branchialis* (L.), a parasitic copepod from the European and the American shores of the Atlantic. *Crustaceana*, 2(3):243–249.
14. — (De Silva, P.H.D.H. and Z. Kabata). A new genus and species of leech parasitic on *Drepanopsetta plateoides* (Malm.), the long rough dab. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, 136:331–341.
15. — (Kabata Z., and T.E. Bowman) Revision of *Tracheliastes grandis* Wilson, 1915 (Copepoda, Lernaeopodidae). *Crustaceana*, 3(2):120–126.

16. — On two myxosporidian parasites of marine fishes, including one new species (*Ceratomyxa tenuispora*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. 13, vol. iii, p. 305, May, 1960. Published 20(1)1961.
17. 1962. The mouth and the mouth-parts of *Lernaeocera branchialis* (L.), a parasitic copepod. *Crustaceana*, 3(4):311–317.
18. 1962. Five new species of Myxosporidia from marine fishes. *Parasitology*, 52:177–186.
19. — The parasitic copepod *Clavella stellata* (Krøyer, 1838), with the description of the male. *Crustaceana*, 4(2):107–117.
20. — A Pacific record for *Lernanthropus cornutus* Kirtisinghe, 1937, a parasitic copepod. *Crustaceana*, 4(4):320–321.
21. 1963. *Clavella* (Copepoda) parasitic on British Gadidae: one species or several? *Crustaceana*, 5(1):64–74.
22. — The free-swimming stage of *Lernaeenicus* (Copepoda parasitica). *Crustaceana*, 5(3):181–187.
23. — A new species of *Clavella* (Copepoda, Lernaeopodidae) from South Atlantic. *Crustaceana*, 5(4):257–262.
24. — The second antenna in the taxonomy of Clavellinae (Copepoda, Lernaeopodidae). *Crustaceana*, 6(1):5–14.
25. — New host record for *Lernaeocera luscii* (Bassett-Smith, 1896). *Crustaceana*, 6(2):159–160.
26. — Incidence of coccidiosis in Scottish herring. *J. Cons. explor. mer.* 28(2):201–210.
27. — Parasites as biological tags. *Spec. Publ. inst. Comm. Nthw. Atlant. Fish.*, No. 4:31–37.
28. 1964. *Clavellisa emarginata* (Krøyer, 1837): morphological study of a parasitic copepod. *Crustaceana*, 7(1):1–10.
29. — The morphology and the taxonomy of *Clavellodes pagelli* (Krøyer, 1863) (Copepoda, Lernaeopodidae). *Crustaceana*, 7(2):103–112.
30. — Redescription of *Lernaeopoda centrosyllii* Hansen, 1923 (Copepoda: Lernaeopodidae). *J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can.*, 21(4):681–689.
31. — Revision of the genus *Charopinus* Krøyer, 1863 (Copepoda: Lernaeopodidae). *Vidensk. Meddr dansk. naturh. Foren.*, 127:85–112.
32. — (1965). On the adult and juvenile stages of *Vanbenedenia chimaerae* (Heegaard, 1962) (Copepoda, Lernaeopodidae) from Australian waters. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 89(2):257–267.
33. 1965. *Andropoda*, a new genus of Lernaeopodidae (Copepoda) from the gills of *Lampris luna* (Gmelin). *Crustaceana*, 8(2):213–221.
34. — *Lernaeocera* (Copepoda) parasitic on ling (*Molva elongata* Otto). *Crustaceana*, vol. 9 Part 1, 1965.
35. — Systematic position of the copepod *Lernaeocera centropriisci*. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, 144(3):351–360.
36. 1965. *Coregonicola orientalis* Markevich and Bauer, 1950, a Siberian parasitic copepod. *Crustaceana*, 8(3):225–232.
37. — Parasitic Copepoda of fishes. *Rep. B.A.N.Z. antarct. Res. Exped.*, 8(6):1–16.
38. — *Lernaeocera* (Copepoda) parasitic on ling (*Molva elongata* Otto). *Crustaceana*, 9(1):104–105.
39. 1964. (1965). Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. I. *Hermilius youngi* sp. nov. (Caligidae). *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13)*, 7:609–618.
40. — (——) Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. II. *Mappates alter* sp. nov. (Caligidae). *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13)*, 7:641–649.
41. 1965. Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. III. Genera *Dentigryps*, *Haeniochophilus* and *Pseudanuretes* (Caligidae). *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13)*, 8:19–31.
42. — Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. IV. Genus *Caligus* Caligidae). *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13)*, 8:109–126.
43. 1966. *Brachiella chevreuxi* van Beneden, 1891 (Copepoda, Lernaeopodidae); a taxonomic problem. *Crustaceana*, 10(1):98–108.
44. — *Nicothoe analata* sp. nov., a parasitic copepod from the South China Sea. *Crustaceana*, 11(1):10–16.

45. — Corments on the phylogeny and zoogeography of Lernaepodidae (Crustacea: Copepoda). Proc. 1st. int. Congr. Parasit., 2:1082—1083.
46. — (Kabata Z., and A.V. Gusev) Parasitic Copepoda of fishes from the collection of the Zoological Institute in Leningrad. J. Linn. Soc. (Zool.), 46(309):155—207.
47. — Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. V. Genus *Dissonus* (Dissonidae). Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13), 9:211—226.
48. — (1967). Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. VI. Some caligoid species. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13), 9:563—570.
49. 1967. Morphology of *Phrixecephalus cincinnatus* Wilson, 1908 (Copepoda: Lernaecercidae). J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can., 24(3):515—526.
50. — Whiting stocks and their gall—bladder parasites in British waters. Mar. Res. Scot., 1967 (No. 2):11pp.
51. — The genus *Haemobaphes* (Copepoda: Lernaecercidae) in the waters of British Columbia. Can. J. Zool., 45(5):853—875.
52. — *Nicothoe* Audouin and H. Milne—Edwards, 1826 (Crustacea: Copepoda), a genus parasitic on *Nephrops* Leach, 1816 (Crustacea: Decapoda). Zool. Med. Leiden, 42(15):147—161.
53. 1967. (Margolis, L. and Z. Kabata). The structure of the buccal region of *Salvelinema* Trofimenko, 1962 (Nematoda: Cystidicolidae). Can. J. Zool., 45(1):1067—1072.
54. — *Proclavellodes pillaii* gen. et sp. nov. (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae) from South India. J. Parasitol., 53(6):1298—1301.
55. 1968. Some Chondracanthidae (Copepoda) from fishes of British Columbia. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can., 25(2):321—345.
56. — Two species of *Caligus* (Caligidae) from New Caledonia. Crustaceana, Suppl. 1:1—10.
57. — The appendages of *Lernaecolophus sultanus* (H. Milne Edwards) (Lernaecercidae). Crustaceana, Suppl. 1:103—111.
58. — (Parker R.R., Z. Kabata, L. Margolis and M.D. Dean). A review and description of *Caligus curtus* Müller, 1785 (Caligide: Copepoda), type species of its genus. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can., 25(9):1923—1969.
59. — Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. VII. *Shiinoa occlusa* gen. et sp. nov. J. nat. Hist., 2(4):497—504.
60. — Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. VIII. Families Lernaepodidae and Naobranchiidae. J. nat. Hist., 2(4):505—523.
61. — *Praeacidochondria galathea* gen. et sp. nov. (Copepoda, Chondracanthidae) from a Malayan fish. Vidensk. Meddr dansk naturh. Foren., 131:99—103.
62. 1969. Four Lernaepodidae (Copepoda) parasitic on fishes from New foundland and West Greenland. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 26(4):311—324.
63. — *Phrixecephalus cincinnatus* Wilson, 1908 (Copepoda, Lernaecercidae): morphology, metamorphosis and host—parasite relationship. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can., 26(4):921—934.
64. — Tanypleuridae fam. nov. (Copepoda: Caligoidea), parasitic on fishes in the Canadian Atlantic. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 26(6):1407—1414.
65. — Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. IX. Family Chondracanthidae. J. nat. Hist., 3:497—507.
66. — Revision of the genus *Salmincola* Wilson, 1915 (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 26(11):2987—3041.
67. — *Chondracanthus narium* sp.n. (Copepoda: Chondracanthidae), a parasite of *Ophiodon elongatus* (Pisces: Teleostei) in British Columbia. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can., 26(11):3043—3047.
68. 1970. Three copepods (Crustacea) parasitic on fishes of the genus *Lepidion* Swainson, 1838 (Pisces: Teleostei). J. Parasitol., 56(1):175—184.
69. 1970. Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. X. Families Eudactylinidae and Pseudocycnidae. J. nat. Hist., 4:159—173.
70. — Some Lernaepodidae (Copepoda) from fishes of British Columbia. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 27(5):865—885.

71. — Crustacea as enemies of fishes. In: Diseases of fishes (Snieszko and Axelrod, Ed.). Book 1, 171 pp. T.F.H. Publ.: Jersey City.
72. — Discovery of *Brachiella lageniformis* (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae) in the Canadian Pacific and its significance to zoogeography of the genus *Merluccius* (Pisces: Teleostei). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 27(12):2159–2165.
73. 1971. *Lernanthropus togatus* sp.n. (Copepoda: Dichelethiidae), a parasite of Gaterin sp. (Pisces: Teleostei) in the Indian Ocean. J. Parasitol., 57(1):157–160.
74. — (Kabata Z., Raibaut A. and Oum Kalthoum Ben Hassine). *Eubrachiella mugilis* n.sp., un copépode parasite de muges de Tunisie. Bull. Inst. Oceanogr. Pêche, Salammbo, 2(1):87–93.
75. — (Kabata Z., and G.C. Hewitt) Locomotory mechanisms in Caligidae (Crustacea: Copepoda). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 28(8):1143–1151.
76. — Four Bomolochidae (Copepoda) from fishes of British Columbia. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 28(10):1563–1572.
77. 1972. (Kabata Z., and Cousens B.) The structure of the attachment organ of Lernaepodidae (Crustacea: Copepoda). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 29(7):1015–1023.
78. — Developmental stages of *Caligus clemensi* (Copepoda: Caligidae). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 29(11):1571–1593.
79. — Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes. XI. *Impexus hamondi*, new genus, new species, with a key to the genera of Lernaoceridae. Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 85(27):317–322.
80. — *Caligus chelifer* Wilson, 1905 (Copepoda: Caligidae), with a description of the male. Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 85(32):391–400.
81. — *Alella* Leigh–Sharpe, 1925 (Crustacea: Copepoda): a request for designation of the type species. Z.N.(S) 2006. Bull. zool. Nomencl., 29(4):216–217.
82. 1973. The species of *Lepeophtheirus* (Copepoda: Caligidae) from fishes of British Columbia. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 30(6):739–759.
83. — (Kabata Z., and B. Cousens) Life cycle of *Salmincola californiensis* (Dana, 1852) (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 30(7):881–903.
84. 1973. *Brachiella impudica* Nordmann, 1832 and *B. bispinosa* Nordmann, 1832 (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae) redescribed from type specimens. Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, 49(1):3–12.
85. — Distribution of *Udonella caligorum* Johnson, 1835 (Monogenea: Udonellidae) on *Caligus elongatus* Nordmann, 1832 (Copepoda: Caligidae). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 30(12, pt. 1):1793–1798.
86. — Taxonomic status of *Homoiotus palliata* Wilson, 1905 (Copepoda: Caligidae). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 30(12, pt. 1):1892–1893.
87. 1974. *Lepeophtheirus cuneifer* sp. nov. (Copepoda: Caligidae), a parasite of fishes from the Pacific coast of North America. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 31(1):43–47.
88. — (Kabata Z., and E.A. Koryakov) Morfologicheskaya izmenchivost' *Salmincola cottidarum* Messjatzeff, 1926 (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae) – parazita bychkov. (Morphological variability of *Salmincola cottidarum* Messjatzeff, 1926, parasite of Cottocomephorinae. Parazitologiya, 8(4):306–311.
89. — Two new features in the morphology of Caligidae (Copepoda). Proc. 3rd int. Congr. Parasitol., 3:1635–1636.
90. — Mouth and mode of feeding of Caligidae (Copepoda), parasites of fishes, as determined by light and scanning electron microscopy. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 31(10):1583–1588.
91. — (Kabata Z., and Forrester C.R.,) *Atheresthes stomias* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1880) (Pisces: Pleuronectiformes) and its eye parasite *Phrioxcephalus cincinnatus* Wilson, 1908 (Copepoda: Lernaoceridae) in Canadian Pacific waters. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 31(10):1989–1995.
92. 1975. (Margolis L., Z. Kabata and R.R. Parker) Catalogue and synopsis of *Caligus*, a genus of Copepoda (Crustacea) parasitic on fishes. Bull. Fish. Res. Bd Can., No. 192, 117 pp.
93. 1976. A rational look at parasitic Copepoda and Branchiura. In: Page, L.A. (Ed.) Wildlife Diseases, pp. 175–181. Plenum Press: New York and London, 686 pp.

94. — Early stages of some copepods (Crustacea) parasitic on marine fishes of British Columbia. J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 33:2507—2525.
95. 1977. (Kabata Z., and B. Cousens.) Host—parasite relationships between sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka* and *Salmincola californiensis* (Copepoda: Lernaeopodidae). J. Fish. Res. Bd Can., 34(2):191—202.
96. — (Kabata Z., and O.A. Khodorovski) Kopepoditnaya stadiya *Dichelesthium oblongum* (Abildgaard, 1794), paraziticheskoy kopepody osetrevykh. (The copepodid stage of *Dichelesthium oblongum* (Abildgaard, 1794), a parasitic copepod of acipenserid fishes./ Parazitologiya, 11(3):235—240.
97. 1977. Redescription of *Salmincola longimanus* Gundrizer, 1974 (Copepoda: Lernaeopodidae). Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 90(2):189—193.
98. — (1978) (Kabata Z., & S.N. Wilkes) *Peniculus asinus* (Copepoda: Pennellidae), a new species of copepod parasitic on fishes of the genus *Sebastes* along the west coast of North America. Can. J. Zool., 55(12):1988—1991.
99. 1978. Fisheries of the Pacific Region. pp. 11—15. In: Food from water. Fisheries and Aquaculture. Misc. Spec. Publ. 39. Dept. Fisheries and Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service. 32 p.
100. 1979. Odin maloizvestnyi i dva novykh vida paraziticheskikh veslonogikh (Copepoda) v kollektzii Zoologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR. (One poorly known and two new species of parasitic Copepoda from the collection of the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR./ Parazitologiya, 13(1):43—49.
101. — Parasitic Copepoda of British fishes. Ray Society: London, 667 p.
102. — Parasitic Copepoda of Australian fishes, XII. Family Lernanthropidae. Crustaceana, 37(2):198—213.
103. 1980. Evolution and systematics of parasitic Copepoda. Bull. Can. Soc. Zool., 11(1):26—31.
104. 1981. (Kabata Z., & Ho, Ju-shey). The origin and dispersal of hake (genus *Merluccius*: Pisces: Teleostei) as indicated by its copepod parasites. Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Ann. Rev., 19:381—404.
105. — (Kabata Z., & I.U. Tareen). A new species of *Thysanote* Krøyer, 1863 (Copepoda, Lernaeopodidae) from the Persian Gulf, with comments on the genus. Syst. Parasitol., 3:97—103.
106. — *Crucisoma bernardi* n.g., n.sp. (Crustacea: Copepoda) parasitic in a deep-sea mollusc *Cuspidaria filatovae* Bernard, 1979 (Bivalvia: Anomalodesmata). Syst. Parasitol., 3:91—96.
107. — Copepoda (Crustacea) parasitic on fishes: problems and perspectives. Advances in Parasitology, 19:1—71.
108. — Relegation of *Hatschekia acuta* Barnard, 1948, to synonymy with *Hatschekia conifera* Yamaguti, 1939 (Copepoda: Siphonostomatoida). Can. J. Zool. 59:2080—2084.
109. — (Kabata Z., & D.J. Whitaker). Two species of *Kudoa* (Myxosporea: Multivalvulida) parasitic in the flesh of *Merluccius productus* (Ayres, 1855) (Pisces: Teleostei) in the Canadian Pacific. Can. J. Zool., 59:2085—2091.
110. 1982. The evolution of host—parasite systems between fishes and Copepoda. pp. 203—212. In: Mettrick, D.F. & Desser O.S., [Eds.] Parasites — their world and ours. Elsevier Biomedical Press: Amsterdam, New York and Oxford. 465 p.
111. 1983. Evolutsiya i systematika paraziticheskikh kopepod. [Evolution and systematics of parasitic copepods.] In: Ivanov A.V., [Ed.] Evolutsionnaya morfologiya bezpozvonochnykh. Nauka: Leningrad, 168 p.
112. — Two new genera of family Lernaeidae (Copepoda: Cyclopoida) parasitic on freshwater fishes of India. In: John P.A., [Ed.] Selected papers on Crustacea, pp. 69—78. Prof. N. Krishna Pillai's Farewell Committee: Trivandrum, India.
113. 1984. (Kabata Z., & Tareen, U.I.) Description of *Calligus kuwaitensis* n.sp. (Copepoda: Siphonostomatoida), with comments on *C. antennatus* Boxshall & Gurney, 1980. Syst. Parasitol., 6(1):57—62.
114. — (Sankurathri C.S., Kabata Z., & Whitaker D.J.) Parasites of the Pacific hake, *Merluccius productus* (Ayres, 1855) in the Strait of Georgia, in 1974—1975. Syesis, 16:5—22.

115. — A contribution to the knowledge of Chondracanthidae (Copepoda: Poecilostomatoida) parasitic on fishes of British Columbia. *Can. J. Zool.*, 62(8):1703—1713.
116. — (Ruangpan, Lila & Kabata Z.) An invertebrate host for *Caligus* (Copepoda, Caligidae)? *Crustaceana*, 47(2):219—220.
117. — L. Margolis & Z. Kabata. General introduction, pp. 1—3, In: L. Margolis and Z. Kabata [Eds.] Guide to the parasites of fishes of Canada, Part 1. *Can. Spec. Publ. Fish. Aquat. Sci.*, No. 79, 209 pp.
118. — *Caligus sicarius* n.sp. (Copepoda: Siphonostomatoida), a parasite of *Crenimugil crenilabris* (Forsk., 1775) (Pisces: Teleostei) in the Gulf of Aqaba, *Wiad. Parazytol.*, 30(2):133—139.
119. — (1985) Diseases caused by metazoans: crustaceans. pp. 321—399. In: O. Kinne [Ed.] Diseases of marine animals. Vol. IV, pt. 1. *Biol. Anstalt Helgoland: Hamburg*, 541 p.
120. 1985. Parasites and diseases of fishes cultured in the tropics. *Taylor & Francis: London & Philadelphia*, 318 p.
121. — Kabata Z., & Whitaker, Parasites as a limiting factor in exploitation of Pacific whiting, *Merluccius productus*. *Mar. Fish. Rev.*, 47(2):55—59.
122. 1986. (Kabata Z., Whitaker D.J., & Bagshaw J.W.) *Kudoa thyrssites* (Gilchrist) (Myxosporea: Multivalvulida) in coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walbaum). *Can. J. Zool.*, 64:1038—1040.
123. — Redescription of and comments on four little-known Lernaepodidae (Crustacea: Copepoda). *Can. J. Zool.*, 64:1852—1859.
124. — (M. Shariff, Z. Kabata & Ch. Somerville). Host susceptibility to *Lernaea cyprinacea* L. and its treatment in a large aquarium system. *J. Fish. Dis.*, 9(5):393—401.
125. 1986. Kabata Z., & Whitaker D.J., Distribution of two species of *Kudoa* (Myxozoa: Multivalvulida) in the offshore population of the Pacific hake, *Merluccius productus* (Ayres, 1866). *Can. J. Zool.*, 64:2103—2110.
126. — Type specimens of *Ergasilus funduli* Krøyer, 1863 (Crustacea: Copepoda) re-examined. *Steenstrupia*, 12:153—156.
127. 1987. *Acanthochondria hippoglossi* sp. nov. (Copepoda, Chondracanthidae), a crustacean parasite of some flatfishes off the Pacific coast of North America. *Can. J. Zool.*, 65:213—216.
128. — Kabata Z., & Tareen I.U., A new and a rare parasitic copepod from fishes of Kuwait. *Syst. Parasitol.*, 9(2):137—142.
129. — Whitaker D.J., & Kabata Z., Early infection of *Merluccius productus* (Ayres) (Pisces: Teleostei) with *Kudoa thyrssites* (Gilchrist) (Myxozoa). *Can. J. Zool.*, 65:936—939.
130. — The developmental stages of *Neobrachiella robusta* (Wilson, 1912), a parasitic copepod of *Sebastes* (Teleostei: Scorpaeniformes). *Can. J. Zool.*, 65(6):1331—1336.
131. — Leaman B.M., and Kabata Z., *Neobrachiella robusta* (Wilson, 1912) (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae) as a tag for identification of stocks of its host, *Sebastes alutus* (Gilbert, 1890) (Pisces: Teleostei). *Can. J. Zool.*, 65(11):2579—2582.
132. 1888. Kabata Z., McFarlane G.A., & Whitaker D.J., Trematoda of sablefish, *Anoplopoma fimbria* (Pallas, 1811), as possible biological tags for stock identification. *Can. J. Zool.*, 66(1):195—200.
133. — Copepoda and Branchiura. P. 3—127. In: Margolis L., and Kabata Z., [ed.]. Guide to the parasites of fishes of Canada, Part II. Crustacea. *Can. Spec. Publ. Fish. Aquat. Sci.*, 101:184 p.
134. — Bousfield E.L., & Kabata Z., Amphipoda. p. 149—163. In: Margolis L., and Kabata Z., [ed.]. Guide to parasites of fishes of Canada, Part II. Crustacea. *Can. Spec. Publ. Fish. Aquat. Sci.*, 101:184 p.
135. — Kabata Z., & Deets G.B., *Pseudanuretes papernai* sp. nov. (Copepoda: Caligidae). with comments on the genus *Pseudanuretes*. *Can. J. Zool.*, 66(3):680—684.
136. — Arai H.P., Kabata Z., and Noakes D., Studies on seasonal changes and latitudinal differences in the metazoan fauna of the shiner perch, *Cymatogaster aggregata*, along the west coast of North America. *Can. J. Zool.*, 66(7):1514—1517.
137. — Parasites and diseases of fishes cultured in Southeast Asia. [In Russian]. p. 12—19. In: Abdulsalyamov I.A., and Bauer O.N., [ed.] Diseases and parasites of fishes in warm water fishing industry. *Izd. "Donish": Dushanbe*, 212 p.

138. — Copepods and copepodologists, or what's in a name? *Hydrobiologia*, 167/168:1–8.
139. — Some evolutionary trends in caligid copepods. *Hydrobiologia*, 167/168:617–622.
140. — *Schistobranchia pilgrimi* sp. nov. (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae), parasitic on the gills of *Harriotta raleighiana* Goode & Bean, 1895 (Pisces: Holocephali). *N.Z.J. Zool.*, 15:551–555.
141. 1989. Kabata Z., and Whitaker D.J., *Kudoa thyrsites* (Gilchrist, 1924) (Myxozoa) in the cardiac muscle of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* sp.) and steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*). *Can. J. Zool.*, 67:341–342.
142. — The puzzle of *Lernanthropus paradoxus* (von Nordmann, 1832) (Copepoda, Siphonostomatoida). *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, 65(2):335–339.
143. 1990. *Prohatschekia stocki* sp. nov. (Copepoda: Hatschekiidae), a parasite of an Australian fish, *Rhinophlichthys haswelli*. *Beaufortia*, 41(19):135–139.
144. — Revision of the genus *Clavellopsis* Wilson, 1915 (Copepoda: Lernaepodidae). *Can. J. Zool.*, 68:2564–2566.
145. 1991. Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes, XIII: Family Hatschekiidae. *J. Nat. Hist.*, 29:91–121.
146. — (Deets G.B., and Kabata Z.), *Lernanthropus cortesiensis* n. sp. (Copepoda: Lernanthropidae), parasitic on the gills of a teleost fish in Mexican waters. *Syst. Parasitol.*, 18(1):77–80.
147. — (Gusev A.V. and Kabata Z.), Redescription of, and comments on, *Caligus lacustris* Steenstrup and Lütken, 1861 (Copepoda, Caligidae), a parasite of freshwater fishes. *Folia Parasitol.*, 38:57–61.
148. — *Jusheyhoa moseri* n.sp. (Copepoda: Chondracanthidae), a parasite of macrourid fishes in Hawaiian waters. *Syst. Parasitol.*, 20:155–159.
149. 1992. Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes, XIV. An assemblage of bathypelagic species. *J. Nat. Hist.*, 26:9–45.
150. — Copepoda parasitic on Australian fishes, XV. Family Ergasilidae (Poecilostomatoida). *J. Nat. Hist.*, 26:47–66.
151. — Parasit dan penyakit ikan yang diternak di kawasan tropika. 330 p. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka: Kuala Lumpur (Malayan translation of No. 118).

Other publications

152. 1982. Tsuyuki H., Williscroft S.N., Kabata Z., and Whitaker D.J., The relationship between acid and neutral protease activities and the incidence of soft cooked texture in the muscle tissue of Pacific hake *Merluccius productus* infected with *Kudoa paniformis* and/or *K. thyrsitis* and held for varying times under different pre-freeze chilled storage conditions. *Fish. Aquat. Sci. Can. Tech. Rep. No. 1130*, 39 p.
153. 1984. Kabata Z., and Whitaker D.J., Results of three investigations of the parasite fauna of several marine fishes of British Columbia. *Fish. Aquat. Sci. Can. Tech. Rep.*, No 1303, 19 p.
154. 1985. Boyce N., Kabata Z., and Margolis L., Investigation of the distribution, detection and biology of *Henneguya salminicola* (Protozoa, Myxozoa), a parasite of Pacific salmon. *Fish. Aquat. Sci. Can. Tech. Rep.*, No. 1405, 55 p.

Major translations from Russian.

1961. Dogiel, Petrushevski G.K., and Polyanski, Yu.I. (Eds.) *Parasitology of fishes*. Oliver & Boyd: Edinburgh and London, 384 p.
1964. Dogiel V.A., *General Parasitology*. Oliver & Boyd: Edinburgh and London, 516 p.
163. (With J.M. Shewan). Kriss A.E., *Marine microbiology (deep sea)*. Oliver & Boyd: Edinburgh and London, 536 p.

This list does not include book reviews and popular articles