

A cow which had aborted at 5 months of pregnancy was anorexic and emaciated and developed fluid diarrhoea. Treatment with intravenous glucosaline and chloramphenicol was unsuccessful, and the animal was killed. At the post-mortem examination ulcerated areas were seen in the abomasum, caecum and colon, tan coloured necrotic areas were found on the lungs and in the uterus there were haemorrhagic spots on the caruncles and congested mucosae. Inflammatory reactions were seen in histological sections of the intestine and liver, and branching fungal hyphae were present in the liver.