

An international journal dedicated to avian health

# Avian Diseases

Published Quarterly by the American Association of Avian Pathologists

Vol. 68 Suppl. 1 2024 Pages 361–530  
[www.aaapjournals.info](http://www.aaapjournals.info)



Prof. Dr. L. de Blicck



Dr. Pat Blackall

### *About the cover*

#### **DR. L. DE BLIECK**

Dr. Levinus (Jan) de Blicck was born in Utrecht, The Netherlands in 1878. He earned his veterinary qualification in 1899 at the Utrecht State Veterinary College, and a PhD from the University of Bern, Switzerland in 1906. While his early work was largely focused on diseases of large production animals, his interest shifted to the emerging field of poultry science in the early 1920s. In the late 1920's, he succeeded in isolating the bacterium that caused coryza in poultry. A summary of this work on isolating a bacillus organism that seemed to cause coryza was published in *The Veterinary Journal* in 1932 (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0372554517400575>). Dr. de Blicck stated in this article "I propose giving the bacillus with which contagious catarrh could be caused the name *Bacillus Hcemoglobinophilus Coryza Gallinarum*. Though this seems rather a long one, it appears to me to be very suitable, since it distinguishes it from many of the other bacilli which have already been described as being the cause of contagious catarrh." Dr. de Blicck died in 1965 and was inducted into The World Veterinary Poultry Association Hall of Honour in 2013. Photo credit: Collection Universiteitsmuseum Utrecht, The Netherlands, UMD-12603.

#### **DR. P. BLACKALL**

Dr. Pat Blackall was born in Brisbane, Australia in 1953, and completed his PhD degree at the University of Queensland in 1987. Dr. Blackall remained at the Queensland Department of Primary Industries at the Animal Research Institute till the closure of the Institute in 2010 when he moved to the University of Queensland. In the poultry field, he has published work on infectious coryza, fowl cholera, bordetellosis, and *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella*. Pat was a keen taxonomist and has been involved in the formal naming and description of multiple species – *Avibacterium paragallinarum*, *Av. gallinarum*, *Av. avium*, *Av. volantium*, *Bibersteinia trehalosi* and *Bordetella hinzii*. In 1990, a seminal study was published by Blackall in which he built on previous *Avibacterium paragallinarum* serotyping schemes, Page and Kume serotyping schemes, refined them and unified the two schemes. In that publication Blackall discovered an additional serovar and placed it under Kume serogroup II. More importantly in that study, Blackall found that Kume serogroup I resembled Page serovar A, Kume serogroup II resembled Page serovar C and Kume serogroup III resembled Page serovar B. Therefore, the Kume serogroups I, II and III were renamed, serogroups A, C and B, respectively. Additionally, the serovars under each of the serogroups were then renamed accordingly, A1 – A4, B1 and C1 – C4, which remains the nomenclature used for *Avibacterium paragallinarum* serogroups and serovars to date. In 2005, he published an article formally reclassifying *Pasteurella [Haemophilus] paragallinarum* as *Avibacterium paragallinarum*. Dr. Blackall was inducted into The World Veterinary Poultry Association Hall of Honour in 2013 and formally retired in 2022.

Credit for the photo of the chicken with infectious coryza: Dr. Rodrigo Gallardo.

Submitted by R. Singer, M.M. El-Gazzar and K.A. Schat