

Table 3. Indices of helminths infestation ( $\bar{x} \pm SE$ )

| Helminth species  | Localization | <i>M. zibellina</i> |      | <i>M. martes</i>    |      | Hybrids         |      |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|-----------------|------|
|                   |              | Prevalence, %       | A*   | Prevalence, %       | A*   | Prevalence, %   | A*   |
| <i>C. putorii</i> | Intestines   | 25.6 $\pm$ 4.36     | 1.59 | 30.8 $\pm$ 10.32    | 1.69 | 23.7 $\pm$ 6.26 | 2.37 |
| <i>S. martis</i>  |              | 9.1 $\pm$ 2.87      | 1.18 | 42.8 $\pm$ 11.06**  | 8.29 | 25.0 $\pm$ 6.38 | 6.19 |
| <i>C. petrovi</i> | Lungs        | 23.1 $\pm$ 4.21     | 4.08 | 38.5 $\pm$ 10.88    | 6.23 | 28.8 $\pm$ 6.67 | 5.66 |
| <i>F. martis</i>  |              | 26.5 $\pm$ 4.41     | 2.36 | 53.3 $\pm$ 11.15*** | 2.41 | 34.8 $\pm$ 7.02 | 3.20 |

Note: \* The abundance (A) of pulmonary helminth is indicated in terms of 1 g of pulmonary tissue,

\*\* It is statistically significant in comparison with the sable (p-value = 0.0002), \*\*\* (p-value = 0.0196).