

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		
1.	INTRODUCTION	1-12
2.	PARASITES IN GENERAL General Considerations, 12-20. Resistance and Immunity, 20-25. Host Specificity, 25-28. Names of Parasites, 28-29.	12-30
PART I—PROTOZOA		
3.	INTRODUCTION TO PROTOZOA	31-47
4.	SPIROCHETES Relapsing Fever, 52-57. Treponematoses, 58-59. Syphilis, 59-72. Yaws, 73-74. Pinta (Mal-de-Pinto), 74-75. Spiro- chetes in Local Infections, 75-77. Infectious Jaundice and Other Leptospira Diseases, 77-80.	48-82
5.	AMEBAS <i>Endamoeba histolytica</i> , 91-105. Other Intestinal Amebas, 105- 110. Mouth Amebas (<i>Endamoeba gingivalis</i>), 110-114.	83-115
6.	INTESTINAL FLAGELLATES AND CILIATES Flagellates in General, 116-117. Intestinal Flagellates, 117-119. Trichomonas, 119-126. <i>Chilomastix mesnili</i> , 126-127. Giardia, 127-130. Other Intestinal Flagellates, 130-131. Intestinal Flagellates of Domestic Animals, 131-132. Intestinal Ciliates, 132-135. Treatment and Control of Intestinal Flagellates and Ciliates, 135-136.	116-137
7.	HEMOFLAGELLATES. I. LEISHMANIA AND LEISHMANIASES The Trypanosomidae, 138-140. Leishman Bodies and Leish- maniasis, 140-142. <i>Leishmania donovani</i> and Kala-azar, 142- 150. Oriental Sore, 150-152. American Mucocutaneous Leish- maniasis (Espundia), 152-156.	138-156
8.	HEMOFLAGELLATES. II. TRYPANOSOMES African Trypanosomiasis and Sleeping Sickness, 163-171. Chagas' Disease, 171-178. Trypanosomiasis of Animals, 179-180.	157-180
9.	THE SPOROZOA. I. MALARIA Malaria, 183-212. Blackwater Fever, 213.	181-215
10.	OTHER SPOROZOA, AND ARTHROPOD-BORNE MICRO-ORGANISMS OTHER THAN PROTOZOA Other Haemosporidia, 216-218. Hepatozoön and Hemogrega- rines, 218-219. Toxoplasma, 219-220. Coccidia, 221-227.	216-235

CHAPTER

Rickettsia and Related Organisms, 227-230. Filtrable Viruses, 230-232. Arthropod-Borne Bacteria, 232-233.

PART II — HELMINTHOLOGY

11. INTRODUCTION TO THE " WORMS " 236-253
12. THE TREMATODES OR FLUKES 254-314
 Monogenea, 267-268. Schistosomes or Blood Flukes (Schistosomatidae), 268-282. Lung Flukes (Paragonimus), 282-287. Liver Flukes, 287-297. Fasciolidae, 287-289. Dicrocoeliidae, 290-292. Opisthorchiidae, 292-297. Intestinal Flukes, 297-310. Amphistomes, 298-300. Fasciolopsis, 300-302. Heterophyidae, 302-305. *Troglorema salmincola*, 305-306. Echinostomes, 306-309. Strigeids, 309. Plagiorchiidae, 310.
13. THE CESTOIDEA OR TAPEWORMS 315-356
 Order Pseudophyllidea, 324-333. Order Cyclophyllidea, 333-353. Taeniidae, 334-344. Hymenolepididae, 344-348. Dipylidiidae, 348-349. Anoplocephalidae, 349-351. Davaineidae, 351-353. Mesocestoididae, 353.
14. ACANTHOCEPHALA (SPINY-HEADED WORMS) 357-364
15. THE NEMATODES IN GENERAL 365-373
16. TRICHINELLA, TRICHURIS, AND THEIR ALLIES 374-388
 Trichuris or Whipworms, 374-377. Other Trichuridae, 377-378. *Trichinella spiralis* and Trichiniasis, 378-387. Suborder Dioctophymata. The Giant Kidney Worm, 387.
17. THE HOOKWORMS AND THEIR ALLIES. SUBORDER STRONGYLATA . 389-420
 Hookworms of Man, 390-410. Other Strongylata, 410-420. Lungworms, 417-418.
18. OTHER INTESTINAL NEMATODES 421-441
 Ascaridata. I. Ascaridoidea, 421-428. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 421-427. Other Ascaridoidea, 427-428. II. Oxyuroidea, 429-433. *Enterobius vermicularis*, 429-433. Rhabditata, 433-440. *Strongyloides stercoralis*, 434-439. *Diploscapter coronata*, 439-440. Rhabditis, 440.
19. FILARIAE, SPIRUROIDS, AND GUINEA WORM (SUBORDERS SPIRURATA AND CAMALLANATA) 442-476
 I. Filariae (Superfamily Filarioidea), 442-462. *Wuchereria (Filaria) bancrofti*, 444-452. *Wuchereria malayi*, 452-453. The African Eye Worm, *Loa loa*, 453-454. *Acanthocheilonema persians*, 455; *Dipetalonema streptocerca*, 455. *Mansonella ozzardi*, 455-456. *Onchocerca*, 456-461. Other Filariae in Man, 461. Filariae in Domestic Animals, 461-462. II. Spiruroids (Superfamily Spiruroidea), 462-468. III. The Guinea Worm, *Dracunculus medinensis* (Superfamily Dracunculoidea), 468-473.

CONTENTS

xi

PART III — ARTHROPODS

CHAPTER

20.	INTRODUCTION TO ARTHROPODS	477-497
	Insect Morphology and Anatomy, 479-485. Life History, 485-486. Classification of Insects, 486-487. Arthropods as Parasites and Bloodsuckers, 487-489. Arthropods as Disease Transmitters, 489-491. Insecticides and Repellents, 491-496.	
21.	THE ACARINA. I. MITES	498-524
	Itch and Mange Mites (Sarcoptidae), 501-506. Hair Follicle Mites (Demodex), 506-507. Redbugs or "Chiggers" (Trombiculidae), 507-511. Bloodsucking Mites (Dermanyssidae), 511-513. Mites in Lungs, Intestine, Urinary Passages, etc., 513-515. Grocer's Itch and Allied Forms of Mite Dermatitis, 515-518. Pentastomida: Tongue-worms and Their Allies, 518-523.	
22.	TICKS	525-552
	Ticks and Disease, 537-538. Ticks and Relapsing Fever, 438-541. Ticks and Spotted Fever and Other Rickettsial Diseases, 541-547. Tularemia and Other Bacterial Diseases, 547-548. Piroplasmosis, Anaplasmosis, and Virus Diseases, 548-550. Control of Ticks on Man and Animals, 550.	
23.	BEDBUGS AND OTHER HEMIPTERA	553-568
	Bedbugs (Cimex), 554-558. Bedbugs and Disease, 559-561. Remedies and Prevention, 561. Triatomidae, 561-567.	
24.	LICE, ANOPLURA, AND MALLOPHAGA	569-588
	Anoplura, 570-584. Head and Body Lice (<i>Pediculus humanus</i>), 573-577. Crab Louse, 577-578. Lice and Disease, 578-581. Prevention and Remedies, 581-583. Anoplura on Domestic Animals, 583-584. Mallophaga, 584-588.	
25.	FLEAS. SIPHONAPTERA	589-612
	Fleas and Plague, 597-602. Fleas and Typhus, 602-603. Fleas and Other Diseases, 603-604. Notes on Important Species of Fleas, 604-609. Flea Control, 609-611.	
26.	DIPTERA. I. BLOODSUCKING AND DISEASE-CARRYING FLIES OTHER THAN MOSQUITOES	613-659
	Suborder Orthorrhapha, 617-639. Phlebotomus or Sandflies (Psychodidae), 617-624. Biting Midges or No-see-ums (Ceratopogonidae), 625-628. Blackflies or Buffalo Gnats (Simuliidae), 628-634. Horseflies (Tabanidae), 635-639. Suborder Cyclorrhapha, 639-657. Superfamily Muscoidea, 640-641. Hornflies and Stableflies (Stomoxyidae), 641-644. Housefly (<i>Musca domestica</i>), etc. 644-645. Blowflies, 645. Tsetse Flies (<i>Glossina</i>), 646-653. Eye Flies (Oscinidae), 653-655. Pupipara, 656-657.	

CHAPTER

27. DIPTERA. II. Mosquitoes	660-706
Keys to Adults and Larvae of North American Mosquitoes, 673-677. Mosquitoes and Malaria, 677-685. Mosquitoes and Yellow Fever, 686-693. Mosquitoes and Dengue, 693-695. Mosquitoes and Filariasis, 695-697. Mosquitoes and Encephalitis, 697-698. Mosquitoes and Dermatobia, 698-699. Control and Extermination, 699-704.	
28. DIPTERA. III. FLY MAGGOTS AND MYIASIS	707-732
Keys to Adults and Larvae of Myiasis-Producing Flies, 708-711. Muscoid Maggots, 712-724. 1. Bloodsucking Maggots, 712-713. 2. Myiasis of Wounds and Natural Cavities (Screwworms), 713-718. 3. Wool Maggots Causing "Strike," 718-719. 4. Muscoid Skin Maggots, 719-721. 5. Myiasis of the Intestine and Urinary Tract, 721-724. Botflies, 724-731. Skin Bots, Cuterebridae, 724-727. Bots Causing Warbles in Cattle (<i>Hypoderma</i> spp.), 727-728. Head Bots (<i>Oestridae</i>), 728-730. Horse Bots (<i>Gastrophilus</i> spp.), 730-731.	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION	733-734
INDEX	735-756