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PARASITOLOGY

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE

JOURNAL OF HYGIENE

EDITED BY

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AND

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INTRODUCTION

WHEN the *Journal of Hygiene* was founded it was announced that papers on Parasitology "in relation to hygiene and preventive medicine" would be published in its pages. It has however been felt for some time that the Journal was becoming unduly burdened with papers dealing with the anatomy of mosquitoes, fleas, protozoa and other parasites—of great importance in themselves—but having only an indirect relation to hygiene and preventive medicine.

The remarkable development of parasitology in recent years, and the increase in our knowledge of the part played by parasites in human and animal diseases, demand a means of publication, in the English language, of original papers dealing with the subject in its widest sense. It is proposed in future to relegate all such papers to *Parasitology*.

The fundamental discoveries upon the modes of infection in plague, malaria, sleeping sickness, yellow fever, ankylostomiasis, elephantiasis, and other important diseases, affecting man and animals, render it evident that the cooperation of specialists in different fields is required for the proper elucidation of the complex problems which surround the causation of these diseases. The successful study of such diseases, as are carried through the agency of invertebrate hosts, demands therefore not only investigations into the processes which occur in the affected vertebrate, but also observations on the structure and life-history of the pathogenic organism, and of the alternative host, or hosts, which serve to spread the disease. Thus, a knowledge of the structure and biology of mosquitoes, biting flies and ticks is necessary for a comprehensive knowledge of the etiology of malaria, trypanosomiasis, spirochaetosis and piroplasmosis, and a knowledge of fleas and their habits is essential in the study of plague. Further, recent discoveries relating to parasitic

worms, especially those which produce filariasis, ankylostomiasis, and various intestinal diseases, have given a great stimulus to the study of the entozoa.

Papers on the subjects we have mentioned are now scattered in journals of widely different character, into some of which they are but grudgingly admitted. We trust that *Parasitology* will fulfil the purpose the editors have in view, of encouraging the study of parasitology, especially in relation to disease, by providing a means for the publication of papers relating to pathogenic and disease-transmitting parasites.

It is therefore hoped that this publication will appeal not only to medical men at home and abroad, but to veterinarians, zoologists and agriculturalists.

A paper by Dr K. Jordan and the Hon. N. C. Rothschild on the structure and classification of a group of fleas, some of whose members are now known to play an important part in the spread of plague, constitutes the first number of *Parasitology*.

The following papers have been promised for the succeeding numbers:—"Further studies on the anatomy and life-history of *Anopheles maculipennis*," by A. D. Imms. "The structure and biology of the Tick (*Haemaphysalis punctata*)," by G. H. F. Nuttall, F.R.S., W. F. Cooper, B.A., and L. E. Robinson. "On two new species of Human Entozoa," by R. T. Leiper, M.B. (London School of Tropical Medicine). "On the relation of Entozoa to intestinal disease in vertebrates," by A. E. Shipley, F.R.S. "Studies on *Spirochaeta Duttoni*," by G. H. F. Nuttall, F.R.S. "Comparative studies on the Piroplasmata," by G. H. F. Nuttall, F.R.S., and G. S. Graham-Smith.

Parasitology, though a supplement to the *Journal of Hygiene*, will be issued in the form of a separate yearly volume of four to five hundred pages. The parts will be issued when sufficient material has accumulated. Subscribers to the *Journal of Hygiene* can obtain *Parasitology* at an annual subscription of 15*s.*, other subscribers at 21*s.* a year.

G. H. F. N.
A. E. S.