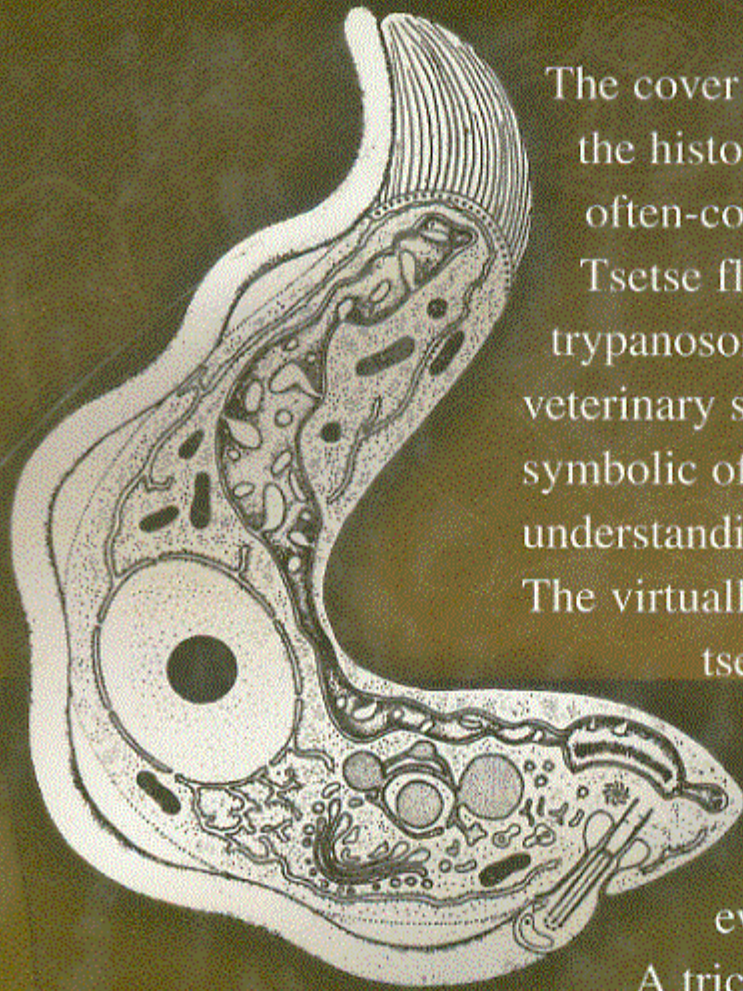


FOUNDATIONS OF PARASITOLOGY

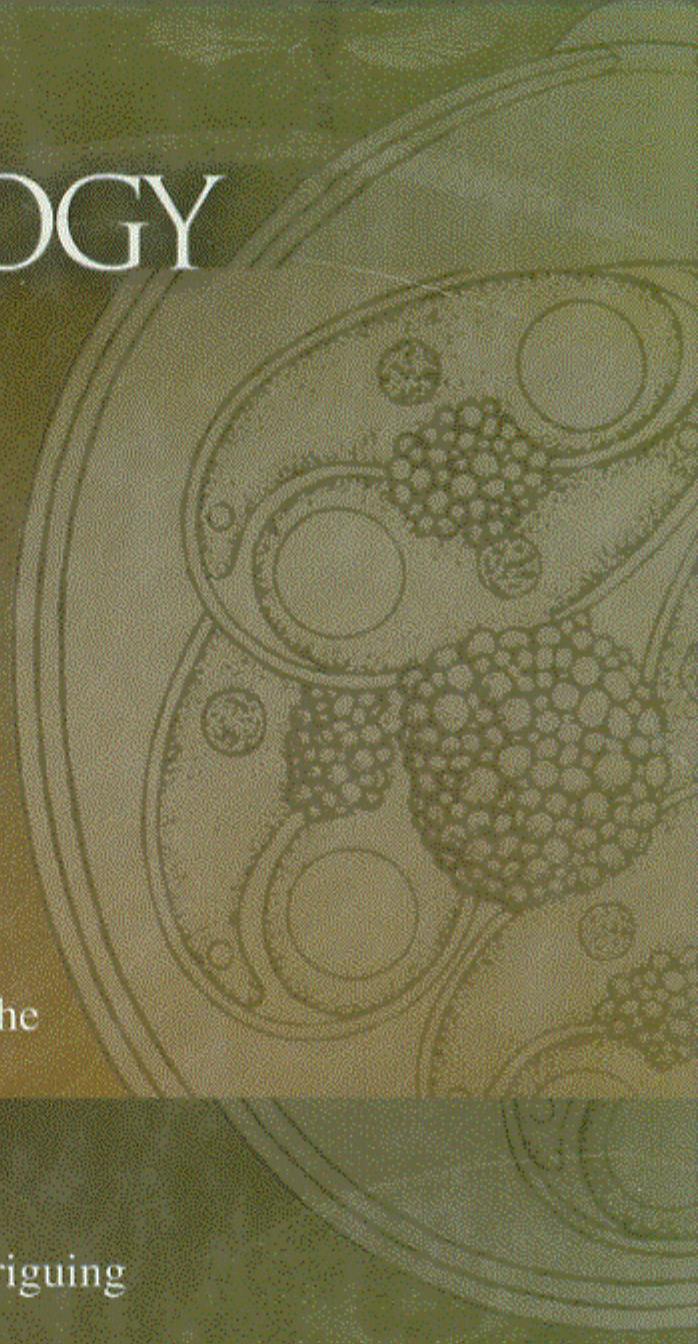


The cover suggests the diversity of parasitic organisms, the historical significance of parasitic diseases, and the often-complicated relationships involving parasites.

Tsetse flies (*Glossina* species) are vectors for African trypanosomes, organisms of truly major medical and veterinary significance. The tsetse's prominent position is symbolic of a fundamental rule in parasitology: understanding vector biology is central to disease control. The virtually cosmopolitan mosquito (*Culex pipiens*), to the tsetse's right, represents the global nature of

parasitism as a health issue. A trematode (*Nanophyetus salmincola*) and a nematode (*Strongyloides stercoralis*) symbolize the intriguing evolutionary problem of life cycle complexity.

A trichomonad (*Pentatrichomonas hominis*) and an *Eimeria* oocyst remind us of the vast and still largely unexplored diversity of parasites, especially those composed of only a single cell. A tapeworm larva (*Hymenolepis diminuta*) represents the few parasite species that have been successfully brought into the lab and upon which so much of our experimental work—essential to untangling details of host/parasite relationships—depends.



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