
Behavioural Aspects of Parasite Transmission

Supplement No. 1 to Volume 51 of the Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society

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September 1972, approx. 250 pp., £5.00

The papers in this volume review much of the existing knowledge of the behaviour patterns of parasites and their hosts, a subject which has not been extensively dealt with before. There are also new contributions on the fine structure of some parasite sense receptors and many examples of the ways in which Natural Selection operates to maintain the balance between parasite and host.

Contents

Behaviour of digenetic trematodes. Behaviour of monogeneans. Behaviour of larval nematodes. Circadian and seasonal rhythms in blood parasites. Some aspects of mosquito behaviour in relation to the transmission of parasites. Host-finding behaviour of tse-tse flies. Behavioural aspects of the life-cycle of *Loa-loa*. Human behaviour in the transmission of parasitic diseases. Modification of intermediate host behaviour by parasites. Influence of the behaviour of amphibians on helminth life-cycles. Sense organs in trematode miracidia. Sense organs of monogeneans. Chemoreceptors in haematophagous insects. Index.

Advances in Parasitology

Volume 10

edited by Ben Dawes

*Professor Emeritus
University of London, England*

July 1972, xviii + 412 pp., £7.00

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*Review of a previous volume by
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Bulletin'.*

Contents

Avian blood coccidians. The metabolism of the malaria parasite and its host. The pathogenesis of mammalian malaria. The Aspidogastrea, especially *Multicotyle purvisi* Dawes, 1941. A phylogeny of life-cycle patterns of the Digenea. Intramolluscan inter-trematode antagonism: a review of factors influencing the host-parasite system and its possible role in biological control. *Tæniasis* and Cystecercosis (*Tænia saginata*). Short Reviews – supplementing contributions of previous volumes. The structure of the helminth cuticle. Author index. Subject index.

Academic Press
London and New York
24–28 Oval Road London NW1 England
111 Fifth Avenue New York NY 10003 USA



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The Journal of Physiology (1966). Suggestions to Authors 182, 1-33, Cambridge University Press.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY published a second edition of *General Notes on the Preparation of Scientific Papers* in 1965. (The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London S.W.1.)

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Printed in Great Britain at the University Printing House, Cambridge