

## A COMPENDIUM OF THE HOSTS OF ANIMAL PARASITES CONTAINED IN WARD AND WHIPPLE'S FRESH-WATER BIOLOGY

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Ward and Whipple's Fresh-water Biology contains by far the most comprehensive treatment of the animal parasites of the North American fauna that has ever been published. The chapters dealing with the parasitic worms, represent contributions, on the part of Professor Henry B. Ward, not only in a compilation of results of almost innumerable researches of varying magnitude but also in the inclusion of extensive data based upon previously unpublished records. Much of this information of especial interest to parasitologists and to field zoologists is not available for ready reference because the names of hosts mentioned in the text are not included in the general index of the book.

For personal use the present writer prepared a compendium of the hosts mentioned in the Fresh-water Biology. This proved so valuable an aid and received such favorable comment from workers to whom the manuscript was shown that it was considered desirable to put it into a form in which it could be generally available.

The authors of the Fresh-water Biology have made no attempt to include complete check lists of the hosts in the chapters dealing with parasitic forms, yet in many instances references are inclusive enough to be of great value as a point of departure in determining the recorded parasitic fauna of any given host animal. In using this compendium it should be recalled that in many instances only one or a few typical species are listed for each genus and even the hosts of such species as are cited do not constitute full check lists. Doubtless there have been numerous erroneous determinations of hosts in the works from which the host lists have been assembled but host names have been quoted directly as they stand in the original citations without attempt at verification. As a result, some of the names of hosts current in the older literature appear along with the valid names of the same species in this compendium.

In many instances where there seems to be no fixed specificity of hosts, as well as in the discussion of families and genera of parasites, group names such as 'fish,' 'birds,' or 'water birds,' are used frequently.

In the chapters dealing with Protozoa the parasitic forms have not received the attention of the writers, consequently the great group of Sporozoa and all other parasitic protozoans have received no treatment in this compendium.

To facilitate locations of words on the page in referring back to the text, specific, generic, vernacular, or group names have been used in the compendium as they stand in the text reference. In a few instances cross references have been inserted between vernacular and scientific names, but in such instances the page references to the two names have not been assembled. This is due to the belief that the inconvenience of cross citation is less than the confusion resulting from the necessity of visualizing both vernacular and scientific names while scanning the printed page in search for a given reference.

A host name cited under a given page reference may appear more than once on that page.

A direct means of determining the groups of parasites listed for any given host without necessity of referring back to the text is afforded by reference to the following list of page inclusions for the various groups containing parasitic forms:

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