INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

The Journal of Helminthology publishes papers on all aspects of animal parasitic helminths, particularly those of medical or veterinary importance.

Manuscripts, which must be in English or French (with an English summary), should be addressed to:

The Editor, Journal of Helminthology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT, England.

Two copies of a typescript, on size A4 paper with double spacing, should be submitted. Papers should be preceded by a short abstract and will normally have the following sections: brief introduction (unheaded); Materials and Methods; Results; Discussion; Acknowledgements; References. However, the form of the paper may vary, depending on its subject matter; recent past issues should be consulted for a suitable form. Illustrations should be drawn in Indian ink, preferably not more than double the final size. Care should be taken that all illustrations fit into the format of the Journal. The maximum size an illustration may be printed is 13.5×18 cm. Where many separate drawings are made, some indication of how they may be grouped to make a corporate plate without undue wastage of space, should be indicated. Some indication of scale should normally be given on the figure. Photocopies of illustrations should also be enclosed for refereeing purposes. Lettering and numbering, which must be of a high standard, should be added by the author, with due regard for subsequent reduction.

Photographs should be glossy prints of the same size as they are to appear in the Journal (maximum size 13.5×18 cm). Composite prints must be mounted and can have the separate photographs abutting; they will then have a separating line inserted by the printers. All figures and letters on photographs must be inserted by the author.

Information should not be repeated in the text and in tables or figures. The legends to tables and to figures should be sufficiently detailed for the information to be understood without reference to the text.

References should be given in alphabetical order with the full title of the journal. The following are examples:

- DUKE, B. O. L. (1971) The ecology of onchocerciasis in man and animals. In *Ecology* and physiology of parasites (ed A. M. Fallis) pp. 213-222. Adam Hilger Ltd.: London.
- JAMES, C. and WEBBE, G. (1973) A comparison of Egyptian and East African strains of Schistosoma haematobium. Journal of Helminthology, 47, 49-59.

50 offprints are provided free of charge; additional copies may be ordered at the proof stage.

Journal of Helminthology volume 49 • no. 1 • march 19



	1 05
DUFFUS, W. P. H., PRESTON, J. M. and STAAK, C. H. Initial fractionation of adult <i>Schistosoma bovis</i> antigen for diagnosis of infection in cattle	1-
PRESTON, J. M. and DUFFUS, W. P. H. Diagnosis of <i>Schistosoma bovis</i> infection in cattle by an indirect haemagglutination test	9—
MOLNAR, K. and FERNANDO, C. H. Morphology and development of <i>Philometra cylindracea</i> (Ward and Magath, 1916) (Nematoda : Philometridae)	19—
PONNUDURAI, T., DENHAM, D. A. and ROGERS, R. Studies on <i>Brugia pahangi</i> 9. The longevity of microfilariae transfused from cat to cat	25—
ROGERS, R., DAVIS, R. and DENHAM, D. A. Research Note. A new technique for the study of changes in lymphatics caused by filarial worms	31—
MELLOR, P. S. Studies on Onchocerca cervicalis Railliet and Henry 1910: V. The development of Oncho- cerca cervicalis larvae in the vectors	33—
JAMES, E. R. and DENHAM, D. A. Immunity to <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> VI: The specificity of the immune response stimulated by the intestinal stage	43—
MEAD-BRIGGS, A. R. and PAGE, R. J. C. Records of anoplocephaline cestodes from wild rabbits and hares collected throughout Great Britain	49—
SRIVASTAVA, G. C. The intensity of infection in naturally infected <i>Formica pratensis</i> with the meta- cercariae of <i>Dicrocoelium dendriticum</i> in relation to their size	57—
HO, BENG-CHUAN and LAVOIPIERRE, M. M. J. Studies on filariasis. IV The rate of escape of the third- stage larvae of <i>Brugia pahangi</i> from the mouthparts of <i>Aedes togoi</i> during the blood meal	65—