

# INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

*Parasitology* publishes original papers on most aspects of pure and applied parasitology including biochemistry, molecular biology, immunology, genetics, physiology, epidemiology, ecology, chemotherapy and the control of parasitic infections, the application of new techniques, advances in the understanding of host-parasite relationships, theoretical studies and **major** systematic revisions. There is no minimum or maximum length for a paper but all manuscripts, including short ones, must be prepared in the standard format for this journal and any manuscript that is excessively long will be returned for shortening.

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The manuscript should be organized as follows:

1. **TITLE PAGE.** The title page should contain (i) a concise but informative full title, (ii) the initials and name(s) of the authors, (iii) the full postal address(es) of the institution(s) where the work was carried out, (iv) a short informative running title and (v) the name and address, telephone, Fax and e-mail numbers of the corresponding author. Footnotes containing other addresses may be included. **Nothing else should appear on the title page.**

2. **SUMMARY.** This should not be more than about 150–200 words and its purpose should be to summarize the main aims, results and conclusions in such a way that they could be understood by any interested reader and not only experts in the subject and could be used by an abstracting journal. References to published or unpublished work and unnecessary abbreviations should be avoided. Appended to the **SUMMARY** should be 3–6 relevant key words suitable for indexing. **Nothing else should appear on the SUMMARY page.**

3. **INTRODUCTION.** This should be as short as possible, normally not more than 2–3 paragraphs, and should simply serve to introduce the reader to the purpose and significance of the work described. The **INTRODUCTION** should not be a mini-review nor should it be so bald as to be uninformative.

When making general statements, reference should be made to recent reviews and specific references should be cited only if they are particularly relevant.

**4. MATERIALS AND METHODS.** Sufficient information for the reader to be able to repeat the work must be given but techniques described in detail in other publications need not be repeated, provided that an adequate reference is cited. Major modifications to methods should be clearly described. The numbers of experiments, replicates etc. and any statistical tests used should be stated.

The full binomial name should be given for all organisms except those such as mice, rats and rabbits commonly used in laboratories and domesticated animals such as cows, dogs and cats. Generic names should be given in full when first mentioned and subsequently if any confusion is likely to arise. If reference is made to an uncommon taxon the authority for the taxon and date should be stated. Abbreviations such as *An.* (for *Anopheles*) should be avoided unless absolutely essential, for example when referring to two or more generic names beginning with the same letter. Authors should follow *International Rules for Nomenclature* and, if new names are introduced, the *International Code for Zoological Nomenclature*. All strains and sources of hosts and parasites should be stated.

Abbreviations should be used sparingly and unambiguously. When using abbreviations, authors should bear in mind the fact that the reader may be a general parasitologist and not necessarily an expert on the subject matter of the paper. The following abbreviations are commonly used and need not be spelled out: ADP, AMP, ATP, bp, kDa, cpm, D.F., DNA, ED<sub>50</sub>, Fig., g, h (hour), i.m., i.p., mAb, M<sub>r</sub>, min, NAD, NADH, no., pH, p.i. (post-infection), %, RNA, sec, sp., spp., s.c., s.d., s.e., WHO. SI units should be used wherever appropriate and other standard statistical, chemical, biochemical and molecular abbreviations may also be used. In case of any doubt, authors are advised to spell out the term in full, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses, when it is first used. Numbers should be cited in numerical form. Large numbers should be set out without commas, i.e. 10000 not 10,000. Very large numbers should be avoided, e.g. 250 million or  $2.5 \times 10^8$  and not 250000000.

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(i) *Tables.* Each table, headed by a self-explanatory title, must be double spaced on a separate page and numbered consecutively. Rules, particularly

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(ii) *Figures.* These may be line drawings or photographs and all should be referred to consecutively in the text as Fig. 1 etc. Each figure must be on a separate page and clearly identified with the author's name, short title of the manuscript and figure number. The position of each should be indicated in the margin of the text. Component parts of figures should be labelled A, B, C etc. Captions for figures, which should be self-explanatory, must be typed, double spaced, on a separate page and must not contain details of results. Regardless of the final size of the figure, the copies submitted should either be printed on, or attached to, sheets or thin cards the same size as the rest of the manuscript as small figures can be lost and large ones damaged.

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agreement to meet the costs will be required before the manuscript can be accepted for publication. For colour figures, the instructions for the preparation of photographs should be followed.

6. **DISCUSSION.** The results should not be repeated in detail nor should new information be introduced. Speculation is encouraged but should not go beyond reasonable and testable hypotheses. As for the **INTRODUCTION**, the **DISCUSSION** should not attempt to be a mini-review and should not be too parochial.

7. **REFERENCES.** References, **which must be double spaced**, should begin on a separate page immediately following the **DISCUSSION** section and numbered consecutively with it. The accuracy and appropriateness of the references are solely the responsibility of the author and are not checked in the editorial office. References should be kept to an essential minimum particularly in the case of citations of the authors' own work. Only references to published work or work actually in press are permitted and under no circumstances should references to unpublished work, work in preparation or unrefereed abstracts be included (such data should be cited as *personal communications* or *unpublished observations* in the text). Formats for citing references differ from journal to journal but it is essential that the appropriate format for *Parasitology* should be adhered to precisely. Copy-editing references in an incorrect form is very time consuming and inevitably delays publication. For papers in *Parasitology* the Harvard system is used for the citation of references in the text, e.g. (Brown & Green, 1995) or Brown & Green (1995). The names of all authors up to three should be included when first cited in the text, e.g. Brown, Green & White (1995), but thereafter the form Brown *et al.* (1995) should be used and this form should also be used for four or more authors for the first and subsequent citations. Different papers published in the same year should be distinguished by a letter after the date, e.g. Brown *et al.* (1995*a*). Great care should be taken to avoid confusion of multi-author papers with the same senior author. References should be ordered alphabetically and chronologically, e.g.

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#### Journal references

BUNDY, D. A. P., CHAN, M. S. & SAVIOLA, L. (1995).

Hookworm infection in pregnancy. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* **89**, 521–522.

#### Parasitology supplements

BUXTON, D. & INNES, E. A. A. (1995). A commercial vaccine for ovine toxoplasmosis. *Parasitology* **110** (Suppl.) S11–S16.

#### Books

SMYTH, J. D. (1994). *Introduction to Animal Parasitology*, 3rd edn. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

#### Chapters in books

GRENFELL, B. T., DIETZ, K. & ROBERTS, M. G. (1995).

Modelling the immuno-epidemiology of macroparasites in naturally-fluctuating host populations. In *Ecology of Infectious Diseases in Natural Populations* (ed. Grenfell, B. T. & Dobson, A. P.), pp. 362–383. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

#### Advances series

CONDER, G. A. & CAMPBELL, W. C. (1995). Chemotherapy of nematode infections of veterinary importance, with special reference to drug resistance. *Advances in Parasitology* **35**, 1–84.

#### WHO publications

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (1995). *Onchocerciasis and its Control*. WHO Technical Report Series No. 852. WHO, Geneva.

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# Parasitology

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Larsen, M., Nansen, P., Grøndahl, C., Thamsborg, S. M., Grønvold, J., Wolstrup, J., Henriksen, S. A. and Monrad, J. The capacity of the fungus <i>Duddingtonia flagrans</i> to prevent strongyle infections in foals on pasture	1
Ginsburg, H., Atamna, H., Shalmiev, G., Kanaani, J. and Krugliak, M. Resistance of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency to malaria: effects of fava bean hydroxypyrimidine glucosides on <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> growth in culture and on the phagocytosis of infected cells	7
Asahi, H., Kanazawa, T., Kajihara, Y., Takahashi, K. and Takahashi, T. Hypoxanthine: a low molecular weight factor essential for growth of erythrocytic <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> in a serum-free medium	19
Hetzel, C. and Anderson, R. M. The within-host cellular dynamics of bloodstage malaria: theoretical and experimental studies	25
Franco, A. M. R., Momen, H., Naiff, R. D., Moreira, C. F. S., Deane, M. P. and Grimaldi, G. Jr. Enzyme polymorphism in <i>Endotrypanum</i> and numerical analysis of isoenzyme data	39
Flegr, J., Zitková, Š., Kodým, P. and Frynta, D. Induction of changes in human behaviour by the parasitic protozoan <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	49
Day, T. A., Chen, G-Z., Miller, C., Tian, M., Bennett, J. L. and Pax, R. A. Cholinergic inhibition of muscle fibres isolated from <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> (Trematoda: Digenea)	55
Graaf, D. C. De, Berghen, P., Moens, L., Marez, T. M. De, Raes, S., Blaxter, M. L. & Vercruyse, J. Isolation, characterization and immunolocalization of a globin-like antigen from <i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> adults	63
Strote, G., Bonow, I. and Attah, S. The ultrastructure of the anterior end of male <i>Onchocerca volvulus</i> : papillae, amphids, nerve ring and first indication of an excretory system in the adult filarial worm	71
Holland, C. V., Asaolu, S. O., Crompton, D. W. T., Whitehead, R. R. and Coombs, I. Targeted anthelmintic treatment of school children: effect of frequency of application on the intensity of <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> infection in children from rural Nigerian villages	87

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