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Preface

The first edition of this book was published in 1964 under the title of Parasitic Infections of Man and Animals in Hawaii as Bulletin No. 61 of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Hawaii. The publication was designed to give a summary of the parasites of man and animals which had been introduced in the Islands, and to indicate their prevalence, importance and mode of transmission. Furthermore, it
offered basic references which are useful to students and researchers in medicine, agriculture, and related fields working in Hawaii and other Pacific areas.

Since during the past five years considerable new data have been acquired, and since there was a need for the inclusion of related information from other Pacific regions, it was felt that a revised edition would be desirable. In so doing, the original publication has been carefully revised to include (a) rewriting several sections; (b) addition of new figures; (c) addition of a section on parasite control, and (d) up-dating the bibliography.

Again I wish to express my deepest appreciation to those who have helped in the preparation of this edition. I am particularly grateful to Dr. Frank H. Haramoto for checking over the entomological section and to Dr. Howard H. Furumoto and Dr. Allen Y. Miyahara for constructive criticism on various aspects of veterinary parasitology.

It is hoped that this publication will inspire future parasitologists to conduct further studies in Hawaii and other Pacific areas for which at the present time there is limited information.

Honolulu, Hawaii Joseph E. Alicata

Foreword to First Edition

Parasites probably were introduced into Hawaii with the first colonization by man perhaps fifteen hundred or more years ago. However, parasitism appears not to have been important or at least not recognized until about 1800 when European and American ships began to call frequently. Since that time, parasites have been found in many species; for instance, in birds, including chickens, turkeys, pigeons, pheasants, doves, ducks, sparrows, herons, coots, and quails, and in mammals, including mice, rats, mongooses, rabbits, cats, dogs, pigs, sheep, cattle, horses, and man. There is a certain uniqueness in the compressed history of the infestations paralleling the sweeping spread of virus diseases when introduced into new territories.

The reports of these parasitic diseases have heretofore been widely scattered in the literature, and Professor Alicata's publication now provides an orderly and systematic presentation of the entire field. He considers in sequence the considerable number of diseases reported to be caused in Hawaii by protozoa, the very large number caused by nemathelminthes, and the smaller group caused by platyhelminthes. This publication will furnish basic information for future parasitologists who in turn will be
immensely grateful.

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