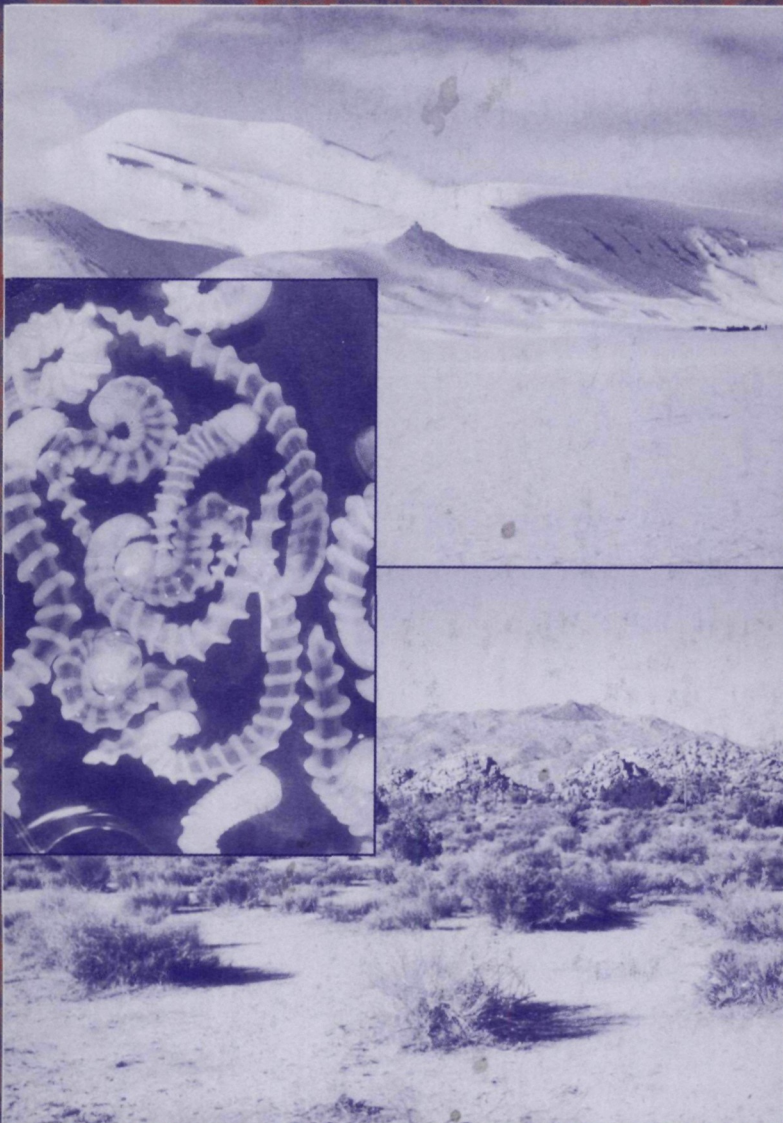


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**PARASITE
ADAPTATION TO
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSTRAINTS**

Edited by
R. C. TINSLEY

CO-ORDINATING EDITOR
L. H. CHAPPELL

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Front Cover Illustrations: Upper: Sassendalen, Spitsbergen. Location for studies by Halvorsen *et al.* (1999) showing that transmission of parasitic nematodes in reindeer continues throughout the Arctic winter (see p. S3). Photograph by Matthew Tinsley. Lower: Sonoran Desert, southwestern U.S.A. Location for studies by Tinsley (this volume) based on a host–parasite system where transmission is restricted to <24 h each (see pp. S31–S56). Photograph by Richard Tinsley. Centre: Pentastomids, *Armillifer armillatus*, taken from the lungs of a gaboon viper, *Bitis gabonica*. The large, long-lived, blood-feeding worms cause little observable pathology; they evade immune surveillance and reduce inflammation by continuous secretion of a disguise of host-like surfactant that coats the entire cuticle (see pp. S89–S105). Photograph by John Riley

Background Illustration: Transmission electron micrograph of a section of a trypanosome-infected tsetse fly salivary gland showing the attachment junctions between parasite flagellum and the microvillar border of the salivary gland epithelium. Original micrograph, Dr L. Tetley, University of Glasgow.

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