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During the period July 1963 to July 1971 ectoparasites were collected from the birds of eastern Asia; Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Thailand, Borneo, Indonesia, Singapore and India. From the more than 15000 collections there were 238 genera and 564 species of arthropods represented. The number of avian hosts examined included 743 species. Of the parasite species Acarina made up 34.3%, Mallophaga 53% and Hippoboscidae 9.5%. Annotated lists of the host-parasite and the parasite-host relationships are given. (Author).
An Ecological Study of the Ectoparasites of Some Indiana Birds - Gary Lee Tieben - 1980

Ectoparasites of Birds - Terry A. Wheeler - 1989

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Some Ectoparasites and Endoparasites of the Brown-headed Cowbird, Molothrus Ater, from Central Ohio - Edith Louise Ackerman - 1965

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Synopsis of the Parasites of Vertebrates of Canada - Terry A. Wheeler - 1989

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Ectoparasites of Birds and Mammals in British Columbia - G. J. Spencer - 1941

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The Ectoparasites of Mammals and Birds in Israel - Michael Costa - 1958

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An Effective Method for Collecting Ectoparasites from Live Animals and Birds -
with Special Reference to the Fleas - A. J. M. Claassens - 1964

An Effective Method for Collecting Ectoparasites from Live Animals and Birds - Lawrence H Dunn - 1932

Ectoparasites of Birds and Mammals in British Columbia - G. J. Spencer -

Ectoparasites of Birds and Mammals in British Columbia - G. J. Spencer -

Avian Ectoparasites at Manomet Bird Observatory - Andrew J. Main - 1971

Avian Ectoparasites at Manomet Bird Observatory: Fleas, flies - Andrew J. Main - 1971

Ectoparasites of Irish Birds and Mammals, with Special Reference to the Fleas - A. J. M. Claassens - 1964

Ectoparasites of Irish birds and mammals, with special reference to the fleas - F.A.J.M. Claassens - 1964

Ectoparasites of Irish birds and mammals, with special reference to the fleas - F.A.J.M.
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**Ten Thousand Birds** - Tim Birkhead -
2014-03-01

Ten Thousand Birds provides a thoroughly engaging and authoritative history of modern ornithology, tracing how the study of birds has been shaped by a succession of visionary and often-controversial personalities, and by the unique social and scientific contexts in which these extraordinary individuals worked. This beautifully illustrated book opens in the middle of the nineteenth century when ornithology was a museum-based discipline focused almost exclusively on the anatomy, taxonomy, and classification of dead birds. It describes how in the early 1900s pioneering individuals such as Erwin Stresemann, Ernst Mayr, and Julian Huxley recognized the importance of studying live birds in the field, and how this shift thrust ornithology into the mainstream of the biological sciences. The book tells the stories of eccentrics like Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen, a museums and quite likely murdered his wife, and describes the breathtaking insights and discoveries of ambitious and influential figures such as David Lack, Niko Tinbergen, Robert MacArthur, and others who through their studies of birds transformed entire fields of biology. Ten Thousand Birds brings this history vividly to life through the work and achievements of those who advanced the field. Drawing on a wealth of archival material and in-depth interviews, this fascinating book reveals how research on birds has contributed more to our understanding of animal biology than the study of just about any other group of organisms.

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A Study of the Mallophaga and Other Ectoparasites of Birds, with Particular Reference to Their Ecology - J. S. Ash - 1952

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Parasitic Diseases of Wild Birds - Carter T. Atkinson - 2009-03-20
Parasitic Diseases of Wild Birds provides thorough coverage of major parasite groups affecting wild bird species. Broken into four sections covering protozoa, helminths, leeches, and arthropod parasites, this volume provides
This book is a comprehensive study of nest-pathology, and population impacts caused by parasitic disease. Taking a unique approach that focuses on the effects of the parasites on the host, Parasitic Diseases of Wild Birds fills a unique niche in animal health literature.

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**Nest Building and Bird Behavior** - Nicholas E. Collias - 2014-07-14
This book is a comprehensive study of nest-building behavior in birds. A much-needed synthesis of the previously scattered literature on this central aspect of avian biology, it is organized by behavior problems and focuses on evolution as its unifying theme. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.
some-ectoparasites-of-the-birds-of-asia

vineyard management, biology and habitat this central aspect of avian biology, it is organized by behavior problems and focuses on evolution as its unifying theme. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**Songbird, Bat and Owl Boxes** - Emily Heaton - 2008

Explore the benefits of the biodiversity and the beauty of songbirds, bats, and owls with this handy guide. You'll learn about "win-win" ideas and methods for integrating nest boxes with vineyard management, biology and habitat requirements, details on construction and maintenance, literature sources, and online resources where you can get more information. While written with grape growers and vineyard managers in mind, anyone interested in learning about nest boxes will find this guide useful. Includes patterns for building your own boxes and advice on where to place your boxes for best results.

Downloaded from game.tourette.org on July 5, 2022 by guest
book reviews all aspects of birds of prey, giving
Includes patterns for building your own boxes
and advice on where to place your boxes for best results.

**Birds of Prey** - John E. Cooper - 2008-04-15
Raptor biology has evolved enormously since the
publication of the original edition of this book
under the title Veterinary Aspects of Captive Birds of Prey. With the help of leading
international experts, John E. Cooper has
updated and expanded this classic reference to
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Birds of Prey: Health & Disease also appeals to a
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changes to this new edition are the inclusion of
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handled; the records from eighty per cent have captive-breeding and host-parasite relations. This book reviews all aspects of birds of prey, giving invaluable up-to-date information on diseases and pathology, but also looking at the history of the subject, the origins of terms, the evolution of current thinking and ending with a reliable list of primary references for further reading.

**Wildlife Review** - 1954

**Wildlife Review** - 1954

**A Serological and Ectoparasite Survey of Migratory Birds in Northeast Africa** - George E. Watson - 1971

A survey of migratory birds, their ectoparasites and the viruses they carry, was conducted in the eastern Mediterranean from 1966 to 1971. The primary operation site has been in northern Egypt, with one year of operation in Cyprus and two years (bird banding and tick collection only) in Israel. Nearly 100,000 birds have been computerized and are under study. More than 4,400 individual ticks were collected including two new species. Between 1966 and 1968, 3,890 individual and pooled blood samples were collected from 6,152 birds. Fifty four mouse pathogenic agents representing 7 groups have been isolated from them demonstrating that migrating birds can transport live virus between continents. At least four strains are new. One, Bahig in the Tete Group, has been characterized; the others, including Matruh in the same group, are under continuing study. Blood samples from later seasons are frozen awaiting study but passages of 14 mouse pathogens from 646 erythrocyte specimens collected in fall, 1969 are frozen for definitive characterization. No viruses were isolated from ticks during the study. Serological tests revealed prior infection of migratory and resident birds with a number of viruses. (Author).

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Blood-licking bats • Vampirism in medicine and Even today, our knowledge of bats remains limited compared to other groups in the animal kingdom. Also, their famous ability to avoid collisions with obstacles during their nightly flights with the help of a sophisticated and unique system using ultrasound waves (which are transmitted and received) is as poorly studied as birds finding their way from continent to continent. In recent times, where globalization transports millions of people and goods from one end of the earth to the other, there are increased risks posed by agents of diseases, as a result of which bats have received increasing attention as potential vectors. These suppositions are based on their proven transmission of viruses such as rabies. In dedicated chapters, the book addresses the following topics: • The world of bats • The astonishing morphology of bats • Bats as potential reservoir hosts for vector-borne diseases • Bat endoparasites • Macroparasites – ectoparasites • Glimpses into how bats fly • culture • Chupacabras and “goat milkers” • Myths on candiru As such, this book provides a broad range of information for all non-experts interested in biological topics, but also for people working in this field, as well as physicians and veterinarians who are confronted with clinical cases, and for teachers and students interested in expanding their knowledge of biology and of past and present cultures.

Bats (Chiroptera) as Vectors of Diseases and Parasites - Sven Klimpel - 2013-10-10
This book gathers contributions by 16 international authors on the phenomenon “bats,” shedding some light on their morphology, the feeding behaviors (insects, fruits, blood) of different groups, their potential and confirmed transmissions of agents of diseases, their endo- and ectoparasites, as well as countless myths surrounding their lifestyle (e.g. vampirism, chupacabras, batman etc.). Bats have been known in different cultures for several thousand
diseases • Bat endoparasites • Macroparasites – made them mysterious and led to many legends and myths, while proven facts remained scarce. Even today, our knowledge of bats remains limited compared to other groups in the animal kingdom. Also, their famous ability to avoid collisions with obstacles during their nightly flights with the help of a sophisticated and unique system using ultrasound waves (which are transmitted and received) is as poorly studied as birds finding their way from continent to continent. In recent times, where globalization transports millions of people and goods from one end of the earth to the other, there are increased risks posed by agents of diseases, as a result of which bats have received increasing attention as potential vectors. These suppositions are based on their proven transmission of viruses such as rabies. In dedicated chapters, the book addresses the following topics: • The world of bats • The astonishing morphology of bats • Bats as potential reservoir hosts for vector-borne ectoparasites • Glimpses into how bats fly • Blood-licking bats • Vampirism in medicine and culture • Chupacabras and “goat milkers” • Myths on candiru As such, this book provides a broad range of information for all non-experts interested in biological topics, but also for people working in this field, as well as physicians and veterinarians who are confronted with clinical cases, and for teachers and students interested in expanding their knowledge of biology and of past and present cultures.

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Bulletin of the Florida State Museum - - 1980

Bulletin of the Florida State Museum - - 1980
The Role of Jamaican Birds and Their Blood-sucking Ectoparasites in the Transmission of Arbor-viruses - Arnoldo Khaleel Ventura - 1963

Based on 41 years of Hong Kong Bird Watching Society records and surveys, including the first comprehensive breeding bird survey carried out in Hong Kong. A detailed analysis of the changing status and distribution of each species in Hong Kong, together with a review of 20 years of waterbird count data, an assessment of the effect of the wild bird trade on birds in Hong Kong and a summary of data collected as part of a long-term ringing programme make this an essential reference to the status and distribution of the birds of south China.

Parasitism and Host Behaviour - C F Barnard - 1990-08-09
Recent ideas and experimental studies suggest that the relationship between parasitism and host
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**Effects of Climate Change on Birds** - Peter O. Dunn - 2019-07-16
Climate change issues are attracting rapidly increasing interest from a wide range of biologists due to their unprecedented effects on global biodiversity, although there remains a lack of general knowledge as to the environmental consequences of such rapid change. Compared with any other class of animals, birds provide more long-term data and extensive time series, a more geographically and taxonomically diverse source of information, a richer source of data on a greater range of topics dealing with the effects of climate change, and a longer tradition of extensive research. The first edition of the book was widely cited and this new edition continues to provide an exhaustive and up-to-date synthesis of our rapidly expanding level of knowledge as it relates to birds, highlighting new methods and areas for future research.
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**Encyclopedia of Parasitology: A-M** - Heinz
Mehlhorn - 2008
Knowledge in the field of parasitology must be
kept at a high level and up to date in order to
fight a parasitosis as quickly and effectively as
possible. The third edition of this, one of
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More than 40 international contributors, who are
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comprehensive review of all parasites and
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Veterinary Entomology - Patricia Marques - 2020-11

Veterinary Entomology is the scientific study of arthropods, a branch of zoology, related with Veterinary diseases. In this book starts by the study of Ectoparasites, which include fleas, lice, ticks and other insects and arthropods. Ectoparasites are a taxonomically diverse group of organisms that infest the skin of human beings and other animals. This ectoparasites can infect several animal hosts, including dogs, cats, birds and bats. These arthropods can also be vectors of disease, transmitting bacteria, parasites and viruses. The most important arthropods in Veterinary entomology are mosquitoes, ticks and vectors of disease. Thousands of mosquito species feed on the blood of various hosts -- vertebrates, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and some fish; along with some invertebrates, primarily other arthropods. This loss of blood is seldom of any importance to the host. The mosquito's saliva is transferred to the host during the bite, and can cause an itchy rash. In addition, many species can ingest pathogens while biting, and transmit them to future hosts. In this way, mosquitoes are important vectors of diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, Chikungunya, West Nile, dengue fever, filariasis, Zika and other arboviruses. Ticks also need to ingest blood to complete their live cycle. Ticks are vectors of many diseases that affect humans and other animals. Houseflies, commensal with humans all over the world, spread food-borne illnesses. Flies can be annoyances especially in some parts of the world where they can occur in large numbers, buzzing and settling on the skin.
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**The Importance of Birds in the Settlement of Fleas (suctoria) and Ticks (ixodoidea) in Dagestan** - A. A. Guseva - 1965

During various seasons of 1952, 1954, 1956 and 1957 in the territory of the Dagestan ASSR in the SulakskiTerskaya and Primorskaya lowlands (Dagestan plains) and also in the foothills, the authors investigated the presence of ectoparasites on 4156 birds (154 species) and also in 167 nests of 18 species of birds. All told 9292 ticks (Ixodiodea) and 1476 fleas (Suctoria) of fleas and 35 species of ticks residing in Dagestan (Shatas, 1957), 12 species of fleas and 16 species of ticks were identified on birds. Based on the nature of their bond with the birds, these ectoparasites can be united in four groups: First - specific ectoparasites of birds (fleas -- C. gallinae tribulis, C. fringillae, C. spinosus and F. frontalis alatau; ticks -- A. persicus, I. frontalis and I. berlesi); second -- ticks feeding on birds primarily in immature phases (I. ricinus, H. sulcata, H. punctata, H. otophila, H. plumbeum); third -- ticks which feed on birds in the adult stages more often than in the immature phases (I. redikorzevi, R. sanguineus, R. turanicus); fourth -- fleas and ticks, not feeding on birds; their presence on the birds is accidental (fleas -- P. irritans, S. insperata, C. tesquorum, C. consimilis, C. laevicips, F. semura, M. eucta tushchan, N. setosa and the ticks -D. marginatus, D. daghestanicus, R. pumilio, R. burs, R. rossicus). (Author).
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The Flying Zoo - Michael Stock - 2019-11-19

“My work as a scientist who studies bird parasites causes me to wonder about the hidden
parasites causes me to wonder about the hidden flying zoo that makes each bird what it is. As I gaze out at my favourite birds, I wonder what role their parasites have played in shaping their fascinating behaviours and alluring appearance.”

— From Chapter 1 In The Flying Zoo, Michael Stock gives readers an enthusiastic tribute to birds and the parasites that live in and on them. From the Crozet Archipelago and the Galapagos Islands to our own backyards, parasites—fleas, lice, ticks, and flukes—live in a sinister yet symbiotic relationship with their host birds. With a scientist’s exuberance, Stock reveals a co-evolutionary dance among an astounding cast of creatures living in a complex and paradoxical co-habitation. Following in the footsteps of Fleas, Flukes and Cuckoos, this contemporary classic deserves a place on the shelves of students and teachers of biology, natural history buffs, and birders.


“My work as a scientist who studies bird

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**Veterinary Entomology** - R. Wall - 2012-12-06
arthropod ectoparasites of domestic animals to many respects the two components of what is broadly described as 'medical and veterinary is usual, the term entomology is entomology' are clearly distinct. As used loosely here to refer to both insects and arachnids. In medical entomology blood-feeding Diptera are of paramount importance, primarily as vectors of pathogenic disease. Most existing textbooks reflect this bias. However, in veterinary entomology ectoparasites such as the mites, fleas or dipteran agents of myiasis assume far greater prominence and the most important effects of their parasitic activity may be mechanical damage, pruritus, blood loss, myiasis, hypersensitivity and dermatitis, in addition to vector-borne pathogenic disease. Ectoparasite infestation of domestic and companion animals, therefore, has clinical consequences necessitating a distinct approach to diagnosis and control. The aim of this book is to introduce the behaviour, ecology, pathology and control of students and practitioners of veterinary medicine, animal husbandry and applied biology. Since the book is directed primarily at the non-entomologist, some simplification of a number of the more involved entomological issues has been deemed necessary to improve the book's logical structure and comprehensibility, and keep its length within limits. A reading list is presented at the end of each chapter to act as a stepping-stone into the specialist literature.

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Ectoparasites such as the mites, fleas or dipteran agents of myiasis assume far greater prominence and the most important effects of their parasitic activity may be mechanical damage, pruritus, blood loss, myiasis, hypersensitivity and dermatitis, in addition to vector-borne pathogenic disease. Ectoparasite infestation of domestic and companion animals, therefore, has clinical consequences necessitating a distinct approach to diagnosis and control. The aim of this book is to introduce the behaviour, ecology, pathology and control of arthropod ectoparasites of domestic animals to students and practitioners of veterinary medicine, animal husbandry and applied biology. Since the book is directed primarily at the non-entomologist, some simplification of a number of the more involved entomological issues has been deemed necessary to improve the book's logical structure and comprehensibility, and keep its length within limits. A reading list is presented at the end of each chapter to act as a stepping-

**Nests, Eggs, and Incubation** - S. James Reynolds - 2015-08-13

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