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Paper No. 20.

HEMOPROTOZOAL INFECTIONS (SPIROCHAETOSIS AND PIROPLASMOSIS) OF POULTRY IN EGYPT.

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1. Spirochaetosis of fowls and geese in Egypt and the mediums causing the morbidity.

In view of the morphological, biological, and epidemiological identity of the *Spirochaeta gallinarum* and *Spirochaeta anserina*, can we still consider these two agents as different species?

2. Susceptibility of indigenous fowls and those from free areas to *Spirochaeta gallinarum*.

The difficulties experienced in countries where the *Spirochaeta gallinarum* is prevalent, as in Egypt, for instance, in connection with the introduction of pure-bred fowls for the improvement of the local breeds.

3. What are the most efficacious systems of therapeutics and immunization of poultry which are at the same time economical and practical, so that they are within reach of every one and may be used on a large scale for combating spirochaetosis?

4. In addition to spirochaetosis of poultry, a piroplasm of poultry has recently been observed in Egypt, caused by a hemoprotozoa, which has been called *Aegyptianella pullorum*.

5. Morphology of the said hemoparasite and its evolutionary cycle. Principal clinical symptoms and anatomical-pathological lesions caused by it. Susceptibility of the indigenous fowls and of those imported from areas which are free from this hemoprotozoa.

6. Relations between the *Aegyptianella pullorum* and the *Spirochaeta gallinarum*. The morphological and biological reasons which have led us to separate clearly these two hemoparasites, the first one endoglobular and the second peculiar to the sanguinary plasm.