Fig. 1.—Bovine 607, East Coast Fever, blood from jugular vein, karyorrhexis in lymphocyte (May Gruenwald-Giemsa), magnification 1200×.
(The cellbody is greyish blue, the nuclear debris purplish red.)

Fig. 2. Bovine 607, East Coast Fever blood from jugular vein, karyorrhexis in white cell (May Gruenwald-Giemsa), magnification 1200×.
(Cellbody light pink, nuclear debris purple.)

[East Coast Fever]

[W. Steck]
Fig. 3.—Bovine 607, East Coast Fever, blood from splenic vein, two lymphocytes, one with pyknosis of nucleus and Theileria parva (May Gruenwald-Giemsa), magnification 1200×.

Fig. 4.—Bovine 607, East Coast Fever blood from pulmonary vein, karyorrhexis in lymphocyte (May Gruenwald-Giemsa) cytoplasm grey blue, nuclear debris purple, magnification 1,200×.

East Coast Fever. [W. Steck.]
Fig. 5.—Kidney. East Coast Fever. (Haemalum-van Gieson) microscopical focus. Low magnification.

East Coast Fever.

[W. Steck.]
Fig. 6.—Kidney. East Coast Fever (Haemalum-Eosin) large cortical focus.

East Coast Fever.

[W. Steck.]
Fig. 7.—Kidney. East Coast Fever. (Haemalum-Eosin) Periphery of microscopical focus, the cellulation following small arteries, magnification 80×.

Fig. 8.—Kidney. East Coast Fever. (Haemalum-Eosin) periarterial cellulation in the neighbourhood of a microscopical focus. magnification 55×.
Fig. 9.—Kidney. East Coast Fever. (Haemalum-Eosin) slight perivascular cellulations, magnification 160×.

Fig 10.—Kidney. East Coast Fever. Cellulation alongside a widened vein, magnification 160×.

East Coast Fever. [W. Steck.]
Fig 11.—Kidney. East Coast Fever (Haemalum-Eosin) cellulation in artery fork, magnification 160×.

Fig 12.—Liver. East Coast Fever. (Haemalum-Eosin) interstitial cell infiltration, magnification 80×.

East Coast Fever] [W. Steck]
Graph 2.

Graph 3.

East Coast Fever.]
**Graph 4.**

**Graph 5.**

*East Coast Fever.*
Graph 6.

Graph 7.

*East Coast Fever.*

[W. Steck.]
Graph 8.

Graph 9.

*East Coast Fever.*

[W. Steck.*