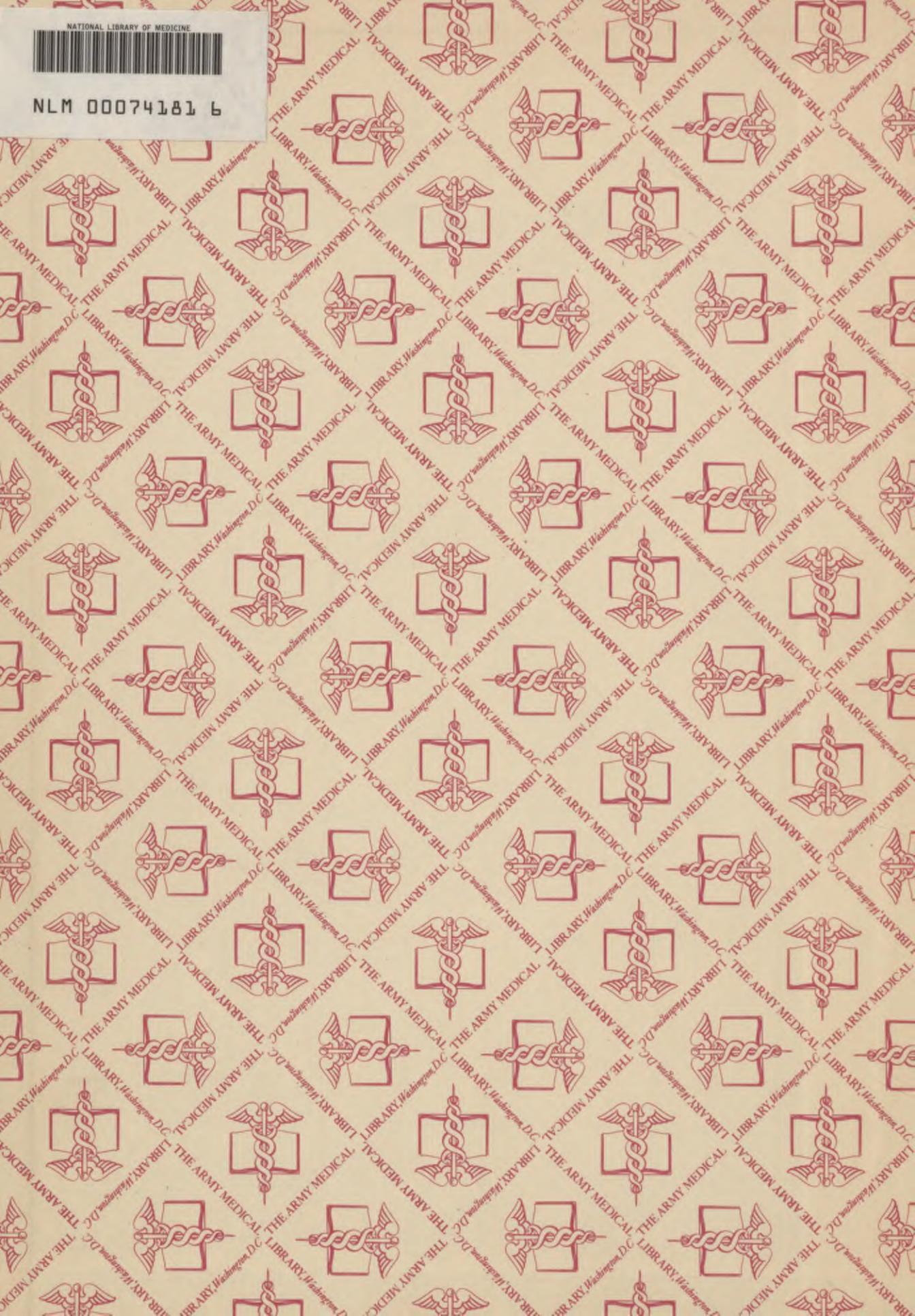






NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

NLM 00074181 6



DUE TWO WEEKS FROM LAST DATE

JAN 20 1980

AUG 14 1981

GPO 887422

Germany (Territory under Allied Occupation, 1945-  
Office of Naval Advisor

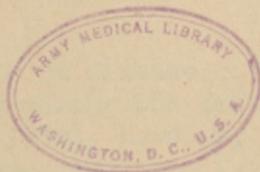
U.S. Zone)

VII/7 - 1 -

Project 3, Folio 4

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS AND BILHARZIASIS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

(With 4 charts attached to the text).



Translation prepared by:  
U.S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical).

WA  
17  
247s  
1949  
v. 4

WH  
390  
#G 3737p  
Project 3, sol 4

I. Ankylostomiasis.

The information on the occurrence of hookworm infections in the Mediterranean basin is very incomplete for some of the countries concerned. There are no recent detailed investigations of Greece and Turkey. A useful summarizing survey was published by W. HEINE (1938) which will be quoted several times in the following study. In Europe only *Ankylostoma duodenale* occurs. In all cases in which *Necator americanus* was found in southern Europe it occurred with remigrants from Brazil, etc. *Necator* does not occur in northern Africa; it is observed south of the Sahara only, in central Africa, where it has its proper origin.

The cause of the considerable hookworm contamination in Egypt, according to KHALIL, (1924) are the ritual ablutions of the Mohammedan religion after defecating and urinating. AUGUSTINE, HELMY and NAZNI (1929) found that the frequency of hookworm infection in upper Egypt is 49 % while in the region of the Nile delta it amounts to 24.5 %. In both parts of the country, however, the number of hookworms found with the various patients, compared with the severity of the disease was said to be astonishingly small. According to these studies among 75 % of the persons contaminated with ankylostoma in upper Egypt less than 20 worms were found, and among only 2 %, 70 worms and more. In lower Egypt 82 % of the patients have less than 20 worms and only 1 % 70 and more. According to recent investigations of SCOTT (1937) 50 % of the rural population of almost the whole of Egypt are carriers of hookworms (see Illustration 1). A lower (20% in the north of the delta) or a higher percentage (in some of the villages as much as 90 %) were observed in single places only. Altogether 5 million persons of the rural population of Egypt numbering 12 million individuals was said to be contaminated with the hookworm.

In Libya the hookworm disease does not seem to occur, as no endemic case was found during the last 20 years (GOETTSCHE 1942). According to PALAZZO (1936), however, there is the possibility that the disease might be imported from Egypt or other African territories. In a certain borderline zone of the Djebel which is located west of Derna and south of Apollonia the annual precipitation amounts to more than 400 mm. and according to other sources of information even to more than 500 mm. per year. The conditions for the occurrence of ankylostomiasis therefore seem to be present here.

In Tunisia the most important areas of the hookworm are located in the south of the country. The oases of Gafsa, Tozeur, and Nefta are well known as foci. The intensively cultivated, continuously irrigated soil protected from the sun by palms, is fertilized with human excretions. Thus, it offers the most favorable possibilities of development for the larvae of the hookworm. Contamination takes place principally during the cultivation work which is carried through with bare feet. In addition it is made easy by the ritual ablutions of the Mohammedans, by drinking the contaminated water of the irrigation system, and by eating vegetables infected with larvae and fruit sullied with earth, or by eating the earth itself. In Gafsa 200 indigenous persons were examined for intestinal parasites by ESPIE (1937) and it was found that 51 of them (equal to 25 %) were contaminated with hookworm (see Table I).

The same author found among 300 indigenous persons in the coastal town of Gabes 82 persons (equal to 27 %) contaminated with hookworms. Other foci of contamination of minor importance are reported in the literature: These are the island of Djerba, the environments of Sfax, and the peninsula of Cape Bon in the north of the country with the local centers of Menzel bou Zelfa, Hammam el Ghezaz, Beni Khaled, Nabeul, Dar Chaabane, Soliman, and Grombalia (ESPIE 1930, BENYAMINE 1934).

As in the remainder of North Africa foci of contamination were observed in Algeria in various places

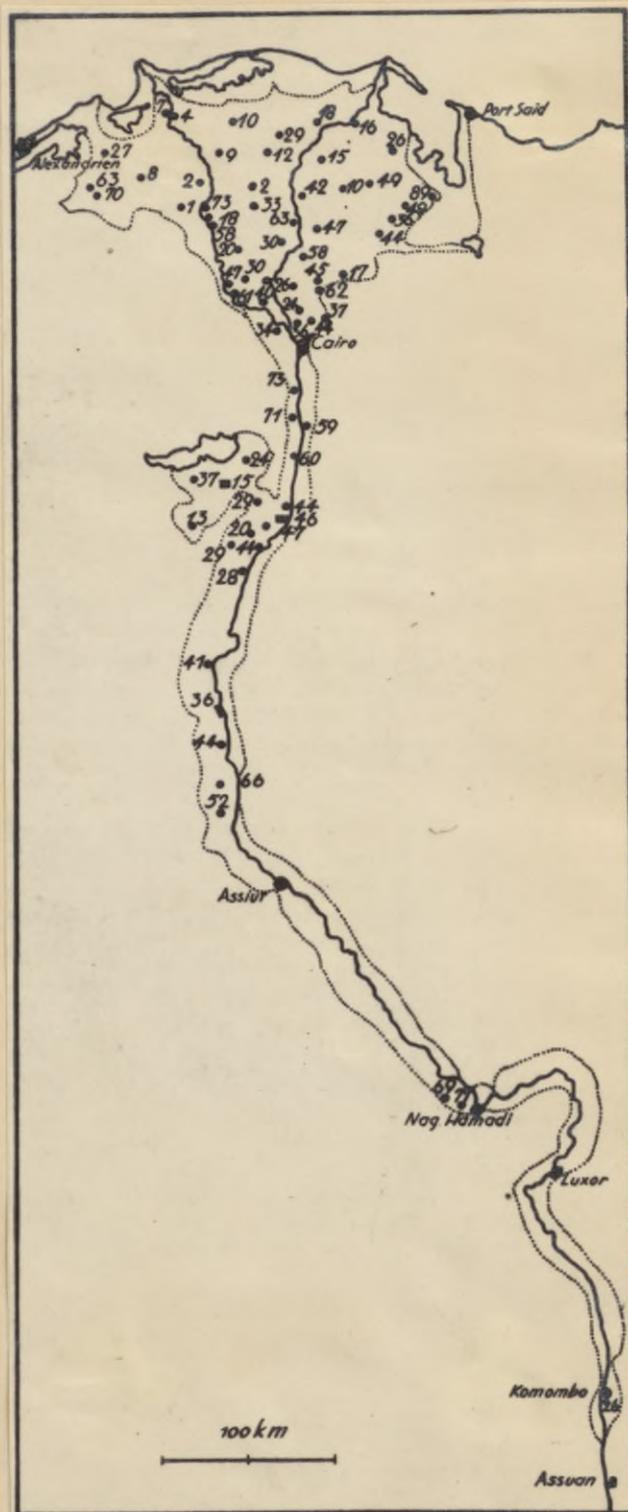


Illustration 1.

Ankylostomiasis in Egypt. The figures show the percentage of ankylostomiasis among the population (Acc. to SCOTT 1937).

with a thoroughly irrigated soil. The first cases were discovered by FERRIER (1906) in Mostaganem which is situated west of Oran on the coast. Furthermore, SERGENT and DE MOUZON (1910) observed hookworm eggs in the feces of indigenous Berbers in the Oasis of Mdoukal, in the mountain valley of Hodna. Later on more cases of infection were found in the same region, west and southwest of the Chott el Hodna. As local foci in this region Barika, Biskra, and Toga were mentioned (BENYAMINE 1934, THIODET 1939).

TABLE I.

Intestinal worms of 200 indigenous persons of Gafsa  
(according to ESPIE).

- 1 time ankylostoma duodenale,
- 4 times ankylostoma and ascaris,
- 6 times ankylostoma and trichuris,
- 35 times ankylostoma, ascaris and trichuris,
- 1 time ankylostoma, trichuris, and strongylus,
- 2 times ankylostoma, ascaris, trichuris, and strongylus,
- 1 time ankylostoma, ascaris, trichuris, and strongyloides stercoralis,
- 1 time ankylostoma, ascaris, trichuris, and hymenolepis nana.

The information on the occurrence of hookworm infections in Morocco is scanty, but it is alleged that a certain number of cases is to be found among the population along the coast (CHANDLER 1929). Isolated cases found in Casablanca and Fez were not autochthonic, as they were imported from Cameroon and other central African territories (NORMET 1922, VIALATTE 1932, BENYAMINE 1934).

In Portugal the hookworm disease occurs as an endemic in the mines as well as among the farm workers (HEINE 1938). In the coal mines of San Pedro da Cova located in the north in the vicinity of Porto, RICCO (1926) examined 116 coal miners and he found that 55 of them (47 %) were contaminated with *Ankylostoma duodenale*. This author also found that 98 out of 100 laborers examined in the mines of Cabo Mondego near Figueira da Foz were carriers of the hookworm.

In Spain ankylostomiasis is found among the miners as well as among the farming population. BAILEY and LANDAZURI (1920) estimated the number of the infected miners at 10,000. However, 65 % of them harbored less than 25 worms. Clinical symptoms and an increase of the eosinophiles were almost always absent (MOLDONADO 1935). The anemia of the miners is very frequent in the mining districts of

Puertollano, Almaden, Sierra Morena, Horcajo (DE BUEN 1924). HERNANDEZ-PACHECO (1928) gives the following percentages of infections in the Spanish mines: Linares 30, La Carolina 14, Ciudad Real 43, Cordoba 58, Sevilla 35, Baleares 61, Murcia 1, Huelva 0, Santander 0, and Vizcaya 0 %.

The ankylostomiasis of the farm laborers was thoroughly investigated by DERRIBA and CANOVAS (1933, 1934) in the Huerta of Murcia. This is an area located in the valley of the Segura river which is 25 km. long and 14 km. wide with the town Murcia as its center. The first contamination with hookworm was found here in 1923. In 1934 the number of hookworm carriers in the district of La Raya amounted to 10.7 %. Men were more affected than women. The infections occur during farm work which is carried out with bare feet, particularly in the tomato culture and in the alfalfa fields. The damage caused by the ankylostomae is generally small. In the province of Valencia numerous cases of ankylostomiasis were also observed (RODRIGUEZ-FORNOS 1926) among the rural population working in the vegetable and rice fields. Similar data are available for the provinces of Castellon de la Plana and Alicante. It is, however, likely that foci also occur in other parts of the country, particularly in the South (Cadiz, Malaga?). Ankylostomiasis of brick-yard workers was observed by LOPEZ NEYRA (1922) in Lachar near Granada and by URBANO CASES (1928) in Navalmoral de la Mata (Caceres).

In Italy ankylostomiasis is less frequent among the coal miners than among the farming population. While the infections in the mines of Sicily and Sardinia are few in number they are frequent throughout the rural communities. Annually several hundred new cases are found: 1925 to 1932 an annual average of 300 cases, 1933 552 cases, 1934 1258 cases, in 1935 697 cases (LUTRARIA, ILVENTO, and MAZZITELLI 1936). Of the 94 Italian provinces, for the time being, only Lucania is entirely free from hookworm disease (VANNI 1938). Through an order of the Ministry of Health in 1933 the disease has become a reportable disease. Every case comes under treatment and all persons living together with the patients are examined together with them. Ankylostomiasis is particularly widespread in northern Italy, Liguria, around Modena, Milano and Firenze. The southern parts of the country, particularly Sicily, are also considerably infected.

The hookworms generally cause no persistent damages in Italy. They disturb, however, the normal condition of health by diminishing the natural defense forces of the organism, as is stressed by the

Italian authors. In Italy the exclusive parasite causing the hookworm disease is *ankylostoma duodenale*. *Necator* was found among a few remigrants from overseas. Now new infections with *necator americanus* occurred.

Very little information is available on the part played by the infection with hookworm in southeastern Europe. In Greece the disease occurs in an endemic form in the southern parts of the country, in Arcadia, Euboea, on the islands of the Aegean Sea, and in Crete (HEINE 1938).

In view of the conditions of climate it is probable that hookworm infections occur on the coasts of Turkey, and less probably in the interior of the country. There is no information on the extent of the disease. In Trabzon and particularly in the province of Rise (Lhasistan) a considerable frequency of hookworm infection was found by systematic investigations (CHANDLER 1929, ARAR 1935).

## II. Bilharziasis (Schistosomiasis).

*Bilharzia* infection was observed in various countries of the Mediterranean basin. It is of the relatively greatest importance in Egypt, where the vesicular and the intestinal *Bilharziasis* is widespread among the population of the Nile delta region (see "*Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziasis in the Near East*"). Outside of Egypt no large foci of intestinal *Bilharziasis* (*Bilharzia Mansoni*) exist, while numerous centers of infection are known of the vesicular *Bilharziasis* (*Bilharzia hematobia*).

In Libya there is no vesicular *Bilharziasis* in the territories of the country where there is no water; there are particularly no cases of *Bilharzia* in the Libyan table-land, which is 620 M above sea-level (PATANE 1924). One of the centers of infection on the coast is Derna and its vicinity, where several cases have been observed. In this place, ZAVATTARI (1932) found ova with a terminal spine in the urine of 1.4 % out of 606 youths. There is also a small focus in Tauorga in the vicinity of Misurata on the coast. The disease is more widespread in the southwest of the country throughout the territory of the Oasis Gat on the Algerian frontier and in Fezzan west of that place. In the villages El Barcat and El Feuat in the Oasis of Gat NASTASI (1938) found infections in about two thirds of the population examined. In Fezzan according to ZAVATTANI 10 to 15 %

of the adults and 60 to 70 % of the children suffered from Bilharziasis. Similar figures were found by NASTASI, who observed 169 males, 19 females and 135 children suffering from Bilharziasis (see Illustration 2). Only 2 cases of intestinal Bilharziasis have been observed in Libya so far. They roused the suspicion that there is a focus of intestinal Bilharzia in Gat, all the more as *Planorbis Pfeifferi* was found there as the possible vector.

*Bullinus truncatus*, the snail transmitting the vesicular Bilharziasis is widely distributed throughout Libya. It is found in Derna and its vicinity (Ouadi Derna, Ouadi El Atrum, Umerrezen, Ain Zara), in the Oasis of Ghadames and in numerous villages of the Fezzan area.

In Tunisia the occurrence of vesicular Bilharziasis has been known for a long time (BRAULT 1891, SONZINO 1893). The principal centers of infection are the Oasis of Gafsa and several places located around the salt swamps of the Chott Djerid (see Illustration 3). According to GOBERT (1934) the population of Gafsa is infected with *Bilharzia hematobia* to more than 50 %. In 1932 58 % of 964 persons examined (including all school children) had ova with a terminal spine in their urine. The girls were infected more frequently than the boys, and the men more frequently than the women. In various small villages in the environment of Gafsa (Sidi Mansour, El Ksar, Lela) the indigenous population suffers from vesicular Bilharziasis. Likewise in the Chott Djerid and particularly in the Oases of El Oudiane (Degache, Zaouiet, El Arab, Zorgane, Oulad Majed) numerous indigenous persons were infected; there is no

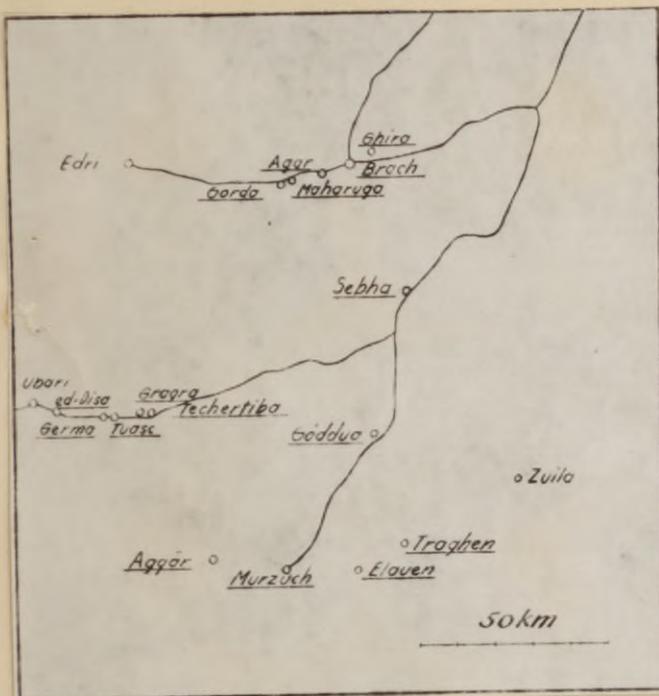


Illustration 2.  
Bilharziasis in Fezzan.

In the underlined villages Bilharzia patients and *Bullinus* snails were found simultaneously (according to NASTASI 1938).

Bilharziasis, however, in the Oases of Nefta and El Hamma, located in the neighborhood. In Tozeur, a big village south of El Oudiane, infection with Bilharziasis is rare. An important area of Bilharziasis is the region

of Nefzaoua with numerous villages contaminated, namely Kebili, Djemna, El Aouina (see Illustration 4). Finally some cases were found in other districts of Tunisia, for instance in Matmata in the southeast, in Kairouan in central Tunisia, in the region of Cape Bon (?) and of Tabarca in the north of the country.

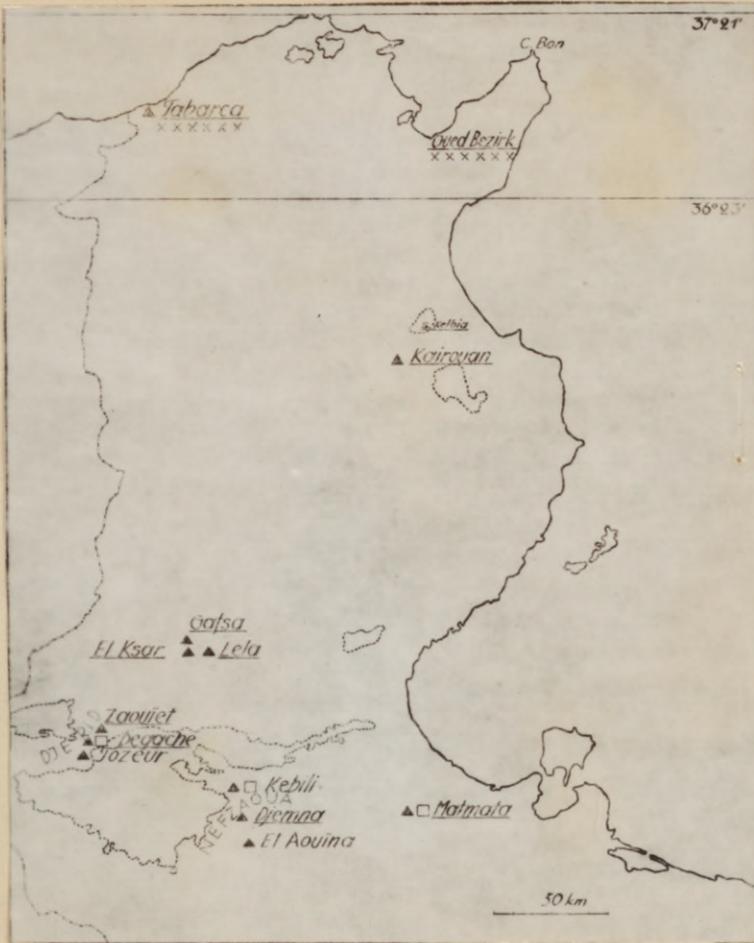


Illustration 3.

Bilharziasis in Tunisia.

▲ Vesicular Bilharziasis, ■ Intestinal Bilharziasis ——— Bullinus  
 xxx Planorbis

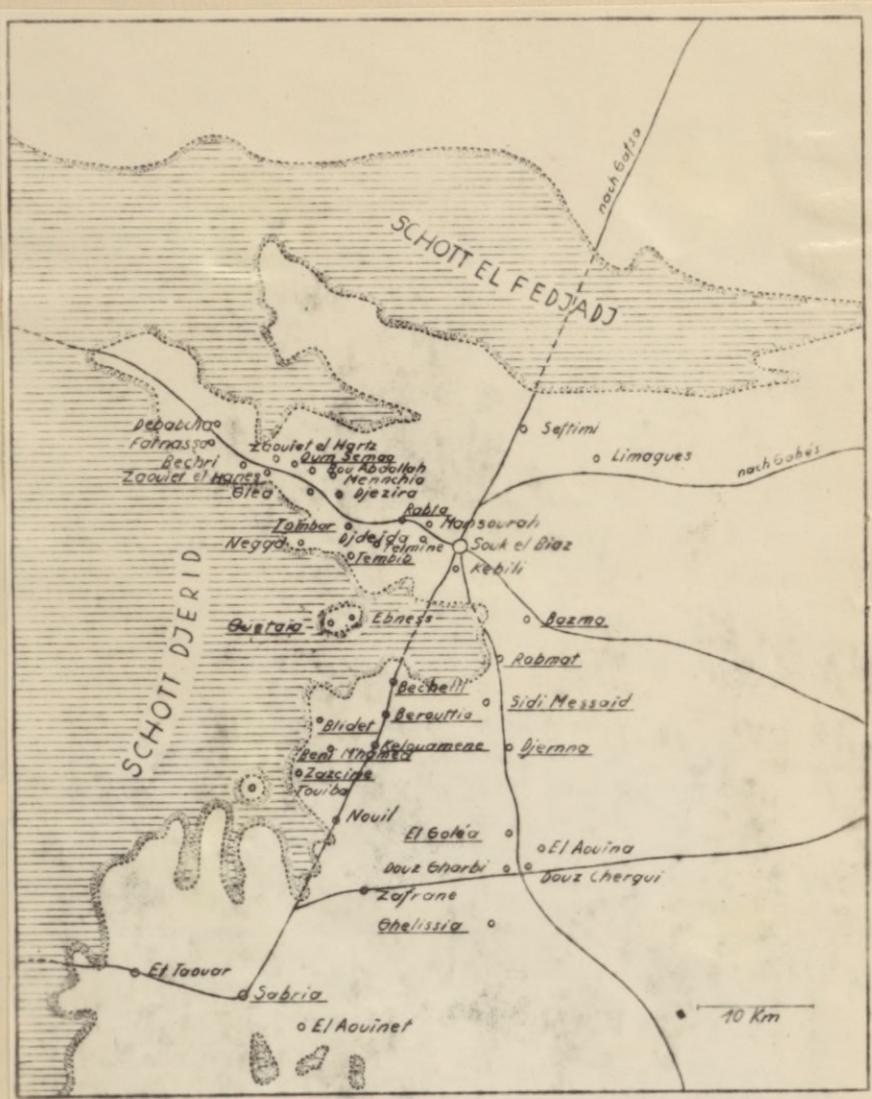


Illustration 4.

The distribution of Bilharziasis in the area of Nefzaoua

(according to BOUSQUET 1930).

In the underlined villages Bilharziasis and Bullinus snails are found simultaneously.

Particularly the children between 5 and 15 years are contaminated and in their urine blood containing ova with a terminal spine can be found. Even though the disease occasionally heals spontaneously and with regard to its consequences cannot be compared with the Egyptian Bilharziasis, some of the adults, particularly males, suffer from its late consequences.

Intestinal Bilharziasis (*Bilharzia mansoni*) does not seem to be endemic in Tunisia, although 3 single cases were observed in Degache, Kebili, and Matmata (ANDERSON 1923).

*Bullinus truncatus*, the vector of *Bilharzia hematobia*, is widely spread. In the Oases of Gafsa and Nefzaoua snails are living in numerous water holes. In these places they are found in the spring-fed lakes with an abundant growth of plants and stagnating water and they can be traced on the bottom and particularly on the remnants of suspended parts of plants as on the underside of palm branches floating in the water. In the deeper springs with a smaller growth of plants and a considerable flow of water the Bullini are less frequent. They are entirely absent in the warm springs of Gafsa, as soon as the water temperature exceeds 28°C. In water holes, where other species of snails are frequent, *Bullinus*, as a rule, is found in small numbers only. Planorbis species do not occur in southern Tunisia, while *Planorbis philippii subangulatus* was found in some places of the north between 37° 21' North and 36° 23' N (see Illustration 3, ANDERSON 1923).

In Algeria Bilharziasis has so far been found only in two places: in the southeast on the Libyan frontier 84 (45 %) out of 184 indigenous persons were infected in the Oasis Djanet in 1925. According to BERGERET (1935), who examined 204 indigenous persons in 3 villages of the Oasis Djanet 56 (27 %) persons excreted ova with a terminal spine through the urine. - The second Algerian focus of Bilharziasis is located in the north along the railroad track between Oran and Algiers. It is a small village, Saint-Aime, with 1729 inhabitants, located 9 Km. from Inkermann and 35 Km. from Relizane in the valley of Cheliff in which there is an extensive system of irrigation canals. ALCAY, MARILL, MUSO and CASTRYK (1939) found hematobia ova in the urine of 42 persons out of 96 examined, while a total 52 suffered from hematuria.

*Bullinus* snails occur in Algeria in the spring-fed lakes of the Oasis Djanet and in some places of the coastal region only: in the irrigation canals of Saint-Aime, in the canal of La Macta, in the outlet of Lake Halloula, in the swamps of Mirabeau, in the vicinity of Bougie, and in Lake Oubeira not far from Bone (GAUTHIER 1934).

Intestinal Bilharziasis was found once only in a young indigenous person in Saint-Aime (MARILL, ALCAY, and MUSSO 1939). Planorbis snails, however, were not found in the vicinity of this place, so that one does not know which is the intermediate carrier.

In Morocco vesicular Bilharziasis is widespread in the south only, although *Bullinus truncatus* and *Planorbis dufouri* are also frequent in the north, for instance in the zone of Tangier (REMLINGER 1926). The cases found in northern Morocco among the Europeans and the indigenous population originate without exception from Fez (JOBARD 1924, RAYNAUD 1926). In the south since 1914, Marrakech has been well known as a focus of Bilharziasis. Carrosse (1930) had observed altogether 210 cases in this town and he reported that about 5 to 6 % of the Bullini collected in Marrakech contained furcocercariae. Moreover, thorough investigations in the focus of Bou Denib were made. Here, according to MEIDINGER (1931) 35 % of the indigenous population are infected on an average; in the garrison up to 80 % of some of the units were sick. Other centers of infection in southern Morocco are Ksar es Soud (according to reports of the French health authorities), Erfoud (VIALATTE 1932), the valleys of Oued Draa, and Oued Sous (BARNEOUD 1931), Oued Assa (BLANCARDI 1936), and Kari ben Aouda in Le Gharb (NAIN 1937).

In Europe Bilharziasis foci are exclusively found in the southwest of the Iberian Peninsula. According to BETTENCOURT and BORGES (1927) 3 centers of infection exist in the province of Algarve in southern Portugal: These are Tavira, Estoi, and the villages of Alportel. Alportel is located 28 Km. northeast of Tavira. The transmitter of the disease is *Planorbis metidjensis* var. *dufourii*. Contamination is promoted by the high mean annual temperature which in this area is 18.6°C., and by the occurrence of hot springs in which the infected snails live.

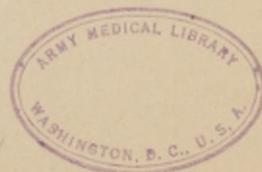
It is possible that in Spain a focus of vesicular Bilharziasis exists which is located in Lorca in the province of Murcia (SANCHEZ COVISA 1922).

According to GERMAIN and NEVEU-LEMAIRE (1926) *Bullinus truncatus* (the same as *B. contortus*) was found in France in the province Pyrenees-Orientales only. It also is frequent in Catalonia. In addition the snail is found in Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and on the Italian mainland in the Campagna (ZAVATTARI 1929, BRUMPT 1930). There is, however, no endogenous Bilharziasis in southern Europe except for the Iberian peninsula (CAROSSE 1930).

Finally several cases of vesicular Bilharziasis in Cyprus are mentioned in the literature. The only focus is the small village of Syrianokhori in the vicinity of Morphou in the north of the island; it is known since 1902 (G.A. WILLIAMSON 1902, 1907). According to MCKINLEY (1935) 14 cases of Bilharziasis were observed in Syrianokhori during the year 1933; their focus was accurately delimited by LEIPER (1928). In Syrianokhori and its environments LEIPER found the following snails: Melanopsis, Linnæa, and less frequently Bullinus. Several cases of Bilharziasis were observed in Morphou itself, but they seemed to be caused by bathing and fishing in the pools of the dried out river bed of Syrianokhori during the summer months. In other parts of Cyprus no Bullinus snails were found by LEIPER.

All other areas of Bilharziasis in the Mediterranean basin (Palestine, Egypt) were discussed in detail in the section "Near East".

C. SCHLIEPER  
(Institute for Tropical Medicine and  
Hygiene of the Military Medical Academy).



VII/8 - 1 -

DISTRIBUTION OF THE YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO  
(AEDES AEGYPTI) AS VECTOR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION  
(with 1 text-map)

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical)

The yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*, former name: *Stegomyia fasciata*) is distributed throughout the Mediterranean region except the northern section of the Adriatic and parts of the French coast. It may be imported also into these regions by ships or airplanes and persist there in summer. In the area of the Black Sea, it occurs constantly only in the eastern section on the Georgian coast and in the eastern part of the coast of Asia Minor, while toward the west, only Istanbul is again a reported location. In summer, it can be found also on the Crimea. Its distribution is generally indicated by the 6° C. January isotherm (see map). Where summer temperatures remain low, however, such as in Brittany or on the Bay of Biscay, its boundary lies more southward.

In "Encyclopedie entomologique", vol. 1: Les moustiques (Paris 1942), SEGUY shows a map of the probable constant distribution of the yellow fever mosquito in the Mediterranean region and western Asia (see Illustration 1).



Illustration 1. Constant distribution of the yellow fever mosquito (according to SEGUY 1942)  
 • occasionally observed occurrence

This map is correct for the Mediterranean region but wrong for the Black Sea region where no constant occurrence is reported from the indicated area of the western coast. Also in the area of the southern Caspian Sea, nothing is known of any occurrence of the mosquito.

The geographical distribution of the yellow fever mosquito in the countries with hot climates within the ring of the 6° C. January isotherms is generally determined by the following behavior:

The optimal temperatures for the yellow fever mosquito lie between 28° and 32° C. Within these temperatures, it finds its best possibilities of development and living. In temperatures below 17° C., its eagerness to bite decreases, though bites have been observed at temperatures of 14° and 15° C. Below 6° C. the mosquito perishes.

The females live for 1-2 months and deposit around 750 eggs on an average. The eggs are deposited on water or above the water surface at the edge of the reservoirs. The larvae creep forth only at temperatures above 20° C. They may creep forth within a few days, but also only months afterwards under certain conditions. By such a "slow-hatching of the eggs", the yellow fever mosquito is capable of persisting through periods of unfavorable temperatures. Under the most favorable conditions, the development is achieved within 9-10 days. At temperatures below 17° C., the development is stopped. While the eggs are insensible to slight transitory effects of frost, the larvae perish. The mosquito may persist as adult insect in houses and stables through the winter in the Mediterranean region. Breeding places for the larvae are water reservoirs of every description, both in the open and in closed rooms, water casks, raintubs, cisterns, eaves, cans, flower-vases etc. The larvae do not live, however, in large pools or other stagnant waters. Under favorable conditions of temperature, the mosquitoes are extremely importunate, particularly when there is much moisture in the air and decreasing pressure of the air. They bite chiefly in the daytime, but also at night. Their flying range is inconsiderable (100 M.), only in exceptional cases it is around 1 Km. But the mosquito is frequently transported by all means of communication,

since it likes to sit in dark corners and may also subsist several days without any nutrition of blood.

In the Mediterranean region, the yellow fever mosquito plays an important role as a vector of the dengue fever. Pandemics repeatedly occurred there, in the course of which whole towns were suddenly affected with it. I remind you only of the great epidemics of 1889 and of the last in Athens in 1928. There is always the possibility of dengue epidemics in towns, if more than 15 % of the houses are populated with yellow fever mosquitoes. To control present epidemics or to remove the hazard of further spreading, the "Stegomyia index" must be reduced to 5 %. This is associated with the limited flying range of the mosquito. A particular hazard is also present if multitudes of yellow fever mosquitoes slip out immediately after the occurrence of the first few cases in period with rising temperatures of the air and simultaneous great moisture of the air. Even on the second day after biting a dengue patient, the mosquito becomes infectious and remains so up to the 27th day, if not its whole life. Not even the lowest temperatures which the yellow fever mosquito is barely capable to survive do any damage to the dengue virus.

According to a report of MOUTOUSSIS, the great pandemic in Athens in 1928 was preceded by several thousand cases during the months September - November 1927. These had been limited to a few districts of the city of Athens. The first few cases occurred in the environs of a family who had moved in from Alexandria. The disease is said to have spread at first slowly from the neighborhood of that house. In 1928, a few individual cases occurred as early as in spring after Easter. By the end of July and in all August the epidemic had spread in pandemic form over the whole city of Athens and the port of Piraeus, so that the number of cases is estimated to have been around 500,000 cases, i.e. around 80 % of the population of the infected districts. After the middle of August 1928, the epidemic also has spread in most of the parts of Greece.

The yellow fever mosquito is of particular importance as the vector of the yellow fever virus. Yellow fever, however, is not endemic in the Mediterranean region.

Only occasionally during the past centuries it has been imported by ships from West Africa and South America to the parts of the southern coast of the Iberian peninsula and to Marseille. Some importations have caused great epidemics, such as in Cadiz in 1800, 14,000 cases, and in Gibraltar in 1804, 15,000 cases with 5,700 fatal cases. The yellow fever cannot become endemic in these zones, since the yellow fever area is not exclusively determined by the ecological laws of the vector but rather by the living conditions of the yellow fever virus.

In the middle of its development, the yellow fever virus requires a period for maturation which depends to a great extent on the temperature. The lower the outdoor temperature, the less prospect of survival exists for the virus in the mosquitoes. After infection, the yellow fever virus can be transferred afresh at high temperatures (higher than  $31^{\circ}$  C.) in 4-5 days, at  $31^{\circ}$  C. in 6 days, at  $25^{\circ}$  C. in 8, at  $23^{\circ}$  C. in 11, at  $21^{\circ}$  C. in only 18 days. At temperatures of  $18^{\circ}$  C., however, the infected mosquito is not yet infectious even 30 days afterwards. These data show why yellow fever does not become endemic in the Mediterranean region despite the presence of the vector. The epidemic imported to the Mediterranean region will always die out soon there due to the climatic conditions, particularly since the virus is not passed on from one mosquito-generation to the following.

R. von BLUMENTHAL

(Institute for Tropical  
Medicine and Hygiene of  
the Military Medical Academy)

VII/9 - 1 -

DISTRIBUTION OF TICKS AS VECTORS OF DISEASES  
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION  
(with 2 text-maps)

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical)

In the Mediterranean region, the distribution areas of two epidemics meet, which are determined by the occurrence of ticks, because the transfer of these epidemics - the tick relapsing fever (see "Relapsing fever in the Mediterranean region" by Otto FISCHER) and the exanthematic tick fever or Marseille fever (see Map VII/10) - to man depends on the mediation of ticks.

As contrasted to similar epidemics transferred by lice, tick relapsing fever and Marseille fever play only an insignificant role in the Mediterranean region. This is associated with the possibilities of infection. The transferring ticks are animal-parasites and infect man only occasionally, if man is in close contact with the host-animals of the ticks, and ectoparasites pass over to him, or if the usual host-animals of the ticks do not exist and the ticks try to use man as a host.

The occurrence of the transferring ticks seems to coincide largely with the occurrence of the host-animals. *Rhipicephalus* occurs everywhere, where dogs live or stayed. The north African species of *Ornithodoros* are largely adapted to rodents and live particularly in the burrows of the large and small desert-mouse (*Meriones shawi* Roz. and *Gerbillus gerbillus* Ol.) and of the porcupine (*Hystrix cristata* L.). In addition, *Mus rattus norvegicus* is once mentioned as host-animal. Other rodents occurring in North Africa are not mentioned in the literature, though it is probable that *Ornithodoros* is to be found in their burrows as well. If the rodents leave the burrows, the hungry ticks seek a new host and then occasionally get to man, to whom they transfer the spirochaetes of relapsing fever by biting him or by the coxal fluid. In districts where pigs are kept, the ticks are frequently parasites on the pigs which, however, are no virus reservoir.

All species of *Ornithodoros* are animals active at night which hide in the daytime in fissures or between bricks like bugs, and seek their victims in the dark. The blood-sucking lasts about half an hour on an average.

The spirochaetes of relapsing fever as well as the rickettsiae of Marseille fever in the ticks are transferred from one generation to the other in the eggs. It has not yet been positively proven that dogs may serve as a reservoir for Marseille fever. On the other hand, rodents can certainly be regarded as a virus reservoir for the spirochaetes of relapsing fever. In addition, some other animals must be considered as reservoirs (see following section).

The following species of ticks can be vectors:

### I. Ixodines

*Rhipicephalus sanguineus* Latreille must be regarded as the only vector. By its bite it transfers Marseille fever (Fievre boutonneuse), lives as a dog-tick on dogs, foxes and jackals, and is found in their living-places. Bites man occasionally. Geographical distribution: cosmopolitan, imported also to Germany, where it may be found in hotels.

France: Toulon, Rognac, St. Marcel, Marseille, St. Cyr, La Ciotat, Cannes, Nice, Sorgues, La Barque-Fuveau, Le Brusq, Ste. Maxime, Region de Gard; Tunisia: (no specific location); Algeria: Algiers, Chiffalo; Morocco: Tangier, Ain Mazi, Mers Sultan (Plateau near Casablanca), Rabat; Tripolitania: Tripoli; Greece: Piraeus, Vollo, Athens, Thessalonike, Mytilene, Thouria; Portugal: (no specific location); Crete: Rhetymnon; Italy: (no specific location); Serbia: Uskub; Bulgaria: (no specific location); Corsica: Bastia; southern Hungary: (no specific location); Roumania: Constanta; Asia Minor: (no specific location); Georgia: Poti; Egypt: Cairo; Palestine: Jerusalem.

### II. Argasines

Several species of *Ornithodoros* are vectors of diseases. The important facts of their way of living have been mentioned before.

1. *O. erraticus* Lucas (= *O. maroccanus* Velu). Distributed in southwestern Spain, northwest Africa (southernmost location Dakar), extends through Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia allegedly to Egypt, probably also to the Peloponnesos. Cases of relapsing fever caused by an agent similar to *Sp. hispanica*, have been reported from there. Found in burrows of rodents and pigsties. Principal vector of the Spanish relapsing fever.



Illustration 1. Occurrence of ticks in Tunisia  
*Ornithodoros erraticus* Lucas  
*Ornithodoros normandi* Larroussei

Morocco: Mansouria, Rabat, Doukkala, Douar Korlea Chouia, Oulad Fredj, Casablanca, region of Kenitra, region of Tetuan, Constantine, 18 Km. north of Biskra, Ferme Dufourg, Bou Znika, Bou Denib, Salsafat, Kenitra, Tetuan, Mazagan, Environments of Goulimine, Douar Lamouitet (near Oualidia), Douar Regagda near Oualidia; Algeria: La Calle, Houbeira near La Calle, Nemours and environments, Algiers, Beni Ounif, Figig; Tunisia: Carthage, Tunis, Bizerte, Ferryville, Menzel-Temime, Bab-el-Allouche, Chaibine, Henchir-Zoutar; Oued-el-Khatef; Egypt: Asyut, el Hasaiba, Deirut; Spain: Acehuche, Malpartida de Plasencia (Caceres), Talavera de la Reina (Toledo), Olivenza (Badajoz), Malaga, Fuente Ovejuna (Cordoba), Alcolea, Navamorcuende, Huelva,

region between Aigueras de Vargas and Barcarota, Campillo de Salvafiera, Macotera, Aldehuela de la Boveda, Ciudad Rodrigo Boada, Cilleros el Hondo, Miranda de Azan, Monterrubio de las Sierra (all locations in the province of Salamanca), Navalморal (Caceres), Sevilla, Cadiz, Jaen, Ciudad Real.

A map on the distribution of relapsing fever in Spain was given by DE BUEN in 1926 (Distribucion Geographica de la Fiebre Recurrente en Espana. - Ann. Acad. Med. Quirurg. espan., XIII, p. 271, Madrid 1925/26). At that time, the transfer by ticks was still unknown. The map fully coincides with the distribution of the ticks, which has become known in the meantime.



Illustration 2. Occurrence of relapsing fever in August 1922 in southwestern Spain (according to S. DE BUEN)  
 • = 1 case

2. *O. normandi* (Larrousse). Previously found only in rodent burrows in Tunisia, especially in the region of Cape Bon. Transfers the *Spirochaeta normandi* as described by ANDERSON and cooperators, perhaps *Sp. hispanica* as well.

Tunisia: Carthage, La Marsa, Kef, Oued-el-Khatéf, Henchir-ben-Abdelazis, Henchir-Zoutar, Si-Ali-Dahli, Henchir-Chabane (Mengoub), Gabes.

3. *O. foleyi* Parrot (= *O. franchini* Rondelli). Similar to *O. lahorensis*. Tripolitania, Libya, interior Sahara (Hoggart, Libyan Sahara). Host-animals: domestic animals, dromedary, gazelle, sometimes also man. Hides in daytime in sand, holes, fissures of stones etc. Called "Tebbia" by the natives in Ghadames, "Rhambda" in the Marmarica. According to the natives, it is a vector of tickbite fever (RONDELLI).

Hoggart, Oulad Ighaghar, Ghadames, Tgutta (Tripolitania), Marmarica caves, Bardia, Cufra.

4. *O. delancoei* Roubaud & Colas-Belcour. Morocco. In the burrows of porcupines. Role as a vector unknown.

Morocco: region of Mazagan.

5. *O. papillipes* Birula. The most important facts about this vector of Asiatic relapsing fever have been mentioned on map II/3.

In the Mediterranean region only in Alep.

6. *O. lahorensis* Neumann. Is said to be a possible vector of tularemia in Asia Minor, in addition, is mentioned as a vector of Asiatic relapsing fever. Distribution see II/3.

Asia Minor: Ankara, no other locations; Jerusalem.

7. *O. moubata* Murray. Vector of African relapsing fever (*Spirochaeta duttoni*). Of no importance in northeast Africa.

Egypt: Cairo, no other location; Cirenaica (without location)

R. von BLUMENTHAL  
(Institute for Tropical Medicine and  
Hygiene of the Military Medical Academy)

VII/9 - 7 -

RELAPSING FEVER  
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

(with 1 text-map)

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical)

I.

The numbers of the various kinds of relapsing fever mentioned in the literature, whose agents have been throughout given particular names, are extraordinarily large and have been considerably increased recently. In addition to the variety of vectors, above all reactions of immunity but also in part a varying animal-pathogenity have been decisive for their differentiation. In the following list which is intended in the first place to give a general synopsis of all kinds of relapsing fever occurring on the globe, only the large groups have been mentioned which frequently overlap one another or even pervade each other, which is the case e.g. in the Mediterranean region (see section II).

A. Europe

1. East European relapsing fever (RUTTY):

Synonyms: Relapsing fever European Type (English), fièvre récurrente mondiale (French), fièvre récurrente à poux (French), Fiebre recurrente (Spanish), febbre ricorrente (Italian).

Agent: Spir. Obermeieri.

Vector: Lice, chiefly clothes-lice, but probably the head-lice as well.

Occurrence: Eastern Europe, chiefly Russia, extending to Poland, Balkan (intensely distributed during the Balkan wars and during World War I). In western Europe, particularly frequent in Ireland during the first centuries.

2. Spanish relapsing fever (SADI DE BUEN).

Synonyms: Spirochetose hispano-africaine (French), Espiroquetosa hispano-africana (Spanish).

Agent: Spir. hispanica.

Vectors: Ticks: *Ornithodoros erraticus* (Lucas)  
- *O. maroccanus* (Velu) - *O. hispanicus*, a pig-tick.

Occurrence: The infection is chiefly found among swineherds in Spain (numerous provinces (see map VII/9), Portugal, Greece, also in western North Africa (see B 1b).

### B. Africa

1. North African relapsing fever (ARNOULD):

Two kinds have recently been differentiated (NICOLLE):

a) the proper North African relapsing fever:

Agent: *Spir. berbera* (SERGENT and FOLEY).

Vectors: Lice.

Occurrence: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia (SERGENT, who brought experimental proof of the transfer by lice in 1910), Tripolis, Egypt (DREYER).

b) the Spanish relapsing fever (cf. A.2):

Agent: *Spir. hispanica*.

Vectors: Ticks, chiefly *O. erraticus*, and the species mentioned below.

Occurrence: During the last few years, this form of relapsing fever has been described in increasing numbers by various explorers from all regions of North Africa:

Morocco (REMLINGER): As virus-reservoir, porcupine, jackal, jumping hare, and wildcat are mentioned.

Algeria (SERGENT): Transfer also by *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*. Virus-reservoir: rats and dogs.

Tunisia (NICOLLE): Vectors also *O. turicata* and *O. normandi*.

Tripolis (FRANCHINI): Vector also *O. lahorensis*.

2. Central African relapsing fever (LIVINGSTONE):

Synonyms: Zeckenfieber (German), Tick fever (English), fievre recurrenente a tiques (French).

a) East African form:

Agent: Spir. duttoni.

Vector: O. moubata (MURRAY).

Occurrence: Starting from two old foci in German East Africa (Tanganyika) and on the Zambezi River, it extended along the lines of commerce in all directions up to southern Abyssinia, the Sudan, Somaliland, South Africa, and finally West Africa as well (see under b). Even in Madagascar, relapsing fever has been observed.

b) West African form:

Vectors: Ticks: O. moubata (MURRAY), O. erraticus (Lucas).

Occurrence: Congo, Gold Coast, Senegal (endemic focus in Dakar): In Dakar, Spir. crocidurae (MATTHIS) must be mentioned as a special form, which is found in shrew-mice, and is transferred from them by ticks also to man. In West Africa mice, rats, weasels, squirrels, and young foxes are regarded as additional virus-reservoir.

In addition, there is a relapsing fever in West Africa which is transferred by lice.

C. Asia

1. Indian relapsing fever (CARTER):

Synonyms: Bombay relapsing fever.

Agent: Spir. carteri (MACKIE).

Vectors: Lice, perhaps bugs as well.

Occurrence: In all regions of India, chiefly in the northern provinces and their adjoining countries (Afghanistan, Nepal), and on Ceylon.

2. Chinese relapsing fever (HILL):

Vectors: Lice, perhaps bugs as well.

Occurrence: In all regions of China, also in the former German protectorate of Kiaochoo (UTHEMANN and FUERTH), in Tibet, Manchukuo, Korea, Siberia (Tobolsk), Japan, Indochina, Siam, Philippines, Netherlands Indies. In some of these countries, only infections imported from elsewhere exist, particularly if only a few individual cases have been described, such as in Siam and the Philippines.

3. Western Asiatic relapsing fever:

Agent: *Spir. persica* among others.

Vectors: In most cases ticks, chiefly *O. tholozani*. In addition, there are reports of: *O. papillipes*, *O. canestrini*, *O. lahorensis*, *O. asperus* (BRUMPT in the ruins of Kish in Syria), and *Argas persicus*.

In addition, lice are often mentioned, chiefly by German authors during World War I, when their importance as vectors of the disease has been concluded chiefly from the intense typhus occurring at the same time (MUEHLENS, KUELZ).

Occurrence: Persia ("Disease of Miana"), Turkestan, (salvarsan-proof), particularly Bukhara and Tashkent, Mesopotamia (among prisoners of war 1916 (KUELZ)), Syria (during the construction of the Baghdad railroad (SCHNEIDER)), Palestine: Tick fever of Palestine (CALWELL, ADLER) beside lice-infections (MUEHLENS).

D. America

1. North American relapsing fever:

Agent: *Spir. novyi* (SCHELLACK).

Vector: There are varied data in the literature as regards the vectors. Lice are mentioned (1844, cases from Ireland in Philadelphia), then bugs and ticks:

*O. hermsi* (California), *O. turicata* (Texas, Mexico).

Occurrence: In many states of the U.S.A., in Mexico (in Yucatan), and Cuba. It is still a question whether some of the diseases have been only imported from Asia (by Chinese), or from Africa (by negro slaves).

2. Central and South American relapsing fever:

Agent: *Spir. neotropicalis*.

Vectors: In most cases ticks, also lice in some regions. The following species of ticks are mentioned: *O. venezuelensis*, *O. turicata*, *O. talaje*, *O. canestrini*, and *Argas americanus*.

Occurrence: Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina (transferred by lice in the three last countries). Virus reservoir for the American relapsing fevers transferred by ticks: squirrels, chipmunks, and opossums.

#### E. Australia and South Sea

New Caledonia: Individual cases described by MORIN and GENVRAY 1925.

Vector: Unknown.

## II.

Of the above mentioned forms of relapsing fever, the following forms occur in the Mediterranean region:

1. Eastern European relapsing fever (agent: *Spir. Obermeieri* - vectors: lice):

Dalmatia, Bosnia (particularly 1902/04), Roumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Albania, Greece (also in some islands), Turkey (particularly during the Balkan wars and World War I), in Italy and Sardinia.

In western Asia, sporadic occurrence in Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Palestine.



East European      Spanish      North African      West Asiatic  
relapsing fever

Illustration 3. Relapsing fever in the  
Mediterranean region

2. Spanish relapsing fever (agent: *Spir. hispanica* -  
vector: ticks):

In numerous provinces of southern and central Spain  
(see Illustration 1, map VII/9), Portugal, Greece.

In North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli.

3. North African relapsing fever (agent: *Spir. berbera* -  
vector: lice):

All North Africa from Morocco to Egypt, and to the  
south up to the Sudan and Abyssinia.

4. West Asiatic relapsing fever (agent: *Spir. persica* -  
vector: ticks):

Extends from Iran through Iraq to Syria and Palestine.

Table I. Relapsing Fever in the Mediterranean Region  
1918 to 1930  
(according to Rapport epidemiologique 145 (Hygiene-Section))

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
<u>Europe:</u>							
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Yugoslavia	.	.	23	69	21	13	
Roumania	.	.	19,452	4,663	444	152	
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.	
<u>Africa:</u>							
French Morocco	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Algeria	.	.	2	18	5	4	
Tunisia	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Egypt	12,642	3,272	2,876	1,217	172	39	
<u>Near East:</u>							
Palestine	.	.	.	51	25	8	
Iraq	.	.	.	3	0	1	
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
<u>Europe:</u>							
Italy	.	338	289	195	214	153	.
Yugoslavia	15	15	1	2	1	1	0
Roumania	56	34	6	5	0	0	0
Greece	91	1	0	4	3	7	0
<u>Africa:</u>							
French Morocco	0	0	0	51	1	10	8
Algeria	1	0	26	68	43	.	.
Tunisia	1	6	5	0	0	0	0
Egypt	5	3	0	2	0	0	0
<u>Near East:</u>							
Palestine	11	22	11	25	28	19	20
Iraq	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

Note: . - no data available

Table I informs about the varied intensity of relapsing fever in the various regions. This table is an excerpt of the reports of the Hygiene section of the League of Nations. No differences have been made, however, between the various forms of relapsing fever. After World War I, considerable epidemics broke out in some regions, such as in Egypt 1918 with 12,642 cases. Even if the figure of the reported cases has considerably decreased meanwhile, Egypt must be called a principal focus of relapsing fever in the Mediterranean region. From Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, only sporadic cases of relapsing fever have been reported. In the south of these regions on the boundary of the desert, however, there are circumscribed foci, from which smaller or larger epidemics may start at any time. Even south of the Sahara, large epidemics of relapsing fever have been observed (1921-30). In this context, it is interesting that these large epidemics of louse-relapsing fever in Africa have not been associated with typhus epidemics.

Otto FISCHER  
(Tropical Section of the Hygienic  
Institute of the University of Vienna  
- at present hospital annex Mariahilf  
Munich)

DISTRIBUTION OF RICKETTSIAL DISEASES THROUGHOUT THE  
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical).

This group includes the acute infectious diseases which are caused by rickettsiae and usually communicated through certain arthropodes. Exanthematic typhus has been known to us for the longest period of time but the infrequent variations of this disease were not observed before the present century. Some of them are distributed throughout the entire world, others occur within a very restricted area only. In other parts of the world some of the latter occur as a closely related form. In addition it seems that there are local variations with very slight differences from each other which are by no means of a decisive importance.

### I. EXANTHEMATIC TYPHUS (FRACASTORO 1546).

Synonyms: Exanthematic Typhus, Spotted Fever, Famine Fever, Jail, Camp Fever, Epidemic Typhus, Louse Borne Typhus Fever, Tabardillo (the latter term being used for the genuine as well as for Murine Typhus).

Organism: Rickettsia prowazeki, de ROCHA LIMA 1916. Its virus reservoir is - as far as it is known - man suffering from typhus.

Vector: Exanthematic typhus is almost exclusively communicated by the body louse (pediculus corporis, de GEER). This usually is effected through rubbing the excreta of the lice infected with rickettsiae into the bite or into small lesions of the skin, rarely by the dispersion and inhalation of the dried feces.

Distribution: The principal territory of typhus incidence is eastern Europe and North Africa. However, it may occur in all other countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. During the 19th and the 20th century typhus usually was intimately associated with war and in addition to dysentery it is the most important war epidemic even in our days. It occurs in widely separated parts of Central and South America, as well as in North America and Australia.

Its distribution throughout the Mediterranean countries and the adjacent territories varies.

Greater Germany, Italy, and France are almost free from exanthematic typhus during normal times. However, numerous cases were imported during World War I to the Central European countries where they gave rise to the formation of epidemic groups. Formerly there was an endemic typhus focus in Brittany, France; with the French Army, however, no case of exanthematic typhus occurred. From 1939 on exanthematic typhus

became inherent in Germany, as new territories were attached to Germany in the east. It remained confined there except for some isolated cases imported to the interior; but even in these eastern territories the number of cases is steadily decreasing. In Czechoslovakia typhus was important only throughout the Carpatho-Ukrainian territory, while it was negligible in Bohemia, Moravia, and in Slovakia. In Italy typhus was rare after World War I, and after 1930 it had completely disappeared there. No cases of exanthematic typhus were observed in Switzerland.

From the major part of Hungary only a sporadic typhus incidence is reported. However, there are several districts, principally in the south and the northeast of Hungary, where foci of typhus have been formed, such as in Borsod Abouj in 1931 to 1932, in the district of Csongrad in 1935-1936, and in other places in 1941, where the greatest morbidity rate occurred in the month of May. These foci apparently are connected with the great eastern European focus.

In Roumania the typhus fever incidence was high during the war of 1914-1918. The retreat of the Roumanian Army was accompanied by a widespread epidemic during 1916 which was still present in 1919 (56,242 cases) and 1920 (46,206 cases). Then it decreased rapidly to a certain moderate and constant frequency. The constancy was interrupted by a slight rise of the number of cases in 1936. Recently it is principally Bessarabia and adjacent areas of Roumania where typhus fever occurs in large numbers (Botosani, Iasi, Vaslui, and certain other areas). In the remaining parts of Roumania typhus fever usually occurs as isolated cases and foci are formed very rarely. The majority of the typhus cases is observed during the second quarter of the year. During the period from 1932 to 1935 the mortality varied between 9.5 and 10 %.

In Bulgaria small foci sometimes occurred in some of the districts principally throughout the province of Schumen, bordering on Roumania, but there was no particular accumulation of cases within any geographical area. Typhus generally occurs there as an isolated disease. The mortality from typhus is about 10 %.

There was a big typhus epidemic within the boundaries of Yugoslavia during the occupation in the course of World War I and during the retreat of the Serbian Army. However, the morbidity rate dropped soon and from 1922 on to 1932 it maintained a certain moderate level. Recently the provinces of Vrbas, Drina, and Littoral are particularly affected. Typhus occurs there in the valleys of the mountains and in the small towns. 1934 a typhus epidemic broke out in almost all districts (except for Sava and Beograd). However, the number of cases was

diminished to one third during the following year. In 1935 the largest number of cases was observed during the first and the second quarter. The mortality from typhus for 1932 to 1935 is given as 7 to 8 %.

In Albania the typhus morbidity seems to be small. It was only in 1932 that 9 cases of typhus fever occurred, while no cases were reported for most of all the other years.

In Greece typhus fever was endemic before World War I in Athens. About 40 to 70 persons died annually from exanthematic typhus. During the Balkan wars the morbidity rate was principally increased in Macedonia. In the Greek Army typhus was rare. A great epidemic, which was particularly widespread in 1923, broke out during the war between Turkey and Greece. But the typhus morbidity decreased rapidly in 1924. Typhus as a group disease was seen in the towns, such as Drama, Thessalonika, Athens (1933 - 1935). In other places typhus occurs only as a sporadic disease.

Typhus is widespread throughout the Iberian peninsula. In Spain it was frequent before the 1st World War. After the last war only some few cases were recorded in the annual reports, except for 1919 - 1920. Between 1900 and 1936 the aspect was subject to changes by repeated outbreaks in Madrid. Only during the period from 1917 to 1921 was typhus fever more frequent. Epidemic outbreaks of typhus repeatedly occur in the southeastern parts of Spain (Sevilla, Cadiz, Malaga, Granada, Almeria, Murcia). During the civil war from 1936 to 1939 the areas occupied by the Franco troops were free from exanthematic typhus (QUINTANA). The zone occupied by the government troops, contrary to that, suffered considerably from exanthematic typhus as it was frequently imported by newcomers from Russia, Poland, French North Africa, and the Balkan countries. No figures are available. In 1939 a typhus epidemic broke out in Madrid, which principally was imported from the southeastern provinces. In these, typhus was observed in 1940 and particularly during the year 1941. For 1941 the following data were recorded: Madrid 2011 cases, Seville 583 cases, Malaga 868 cases, Granada 557 cases, Cadiz 531 cases. The highest typhus incidence was observed during the month of June. As regards typhus the southeastern provinces of Spain have to be considered as the most hazardous parts of the Iberian peninsula.

In Portugal exanthematic typhus also is frequent. After World War I, during the years 1918 to 1919 an increase of typhus was observed in the Portuguese Army returning from the battlefields of France. In 1929 too, a small increase of the typhus morbidity was observed. After this time exanthematic typhus generally was not frequent. Sporadic cases and small

foci, however, were sometimes observed. 1934 to 1935, 164 cases were reported, 32 of which had a fatal outcome; 20 of the fatal cases occurred in the province of Viseu. In 1941 a total of only 24 cases with 4 deaths occurred. From 1 January to 30 November 1942 no case of typhus was observed throughout all Portugal.

In Turkey small foci are also frequent. During the war between the Turks and the Greeks a considerable increase of the number of typhus cases occurred. This number, however, dropped soon. For the time being typhus in the European provinces of Turkey is usually confined to Istanbul, while typhus was frequently observed in various districts of the Asiatic provinces, among them in the south in Konya and Seyhan during the period from 1933 to 1935, and in the west in Balikesir and Izmir (Smyrna). There was a slight increase of the number of new typhus cases in 1940 and 1941, the number of which was highest during the months of March to June. Generally the typhus morbidity is highest during the months of January to April. From 1933 to 1935 the mortality varied between 7 and 13 %.

Throughout the eastern Mediterranean basin typhus usually is found in coastal areas and in the densely populated towns. From 1934 to 1935 about 200 cases of exanthematic typhus occurred, 115 of them in Transjordan, and 81 in Palestine. 1936 and 1937 it was frequent throughout Palestine. From Syria typhus had almost entirely disappeared after the epidemic of Deir oz Zor in 1933.

Typhus has occurred throughout Egypt since World War I. In 1929 1141 cases were observed, 214 of which had a fatal outcome. Then, there was a considerable decrease of the morbidity rate. It increased considerably again from 1932 on and it attained its climax in 1933 and 1934. From this time on the morbidity rate constantly maintains a moderate height. In 1940 and 1941 the morbidity rate was increased again. The figures of the entire year of 1941 are not available, but during the week from 26 February to 1 March 1941 387 cases of exanthematic typhus were observed, 170 of them in Beheiza alone. The highest incidence was found throughout the Nile delta in lower Egypt with its towns and villages. Its course frequently used to be mild, although it is caused by the rickettsia Prowazeki (OTTO). In upper Egypt, contrary to that, usually only few persons and few groups of persons are involved with typhus fever. In 1938 the months of April to June showed the highest morbidity from exanthematic typhus. The mortality rate ranged between 10 and 15 % (1932 it amounted to 12.4 %, 1933 to 14.9 %).

In Libya typhus ranges with the rare diseases and only occurs sporadically.

In Tunisia typhus occurs in almost all parts of the country. It is observed sporadically and in accordance with the density of population, principally in the north of the country, as small or large foci. Most of the typhus cases were observed in the period between the end of February and the end of May. It has been well known for a long time (CONSEIL 1939) that typhus is spread along the routes of the indigenous traffic and then becomes inherent in the big settlements and towns where it frequently reappears. Typhus recurred frequently in the following settlements: 1933 Kef, 192 cases, 1934 Kairouan 79 cases, Tunis 117, Souk-el-Arba 262, 1935 Beja 192, in Kef 158, in Medjez-el-Bab 95, in Sousse 86, and in Souk-el-Arba 79 cases. During the years 1939, 1940 and 1941 the morbidity rate of typhus was considerably increased: There were 1072 cases in Sousse in 1941, 605 cases in Grombalia, 504 cases in Sfax, 430 cases in Kef, 424 in Kairouan.

In Algeria exanthematic typhus also is particularly frequent in the northern parts of the country; none of the districts, however, is entirely free from it. A particularly large number of cases was observed in 1937 and principally in 1941. In various years typhus occurred to an increased degree in the eastern parts of Algeria. Now and then a small number of cases occurs in every district. In 1933, 398 cases were observed in the district of Batna in the vicinity of Tunisia, 229 in Constantine, 83 cases in Setif. In 1941 typhus was frequent, particularly in the north: in Algiers 4220, in Oran 4370, and in Constantine 3619 cases occurred. In 1938 the majority of cases was observed during the period from March to June, in 1941 during the period from May to June.

In Morocco exanthematic typhus is also frequent. Foci are observed in the north and northwest particularly. It is principally spread along the traffic routes. A high typhus incidence was observed in 1938, the morbidity rate being twelve times that of the average of the previous years. The new increase during the year 1941 is proportional to that of Tunisia and Algeria, and the majority of cases was observed during the period from February to May.

Typhus Areas: There are at least three typhus foci throughout the Mediterranean basin:

1. The eastern European focus having its center in the European parts of Russia and in Poland. In the south it extends as far as to the Black Sea involving Bessarabia and the Carpatho-Ukraine in the west.

2. The Egyptian focus in Lower Egypt which is confined to the Nile delta.
3. The North African focus in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, where the traffic routes and junctions are involved in preference.
4. In addition there may be a typhus focus in the Balkans, throughout the territory of Yugoslavia.

Sporadic cases of exanthematic typhus occur throughout the entire Balkan region, in Turkey, in the countries of the eastern Mediterranean basin and finally in Spain and Portugal. Here one must count with the occasional formation of foci.

Typhus is of little importance in Libya, Upper Egypt, Albania and throughout the major part of Hungary.

No typhus occurs in Germany including the Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia, in France, Italy, and in Switzerland.

The area where typhus occurs, therefore, has its northern boundaries at a line separating France and Spain along the Pyrenees, continuing through the Adriatic Sea between Sicily and Tunisia, around Italy, turning to the north at the frontier between Germany and Croatia, or Hungary and Germany, and delimiting in the east of Germany the eastern European foci from the west.

## II. ENDEMIC TYPHUS OF THE RATS (BRILL 1902).

Synonyms are: Murine Typhus, Hone's Disease, Ship Typhus, Typhus Murin, Urban Tropical Typhus, Shop Typhus, X19 Tropical Typhus, Brill's Disease which according to BRUMPT is not distinguishable from the Murine Typhus.

The causative organism is the rickettsia *Mooseri* (Monterio 1931) which is widely spread among all species of rodents.

Vectors: Among the rodents Murine Typhus is communicated through the fleas and the lice. It is communicated to man through the fleas, probably also through the bugs and the ticks and it even may be distributed through the body lice.

Heretofore the following vectors were found (BRUMPT):

Fleas: *Xenopsylla cheopis* Rothsch, tropical rat flea,  
*Nosopsyllus fasciatus* Bosc., European rat flea,  
*Ctenopsyllus segnis* Schoenh., mouse flea,  
*Ctenocephalides canis* Curt., dog flea  
*Ct. felis* Bouche, cat flea,

furthermore: *Xenopsylla astia* Rothsch ) Neither of them were  
*Liponyssus bacoti* Hirst ) found by MOOSER and  
CASTANEDA in 1932

Rat louse: *Polyplax spinulosa* Burm,

Bed bug: *Cimex lectularius* L.

Ticks: *Dermacentor nitens* Neuman  
*D. Andersoni* Spiles  
*Amblyoma* sp.

Distribution: Murine Typhus is frequently observed in various parts of the world, particularly in the ports and in the big cities. Apparently it is a widespread epizootic of the rats, which occasionally may be communicated to man. With rats the organisms were found even in places where no case of murine typhus was observed with man.

In France in the year 1916 9 cases, in 1917 10 cases were observed in Paris (NETTER). BRUMPT found that the organism is distributed endemically among the rats throughout Paris and he assumes that all rats are once in their lifetime infected with these rickettsiae. The proportion between the infected and the non-infected rats was 1:4. In Toulon mild typhus cases were repeatedly observed on board warships (MARCANDIER and PIETROT 1932 and QUERANGAL DES ESSARTS 1934). Some of these cases may have been imported. Most of them, however, were acquired on board the ships and the rickettsiae were also found in the rats of the ships and of the naval ports. In Toulon one rat out of three or four was infected (MARCANDIER and PIETROT). In addition, one found the organisms of murine typhus in places in which no cases of man sick with murine typhus were observed, which happened in Bordeaux, Lyon, and even in Belgium, f.i. in Antwerp (Le CHUITON and MOUREAUX 1932, ROCHAIX, SEDALLEIN, and BOUTNER 1932, MEIRHAREGHE 1933).

The mild cases reported from Italy seem to be cases of tick typhus and not of murine typhus (GUERRICCHIO).

Greece. In Athens and in the Piraeus the organisms were found in the animals and in man (LEPINE 1933).

Croatia. In Agram tick typhus was observed in 1935.

In Roumania the examination of the rats had a negative result (COMBIESCO and POPESCO 1933). Human cases of murine typhus were not observed.

Throughout the eastern Mediterranean basin the virus was found in the rats, f. i. in Beyrouth (P. LEPINE 1932).

Egypt. Murine typhus was observed in the rats of Alexandria. With these and with their fleas the organisms were found by PANAYOTATOU 1932. In several cases it was carried away from here to other places by ships.

Tunisia. The rickettsiae of murine typhus were found in the rats (NICOLLE and SPARROW 1934).

Morocco. Murine typhus was found by G. BLANC, M. BALTHASARD, and FISCHER in 1933.

Outside the boundaries of the Mediterranean basin the organisms of murine typhus most likely were found in Great Britain (RANDIE and MARIAN 1928) and with certainty among the rats in Moscow (KRITSCHESKI and RUBINSTEIN 1933, SOLOVTOV 1934).

The area where murine typhus occurs, therefore, is marked off in the north by a line going from the north to the south, east of Anvers and Paris, turning to the east on the southern side of the Alps, from here pointing to the southeastward direction and passing through Croatia between Agram and Belgrade, turning to the north in the south of Bucharest and ending in Moscow. Westward, southward, and eastward of this borderline one must take into account the occurrence of murine typhus in the rats and occasionally even in man.

### III. EXANTHEMATIC TICK TYPHUS (CONOR AND BRUCH 1910).

Synonyms: Fièvre boutonneuse de Tunis (CONOR and BRUCH 1910), fièvre exanthématique de Marseille, fièvre exanthématique d'été de Maroc, fièvre exanthématique du littoral méditerranéen, fièvre exanthématique escarronodulaire (R. JORGE), Maladie de Conor, maladie D'Olmer, febbre erritiva del Carducci.

**Organism:** *Rickettsia Conori* Brumpt 1932 (Syn. *R. Blanci* Caminopetros). It seems to be widespread among the dogs of the hot countries.

**Vector:** Its only vector is the dog-tick *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* Latr. (BRUMPT).

**Seasonal distribution:** In southern France 62 cases occurred between the months of May and September, with a particularly high number of cases in August, in Tunisia 33 cases occurred in the period between April and October with a particular frequency during the months of August and September (CONSEIL), in Portugal 30 cases occurred in the period between June and October with a particularly frequent incidence during the month of September (R. JORGE).

**Distribution:** This type of typhus is distributed throughout the countries around the Mediterranean, and in addition throughout the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, the Kenya- and Tanganyika territory, southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa.

**Portugal:** Cases occurred in Lisbon, Geuveia and vicinity (30 cases in 1927), Alcobaca, Porto (R. JORGE).

**Spain:** 1929, 8 cases were observed in Madrid, later on 6 more cases. 1 case occurred in Albacete 200 km. southeast of Madrid (R. JORGE). 1 case was seen in the Balearic Islands (DURICH).

**France:** In 1925 OLMER observed the first cases in Europe in Marseille. From this time on the disease was seen somewhat more frequently throughout the Mediterranean coast. In 1927 the number of cases was 38, in 1928 at least 60 (OLMER). Before 1928 159 cases were observed in the vicinity of the mouth of the Rhone river, 31 cases in the district of Vaucluse, 87 cases in the Maritime Alps, particularly in the vicinity of Cannes and Nice, 57 cases on the Var valley not far from Nice (CONSEIL). From this time on the disease probably was increased in frequency.

**Italy:** From 1910 to 1920 CARDUCCI collected 13 cases. More cases were found principally in the vicinity of Rome and in Luccania, but also along the entire western and eastern coast of Italy: In Naples, Palermo, Catania, Imola (east of Bologna), Genoa, Treviso (north of Venice), Fano (northwest of Ancona), Firenze (A. GUERRICCHIO), Messina.

**Greece.** Cases of exanthematic tick typhus were observed in Athens and Volos. In addition contaminated dog ticks were found (BLAND and CAMINOPETROS).

Roumania: CONSEIL observed 2 cases in 1911. In 1931, 34 cases were found in Constanza. (COMBESCO and ZOTTA).

Morocco: The first 2 cases were seen in 1928 (DELONANORE). Later on 12 more cases occurred (BEROS and BALOZET). From this time on the tick typhus may have occurred more frequently.

Algeria: Several cases occurred in Algeria.

Tunisia: The tick typhus was observed here in 1902 for the first time and a description was given in 1910 by CONOR and BRUCH. Before 1928, 36 cases had occurred (CONSEIL).

Libya: In Tripoli several cases were found (GABBI), in the Cyrenaica altogether 22 cases were observed during the period from 1914 to 1930.

Egypt: A disease closely resembling tick typhus was found in Khartoum (1913, BALFOUR).

Syria: Several cases occurred in Beyruth.

Area: The endemic tick typhus is exclusively found on and in the vicinity of the Mediterranean coast and it embraces the western parts of the Iberian peninsula. Sometimes cases of tick typhus occur in the interior in the neighborhood of the littoral.

The borderline of this area crosses Egypt and North Africa, it embraces the Iberian peninsula and then runs along the ridge of the pyrenees. From here it crosses the Languedoc and finally goes along the southern side of the Alps and ends on the northern coast of the Black Sea. The route of this line through Caucasia and Asia Minor is unknown. Within this area tick typhus is liable to occur.

#### IV. VOLHYNIAN FEVER (WERNER 1916, HIS 1916).

Synonyms: Trench Fever, Febris Quintana, Five Day Fever, Fièvre des tranchées, fièvre tibialgique.

Organism: The causative organism for trench fever is the rickettsia quintana Schmincke 1917. Its synonym is rickettsia volhynia. It was seen for the first time by TOEPFER in 1916. The virus reservoir is not recognized as yet.

## Absolute figures of the reports of Typhus

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Number of inhabitants	Year
<u>Europe</u>														
Germany	0	1	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	558	..	66,030,000	1933
former Austria	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,758,000	1930
Italy	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,142,000	1938
France	2	0	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	6	41,980,000	1938
fom. Czekoslovakia	(+1, 3)	0	30	127	328	171	439	92	..	..	..	..	14,730,000	1930
Hungary	1857	1419	6	78	45	29	20	22	..	92	682	682	9,060,000	1938
Roumania	292	219	1801	1790	2296	2807	7093	4976	2255	7342	1199	1880	19,750,000	1938
Bulgaria	154	128	173	825	2210	680	775	942	686	..	117	287	6,253,000	1938
fom. Yugoslavia	63	114	92	60	75	40	75	73	60	..	310	..	15,384,000	1938
Greece	(+7) 1	5	9	10	27	3	5	10	8	..	49	6857	7,061,000	1938
Spain	57	19	34	6	121	43	9	67	37	26	..	11	25,493,000	1938
Portugal													6,951,000	1938
<u>Asia Minor</u>														
Turkey	259	182	93	194	272	422	401	667	450	3872	816	950	16,158,000	1935
Palestine	30	51	30	29	26	55	280	262	176	270	203	..	1,435,000	1938
Transjordan	0	30	19	68	60	55	35	15	..	..	8	..	332,000	1935
Syria	0	7	2	467	2	1	2	1	16	7	2	..	3,600,000	1937
<u>Africa</u>														
Egypt	288	265	2298	7865	7536	3151	2757	2083	2811	4108	4184, 2)	..	16,237,000	1938
Libya	0	0	1	2	0	6	1	88	..	..	..	..	840,000	1936
Tunisia	170	335	306	343	781	950	841	3778	2376	6016	6434	7226	2,608,000	1936
Algeria	190	192	395	876	371	596	1168	3299	1564	2294	12892	..	7,235,000	1936
Morocco	170	403	256	451	303	431	173	1844	7437	..	355	1594	6,296,000	1936

1) Deaths. - 2) No data for the last 4 weeks of the year. - 3) No data for January to March. -  
 4) Incomplete figures for 8 weeks. - No data: -

Vector: Volhynian fever is communicated only by the body louse (*pediculus corporis de Geer*).

Distribution: Trench fever is endemic throughout Poland, Volhynia, and the neighboring territories. During World War I it principally occurred among the German troops, and it is likely that it was carried from here to the other theaters of the war. On the western theater it occurred on both sides (France, Meuse valley, Flanders), in Macedonia and in Mesopotamia. Several cases were also seen in Egypt. In 1938 the Volhynian fever occurred in Spain during the civil war where it most probably was imported by the foreign troops recruited by the government.

It is most remarkable that trench fever apparently did not persist outside the boundaries of its proper territory of origin, the white Ruthenian area, and that it disappeared again when the imported cases had subsided.

Area: No details are known as to the area where Volhynian fever occurs. Of the countries belonging to the Mediterranean it is widespread only in the Ukraine, Bessarabia, and throughout the Caucasus. These territories are included in the original focus. It was not possible to find out whether or not trench fever also occurs in other countries.

J. MRUGOWSKY  
(Institute of Hygiene of the Waffen-SS  
Berlin).

EXANTHEMATIC TYPHUS IN SPAIN.

1939 to 1942.

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical).

Since the end of the civil war in Spain exanthematic typhus has been widely spread again throughout Spain. This disease which has been widely distributed there since ancient times showed a continuous regression from the end of the last century on (cf. table I) and it occurred only sporadically in the Spanish capital, Madrid, and in the five southeastern littoral provinces (Sevilla, Malaga, Granada, Almeria, and Murcia - cf. map No. VII/10a).

During the 2½ years of the civil war in Spain no cases of exanthematic typhus occurred throughout the territory held by the Franco-troops, although there was a severe typhus epidemic in North Africa at that time (9,000 typhus cases in French North Africa in 1937). In the littoral provinces of Almeria and Murcia typhus was endemic during the civil war and it was spread among the population and the government troops which were contaminated with typhus through supplies from eastern Europe, Algeria, etc.

From here the typhus epidemic was spread around by the shift of the population within the boundaries of Spain beginning after the end of the civil war.

The first extensive epidemic occurred in Madrid, the capital, immediately after the city was occupied by Franco's troops. The first cases of typhus were observed here on April 8th, 1939. 23 out of the first 27 cases were imported from the southeastern provinces (cf. the lines on the maps). 57 cases were found in Madrid. During the period from 1 May to 9 December 1939 72 cases more of typhus with 12 deaths were reported to the International Health Office in Paris. During the same year some small foci were found in Salamanca (epidemic among the prisoners), where 15 cases occurred, and in Villarobledo (province of Albacete), and in Valladolid.

In May 1940 further small local outbreaks of exanthematic typhus occurred in Guadix (province of Granada) with 40 cases and in Granada and Seville (50 cases). Towards the end of 1940 typhus broke out again in its old endemic area of Murcia and Almeria (no figures available), and in the beginning of January also in Madrid. By the end of March 1941 the daily morbidity rate for typhus was increased to 30 cases in Madrid which were observed throughout the entire area of the city. However, proper foci were not recognizable. The explanation for this is given by the Municipal Health Office of the city of Madrid which observed an increase of the louse infestation of the population attaining an average percentage of 35 % in 1941. From Madrid (city and rural communities) altogether 2011 cases were reported. According to the figures given by the General

Director of the Public Health Services of the International Health Office in Paris the mortality was 11.08 %. After Madrid, the number of cases was highest in Malaga with 868, Seville with 853, Granada with 557, and in Cadiz with 531 cases. Altogether 6857 typhus cases were observed throughout Spain in the year 1941, the mortality being 13 % (after QUINTANA).

Table 1.

Mortality from Typhus in Spain (according to P.de la QUINTANA).

1901 - 1938.

Year	Mortality (abs. figures)	Year	Mortality (abs. figures)
1901	128	1920	153
1902	55	1921	73
1903	184	1922	80
1904	400	1923	35
1905	138	1924	18
1906	120	1925	10
1907	91	1926	8
1908	58	1927	17
1909	671	1928	10
1910	301	1929	14
1911	134	1930	7
1912	102	1931	5
1913	243	1932	7
1914	82	1933	10
1915	51	1934	2
1916	52	1935	3
1917	68	1936	5
1918	13	1937	10
1919	227	1938	9

This epidemic did not abate and it persisted during the first months of the following year (1942). During the period from 1 January to 30 April 1942, 1193 cases of typhus occurred in Madrid. During the same period a new outbreak of typhus was observed in Barcelona with 761 cases. The other foci are in regress except for the province of

Cadiz (711 cases before April 30th, 1942). However, in the course of 1942 typhus has become considerably more widespread than during the previous years so that for the time being the entire southeast of Spain must be considered as exposed to exanthematic typhus. Moreover, sporadic cases of typhus also occurred in other Spanish provinces after the beginning of 1943. New cases were observed in the northern provinces of Barcelona, Navarra, Valencia, and Leon.

H. J. JUSATZ.

VII/11 - 1 -

TYPHOID FEVER IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical).

No geographical and medical investigations of the endemic occurrence of the abdominal typhus and of the paratyphoid diseases in Spain and Portugal were made as yet. In spite of the wide distribution of both diseases throughout the Iberian peninsula insufficient material is available for the geometrical investigation of the epidemiology of the typhoid diseases. The following discussions, therefore, can only be an attempt to give a survey of the epidemiological situation in the course of one year of the last war (1941) as far as the material was available.

The mortality rate of typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Spain was considerably increased by the disorders due to the civil war (cf. table I), after it had been very small during the past decade. In 1938 it amounted to almost 1 % of the total mortality rate. In contrast to France, which shows a continuous decrease, the typhoid mortality rate is still very high. While in 1930 the typhoid mortality in France was 4.0 % for 100,000 persons which dropped to 2.5 % before 1936, in Spain it was still as high as 11.2 % for 100,000 persons in 1935.

Table 1.

Mortality of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever in Spain.

Year	Number of cases	Year	Number of cases
1931	3599	1937	4671
1932	3114	1938	4586
1933	3269	1939 <sup>1)</sup>	2471 <sup>1)</sup>
1934	3109	1940	*
1935	2804	1941 <sup>2)</sup>	1790 <sup>2)</sup>
1936	2601		

Footnotes:

- 1) For the first half of the year.
  - 2) Except for the following weeks: 22/6 to 4/7, 10/8 to 16/8  
7/9 to 27/9, 26/10 to 7/11 and 16/11 to 31/12
- \* = no data available.

Table 2.

## Typhoid Fever in Spain.

Provinces	Cases		Death	
	1941	calc. per 1000 inh.	1934	1941
Alava . . . . .	116	1.1	6	6
Albacete . . . . .	81	0.24	46	15
Alicante . . . . .	443	0.80	161	46
Almeria . . . . .	221	0.66	37	18
Avila . . . . .	161	0.72	30	.
Badajoz . . . . .	981	1.36	103	61
Barcelona . . . . .	1520	0.78	362	224
Burgos. . . . .	62	0.17	40	5
Caceres . . . . .	799	1.73	96	39
Cadiz . . . . .	1204	2.43	38	125
Castellon . . . . .	191	0.62	66	21
Ciudad Real . . . . .	267	0.52	77	12
Cordoba . . . . .	455	0.65	117	52
Coruna (La) . . . . .	193	0.25	45	27
Cuenca . . . . .	249	0.79	53	16
Gerona . . . . .	276	0.85	58	19
Granada . . . . .	795	1.19	84	101
Guadalajara . . . . .	181	0.89	36	14
Guipuzcoa (S. Sebast). . . . .	156	0.50	29	11
Huelva . . . . .	476	1.32	45	35
Huesca . . . . .	159	0.66	46	6
Jaen . . . . .	892	1.27	117	96
Leon . . . . .	202	0.45	61	6
Lerida . . . . .	395	1.26	66	28
Logrono . . . . .	288	1.39	28	10
Lugo . . . . .	135	0.29	34	14
Madrid . . . . .	931	0.63	98	58
Malaga. . . . .	1281	2.04	63	133
Murcia . . . . .	490	0.76	77	43
Navarra . . . . .	403	1.15	33	31
Orense. . . . .	414	0.96	43	30
Oviedo . . . . .	185	0.23	16	34
Palencia. . . . .	159	0.75	31	8
Pontevedra. . . . .	600	1.04	65	40
Salamanca . . . . .	266	0.77	63	4
Santander . . . . .	509	1.36	24	26

Table 2 (cont'd).

Province	Cases		Deaths	
	1941	calc. per 1000 inh.	1934	1941
Segovia . . . . .	164	0.93	22	15
Seville . . . . .	689	0.83	103	82
Soria . . . . .	230	1.46	26	9
Tarragona . . . . .	485	1.39	55	49
Teruel . . . . .	169	0.67	26	13
Toledo . . . . .	134	0.27	59	9
Valencia . . . . .	903	0.84	226	85
Valladolid . . . . .	255	0.83	28	15
Vizcaya . . . . .	333	0.66	20	27
Zamora . . . . .	215	0.76	27	12
Zaragoza . . . . .	659	1.20	59	39

Table 3.

## Mortality from Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever in Portugal.

District	1933		1940	
	number of cases	calc. per 1000 inh.	number of cases	calc. per 1000 inh.
Aveiro	59	0.16	73	0.19
Beja	26	0.18	74	0.30
Braga	67	0.16	55	0.13
Braganca	63	0.34	75	0.40
Castelo Branco	45	0.17	126	0.47
Coimbra	53	0.20	74	0.19
Evora	22	0.12	46	0.25
Faro	59	0.20	83	0.27
Guarda	50	0.19	92	0.34
Leiria	50	0.16	116	0.37
Lissabon	174	0.19	166	0.18
Portalegre	13	0.08	33	0.20
Porto	132	0.16	133	0.16

Table 3 (cont'd).

District	1933		1940	
	number of cases	calc. per 1000 inh.	number of cases	calc. per 1000 inh.
Santarem	70	0.16	74	0.17
Setubal	61	0.26	30	0.13
Viana	17	0.07	24	0.13
Vila Real	38	0.15	75	0.30
Viseu	61	0.14	67	0.15
Portugal (Continent)	1108	0.17	1416	0.22

The same disadvantageous conditions also exist in Portugal, where the typhoid mortality amounted to 16.1 % for 100,000 persons in 1935, which was increased in 1940 to 22.4 %.

The first survey on the geographical distribution of the typhoid and the paratyphoid fevers throughout the Iberian peninsula for the time being can only be given by the reproduction of the morbidity rate in the various provinces of Spain. The number of persons sick with typhoid fever in 1941 was calculated for 1,000 and the figures inserted in the chart of the administrative districts. For Portugal the conditions of the year 1940 are taken as a base.

H. J. JUSATZ  
(Institute of Hygiene of the University  
of Berlin and Institute for General and  
Military Hygiene of the Military Academy  
for Medical Officers).

TRACHOMA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical).

Trachoma occurs everywhere on the globe. There is probably no country in which this disease is completely unknown. One must, however, make on principle a difference between its occasional occurrence in individual cases, which have been chiefly carried in from so-called trachoma-countries, and its endemic spreading in large territories. Also here, there are differences in the frequency of occurrence. The "trachoma index" the percentage of the trachoma patients among the population, varies between 0,1 and nearly 100 %.

An absolutely reliable representation of the geographical spreading of trachoma is opposed by insurmountable difficulties. They lie in the character of this disease. Trachoma is an infectious disease, the course of which extends over many years. In the beginning, it causes few complaints so that the greater part of the patients at first do not consult any doctor, particularly with the less civilized peoples. By this fact, a number of cases is not officially ascertained, particularly since spontaneous healings are quite frequent. Even in the countries where trachoma is one of the diseases liable to be reported (Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Soviet-Russia, Spain, Turkey, Hungary, Algeria, Morocco), not all cases are known. This is associated with the fact that the diagnosis of trachoma is difficult, particularly in the beginning. Some cases are not recognized at all or diagnosed by mistake as harmless diseases of the conjunctiva tunica, e.g. follicular catarrh.

Despite these difficulties, one has persisted in the endeavour to determine, at least approximately, the numbers of trachoma patients of a certain region and to compare the trachoma indices of various countries with each other. One must calculate the trachoma index indirectly from other data of numbers. There are available as such data:

1. Official statistics in those countries, where trachoma is one of the diseases which must be reported,
2. the results of serial examinations of school-children
3. the reports of recruiting examinations
4. occasional serial examinations of single more or less characteristic groups of the population,
5. reports of ophthalmical clinics on the numbers of the treated trachoma-patients, as contrasted to the numbers

of other eye-patients,

6. the numbers of the trachoma patients known to practicing ophthalmological surgeons and general surgeons,
7. estimates of the numbers of the trachoma patients by surgeons well acquainted with the respective country,
8. the proportion of the trachoma among the causes of blindness.

Among these possibilities of computing the trachoma index, those are most reliable that are not based on chosen patients, such as the examinations of school-children and recruits. The trachoma figures of the ophthalmological clinics (nr. 5 of the mentioned list) can be judged in the same way. Just here, we possess rather detailed data in the literature. It must be considered, however, that the trachoma figures of the ophthalmological clinics depend on the conditions of civilization in so far as more patients with other diseases of the eyes and with refraction faults go to the ophthalmological clinics in a civilized country. According to WIBAUT, who studied these problems thoroughly, one finds the percentage of the trachoma patients in the population (a) by dividing the percentage of the trachoma patients among the patients of the ophthalmological clinics (b) by 3 ( $a = 1/3 b$ ). Everybody who has occupied himself practically with trachoma statistics knows that the trachoma figures resulting from the official reports according to the regulation for reporting trachoma infections, are too low.

The present cartographic representation of the distribution of the trachoma is not based on only one source for all countries, but on the evaluation of the most varied possible data. The basis is the excellent critical elaboration of these problems by WIBAUT from the year 1929 (XIII Concilium ophthalmologicum 1929 Hollandia; Volume III).

It is supplemented by data from recent literature. According to WIBAUT's representation, the trachoma index is subdivided. The first group with the trachoma index 0 - 0,1% comprises the territories which are practically free from endemic trachoma. The territories with a low trachoma index are subdivided more than those with a higher index, since in those, the data of numbers must be regarded as less reliable. On the whole, the distribution of trachoma does not depend on the political boundaries but, overlapping these, is more determined by the landscape and by the social and economic position of the population.

W. ROHRSCHEIDER  
(Ophthalmic Clinics of the University in Königsberg/Prussia).

DISTRIBUTION OF TRACHOMA IN SPAIN.

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical)

According to the data of Prof. SORIA given at the XIII. International Congress of Ophthalmologists, 1929, a total of more than 55,000 trachoma patients has been counted in Spain. To control this national epidemic, a central trachoma control service (Servicio Antitracomatoso) was established in 1927 by the Spanish Department of the Interior, Public Health Section. If one compares the above mentioned data with the official figures for 1933 (according to the statistical year-book for Spain) and for 1935 (according to the report of the League of Nations) with 31,333 cases and 11,024 cases respectively, a decrease of the figures of the trachoma patients in Spain is observed. No recent statistical material for the time after the Civil War is available, though it must be assumed, according to general epidemiological considerations, that the epidemic is still endemic in the provinces on the Mediterranean coast, which have been most infected previously, such as the provinces of Almeria and Murcia, Granada and Alicante, Valencia and Castellon de la Plana.

Table 1

Distribution of Trachoma in Spain.

Provinces	According to Prof. SORIA's data at the XIII. Ophthalm. Congr. 1929		According to the Statistic. Year-Book XIX. Data for the year 1933	
	absolute figures	per 1,000 inhabitants	absolute figures	per 1,000 inhabitants.
Albacete	344	1.29	506	1.4
Alicante	2541	5.1	3284	5.9
Almería	6702	17.77	8648	25.7
Badajoz	2006	3.38	336	0.49
Cáceres	126	0.3	255	0.6
Cádiz	316	0.67	528	1.06
Castellón de la Plana	2960	9.18	2318	7.4
Jaén	555	1.05	554	0.79
Madrid	1785	2.03	270	0.18
Malaga	956	1.82	70	0.11
Murcia	12492	20.11	6872	10.62
Palencia	265	1.35	*)	*)
Taragona	472	1.39	*)	*)
Toledo	625	1.51	6	.
Valencia	11303	12.78	2499	2.3
Zaragoza	7087	16.8	*)	*)

\* no data available.

Table 2.

Trachoma Control Service in Spain.  
(New trachoma cases in 1933 \*)

Province	Advisory places in	Number of cases
1. Albacete	Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Hellin	506
	Trachoma Control Institute of the capital of the province	247
	Albatera	538
	Altea	38
	Aspe	312
	Segura	369
	Crevillente	248
	Elche	168
2. Alicante	Georgos	50
	Orihuela	454
	Villajovosa	307
	Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Alcoy	208
	Inspection of schools, factories, work-shops, quarters of the poor, and communities (Prev. Trachoma Control Service)	
	Total	<u>344</u> <u>3284</u>

\* Data according to Anuario estadístico de España XIX año 1934, Madrid 1935, page 819/20. Servicio Antitracomatoso: New cases of trachoma determined in 1933.

(Table 2)

## (Trachoma Control Service in Spain)

Province	Advisory places in	Number of cases
	Capital of the Province	845
	Adra	1436
	Albox	2098
	Canjajar	23
	Carboneras	358
	Almanzora	157
	Huerca-Overa	52
3. Almeria	Torres	367
	Mojacar	318
	Nijar	187
	Mar	212
	Vera	413
	Inspection of schools, factories, work-shops, quarters of the poor, and communities (Prov. Trachoma Control Service)	2182
	Total	8648
4. Badajoz	Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Merida	336
5. Caceres	Capital of the Province	34
	Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Coria	117
	Trujillo	104
	Total	255
6. Cadiz	Capital of the Province (University Clinic)	208
	Chiclana de la Frontera	256
	San Fernando	130
	Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Algeciras	134
	Total	528

(Table 2)

## (Trachoma Control Service in Spain)

Province	Advisory places in	Number of cases
	Almazora	249
	Benicarlo	174
	Calig	104
	Nules	26
	Peniscola	131
	Vall de Uxo	210
7. Castellon	Villarreal	203
de la	Villavieja	265
Plana	Vinaroz	57
	Capital of the Province	169
	Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Pozoblanco	247
	Inspection of schools, factories, work-shops, quarters of the poor, and communities (Prov. Trachoma Control Service)	483
	Total	2318
	Capital of the Province	1196
	Albunol	134
	Castell de Ferro	218
	La Mamola	360
8. Granada	La Rabita	431
	Motril	1008
	Terrenueva	155
	Ugijar	67
	Inspection of schools, factories, work-shops, quarters of the poor, and communities ( Prov. Trachoma Control Service)	1081
	Total	4650

(Table 2)

(Trachoma Control Service in Spain)

Province	Advisory places in	Number of cases
9. Huelva	Provincial Institute for Hygiene	9
	Control Service of the Red Cross	20
	Inspection of schools, factories, work-shops, quarters of the poor, and communities (Prov. Trachoma Control Service)	20
	Total	49
10. Huesca	Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Jaca	33
11. Jaen	Capital of the Province Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Linares	554
12. Madrid	Ventas	175
	University Clinic	95
	Total	270
13. Malaga	Inspection of schools, factories, work-shops, quarters of the poor, and communities (Prov. Trachoma Control Service)	70

(Table 2)

## (Trachoma Control Service in Spain)

Province	Advisor places in	Number of cases
	Provincial Institute for Hygiene	285
	Institute for Youth Welfare	220
	County Hospital	227
	Aguilas	471
	Albatalia	265
	Algezares	383
	Cartagena	1114
	Cieza	730
14. Murcia	La Rava	128
	La Union	361
	Llano del Beal	125
	Lorca	612
	Mazarron	408
	Puente Tocinos	159
	San Anton	108
	Inspection of schools, factories, work-shops, quarters of the poor, and communities (Prov. Trachoma Control Service)	1277
	Total	6873
15. Toledo	Branch-center for Rural Hygiene in Talavera	6
	Alcira	502
	Cullera	118
	Gandia	699
	Sagunto	569
16. Valencia	Sueca	52
	Tabernes de Valldigna	178
	Inspection of schools, factories, work-shops, quarters of the poor, and communities (Prov. Trachoma Control Service)	381
	Total	2499

(Table 2)

(Trachoma Control Service in Spain)

---

Spain	Grand Total of New Trachoma Cases in the year 1933	<u>30,878</u>
-------	---	---------------

---

H. J. JUSATZ  
(Hygienic Institute of the University of Berlin and  
Institute for General and Military Hygiene  
of the Military Medical Academy).

DISTRIBUTION OF POISONOUS SNAKES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical).

## I. General Remarks.

The fauna of poisonous snakes of the Mediterranean Basin is especially interesting in that the particular conditions of three continents are united in a relatively small space. The distribution is in some instances in an apparent correlation with morphologic processes of past eras. In addition to several species of viperidae (adders), we also find a new representative of venomous vipers of which we only mention the dangerous proteoglyphous vipers (Elapinae), whereas the generally harmless opisthoglyphous vipers of the family of the Dipsadomorphinae which include the widely distributed species of Coelopeltis, Tarbophis, Psammophis and others will not be considered further in this place.

As is well known, poisonous snakes can only be distinguished from non-poisonous species by the presence of grooved (Elapinae) or pierced (Viperidae) teeth. The color of poisonous snakes is subject to wide variation and hardly furnishes any clues, the more so, since the smooth body apart from a possible contrast of the head or tail or a particularly cornified epidermal covering does not offer any mark for distinction. The unexperienced observer will, therefore very easily confuse the different species or even consider the possibility of a new species.

This explains the fact that the classification of European poisonous snakes is far from being clear. If one would go so far as to classify each local variety separately one would arrive at the grotesque result that the fauna of Southern Europe would boast of the greatest variety of poisonous snakes.

The distribution areas in Europe are determined with a considerably higher precision than is true for Asia and North Africa, where the possibility of exploration is not infrequently dependent on traffic conditions. A very dense network of observation in Europe is opposed by a very sparse one in Asia and Africa.

But even within the defined areas of distribution, the incidence of poisonous snakes is by no means uniform and is highly contingent on local conditions which must answer very definite requirements. Although the expert will be able to recognize the ideal habitat even in a landscape of largely the same character it must be borne in mind that these conditions vary and are not known well enough to be defined with accuracy.

Such factors as the thermal conductivity of the soil which is a function of the geologic substructure in connection with the water permeability and storage capacity, sun radiation and the amount of sun

during the summer months are of far greater importance to the European venomous snakes than for instance the intensity and duration of winter cold. This is confirmed by the incidence of pelias berus up to 67° north latitude and in the high mountainous regions of the Mediterranean Basin. The development of the young animals is contingent on the presence of a definite type of prey which again require definite biologic conditions of their own.

MERTENS and MUELLER (1928) distinguish seven European types of vipers, which are subdivided into numerous species. SCHWARZ (1936) establishes two major groups, the "berus-" and "lebetina-" groups. The group of "ammodytes" stands out so clearly in the former category even externally by the prominence of the lips, that it seems advisable to distinguish at least between three groups, namely the vip. berus, vip. ammodytes, and vip. lebetina.

Thus the vipera berus and ursinii belong to the "berus" group, vipera aspis and ammodytes to the "ammodytes" group and the species and subspecies of vipera lebetina to the "lebetina" group.

The species which have advanced farthest northwards belong to the group of vipera berus, the distribution of which extends from the Atlantic Ocean through the North of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. South of this distribution area we observe a predominance of the vipera ammodytes family which is, roughly speaking, limited to the South of Europe. The distribution of the vipera lebetina group extends farthest to the south and east, from the North African coast of the Atlantic Ocean over the entire Mediterranean Basin to Western Turkestan.

Thus we have in the Mediterranean Basin to deal primarily with the ammodytes and lebetina families. The former is predominant in the north, the latter in the south and east of the Basin. The berus family appears only in sporadic inroads. The same is true for the representatives of the Cerastes and Echis family, as well as for the proteoglyphous vipers Naja and Walterinesia which are peculiar to the African snake fauna. Even representatives of the Bitis family were observed in the South of Morocco. The distribution limits are not in all cases well defined, especially in the south and east.

Generally speaking poisonous snakes are only active at night and hide out in day time or lie quietly in the sun for many hours and they are often dug into the sand except for the head. Only a very few species go out for prey in day time. It may therefore justly be said that encountering a venomous snake is not a very common event even in

hot countries where there are plenty of poisonous snakes. This will be quite understandable if one bears in mind that a quietly lying snake can hardly be distinguished in the contrast of glaring colors which is particular to the vegetation in hot countries.

Relatively few species live in the immediate vicinity of communities, among rubble at the fringe of the steppe. Representatives of these species sometimes do enter houses and apartments and are found between clothes, shoes or even hidden in the blankets of a bed.

The majority of venomous snakes live far away from human settlements, so that only members of certain professions such as farmers, forest workers, plantation workers, hunters, etc. will be endangered. The conditions may work out much more unfavorably for troops. Camping in the open air, combing of plantations and dense forests, combat in steppes and deserts definitely increase the likelihood of encountering venomous snakes. The fact that snake bites are relatively a rare occurrence even in countries with an abundance of venomous snakes must be explained by the habitat of the animals, the majority of which will bite only if suddenly disturbed.

In contrast to the venoms of the viperidae which cause hemotoxic effects and cell destruction, the venoms of the proteoglyphous Colubridae are complexes with neurotoxic effects. The *Vipera berus bosniensis* is an exception; though a representative of the viperidae family the neurotoxic action is prevalent in their venom.

For clinical purposes it is always advantageous, though not imperative, to know which type of venom is involved so that the proper anti-venom can be administered. But the polyvalent anti-venoms have shown good results especially in bites of European snakes the venoms of which are less potent than those of tropical or subtropical regions. As anti-venoms against the bites of European venomous snakes one can use: The Marburg Amodytes-Serum (Behring-Werke) or the anti-venoms E R of the Pasteur Institute or Vienna Serotherapeutic Institute.

Against the bites of African snakes in the Mediterranean Basin, the anti-venom A N of the Pasteur-Institute as well as monovalent anti-venoms such as the Marburg Bitis- or Naja-Serum have proved very successful.

II. The venomous Snakes of the Mediterranean Basin.

(In consideration of the available space only the landscape where the snakes were encountered are mentioned instead of the exact localities. A detailed report on the incidence of European vipers is contained in the "Mitteilungen of the Behring Works", Vol. 7, 1936, which in many points have served as a guide. For the sake of a better legibility of the map and because of the uncertainty with regard to the distribution areas only the general distribution areas were presented in the map.)

The fauna of poisonous snakes of the Mediterranean basin consists of the following species: *Vipera*, *Cerastes*, *Echis*, *Bitis*, *Naja*, and *Walterinnesia* with 26 representatives.

A.) Species of Viperidae.

a) the *Berus* family includes:

1. *Vipera berus berus* L.
2. *Vipera berus bosniensis* Boettger
3. *Vipera seoanei* Lataste
4. *Vipera ursinii ursinii* Bonaparte
5. *Vipera ursinii macrops* Mehely
6. *Vipera ursinii renardi* Christoph
7. *Vipera ursinii Kaznakowi* Nikolsky

b) the *Ammodytes* family includes:

8. *Vipera ammodytes aspis* L.
9. *Vipera ammodytes hugyi* Schinz
10. *Vipera ammodytes latastei* Bosca
11. *Vipera ammodytes ammodytes* L.
12. *Vipera ammodytes meridionalis* Boulenger
13. *Vipera ammodytes transcaucasiana* Boulenger

c) the *Lebetina* family includes:

14. *Vipera lebetina lebetine* L.
15. *Vipera lebetina xanthina* Gray
16. *Vipera lebetina mauritanica* Guichenot
17. *Vipera lebetina deserti* Anderson
18. *Vipera lebetina raddei* Boettger

B.) Species of Cerastes.

- 19. *Cerastes cornutus* Forsk.
- 20. *Cerastes vipera* L.

C.) Species of Echis.

- 21. *Echis carinatus* Schn.
- 22. *Echis coloratus* Boulenger

D.) Species of Bitis.

- 23. *Bitis arietans* Merr.

E.) Species of Naja.

- 24. *Naja haje* L.
- 25. *Naja nigricollis* Rhdt.

F.) Species of Walterinnesia.

- 26. *Walterinnesia aegyptiaca* I.

The distribution of the above species is not clearly defined and two and more of them not infrequently occur in the same area. Bastard types are observed in the area where *Vipera berus* and *aspis* live together.

1. Species of Viperidae.

Group of *vipera berus* (common vipers).

This group has a very wide distribution from the coasts of the Atlantic to the Pacific and cannot be considered as a typical representative of the Mediterranean Basin, where its incidence is limited to numerous inroads which have developed special forms with special characteristics in well defined areas. We find for instance a variety which is especially adapted to the conditions of the steppe and which are encountered in moor and prairie land. The different distribution areas do not infrequently merge into each other and are in some instances superimposed.

The moor- and prairie land types prevail in Europe north of the Alps, in the post-glacial moraine land as well as in the low and moorlands of northern Europe, the foreland of the ice streams of the glacial

era. From these main areas the vipers have spread to all regions which appealed to them and the species disappeared only in the most highly civilized areas.

1. *Vipera berus berus* L., the common viper. In addition to the areas of distribution as mentioned above, this representative is also to be found in mountainous regions, sometimes even up to a considerable altitude as in the Alps, where places grown with alpine roses in the vicinity of alpine pastures and rocky ledges are the favoured habitat. These conditions are fulfilled in numerous valleys in Switzerland, especially in an eastward direction. On the other side of the Alp passes we find this species also in the valleys sloping to the south and in Italy as far south as Padua and Ferrara. In Germany the common viper is widely distributed in the central mountainous districts, whereas it has completely disappeared in the densely populated Rhineland. In the eastern frontier region, the incidence is rather high in certain places and we find them also in Tyrol, Styria, Kaernten and Krain. On the Balkan Peninsula the distribution even extends farther south to the Vitos and Rhodope Mountains and eastwards it includes the Bucovina and Moldavia. Although *Vipera berus* is encountered in Macedonia, we do not find this viper in Thrace. This species is well known in France, apart from some areas in the southwest.

2. *Vipera berus bosniensis* Boettger. The Balkan viper invites special attention, the venom of this species develops mainly neurotoxic effects which is in contrast to the venoms of all other viperidae. This fact has no special therapeutic importance since the amodytes serum of the Behring Werke is also effective against this venom.

The distribution of the Balkan viper includes the northwest of the Balkan peninsula, from the rocky region of Croatia extending to Bosnia, Hercegovina, Slavonia and Albania. The limits of its distribution are not yet well defined in all instances. The Morava-Wardar line seems to limit its distribution to the East. The limits to the South and Northwest are not yet defined. In the North the distribution area extends in some parts up to the Danube.

3. *Vipera berus seoanei* Lataste. The Iberian viper is only to be found on the Pyrenean Peninsula and only in the North and Northwest. It is mainly distributed in the Asturo-Cantabrian mountains, in the provinces of Asturias and Galicia and it is also known in Portugal. Distinct mountainous varieties are observed in altitudes of more than 800 M., above the timber line.

The group of the *Vipera ursinii* L. includes different varieties, namely the Steppe viper, the Meadow viper and the Caucasian viper.

4. *Vipera ursinii ursinii* Bonaparte, this representative which is named Wiesenotter in German, which means Meadow viper, is mainly distributed in the Hungarian lowlands and is to be found from the south bank of the Danube and as far westwards as Melk in the vicinity of Vienna. In the east the distribution is limited by the Theiss river and specimens were found in Siebenbuergen. Two isolated distribution areas were reported in the Abruzzo mountains and in the western part of the French Alps which must be interpreted as relicts indicating a formerly larger distribution of this species.

5. *Vipera ursinii macrops* Mehely, the Karst Viper. This representative has roughly speaking the same distribution area as the Balkan Viper and is found in Bosnia, Hercegovina, Montenegro, North Albania and as far eastwards as to the area of Sofia (Lylin Mountains). The venom of this viper, as is the case with the Balkan Viper, has mainly a neurotoxic effect but this statement by REUSS still requires careful examination before far reaching conclusions may be drawn from this surprising resemblance of the effect of the venoms of these two representatives.

6. *Vipera ursinii renardi* Christoph, the Steppe viper, is distributed in north Bulgaria and in the west in Bessarabia, Crimea and area of the lower Volga including all the Russian steppes of central Asia up to the Altai. In the south the distribution extends to the Caucasus, to the plains of Aras and Kura including Armenia where this species was found as far south as Eriwan. It may, therefore, be said that this species does not count among the more important representatives of the Mediterranean Basin.

7. *Vipera ursinii kaznakovi* Nikolsky is distributed in the medium altitude regions of the Caucasus countries. In the East Caucasus and in the plain of Kura, however, the species could not be proven. The incidence of this viper, as is the case with all vipers particular to the Caucasus, is thus limited to a relatively small area.

Group of the *Vipera ammodytes*:

This group is especially distributed in the areas bordering the Mediterranean Basin. The different representatives of this group are

distributed as follows:

8. *Vipera ammodytes aspis* L., the "Viper" properly speaking is found throughout Italy and the distribution extends far to the north and northwest of the Apennine Peninsula. In an eastward direction the distribution does not go beyond the Isonzo river. In the northeast this species is found in the valleys of the Alps, especially in Graubunden and the incidence is on the increase the farther we go to the west. In one place at Thiengen it crosses the Rhine. It is rather frequent in the Jura and Vosges mountains up to the region of Metz in Lorraine, all over France, as far west as Abbeville. In southern France the species is distributed as far as the Gironde river and in the Vendee province as well as in the eastern foreland of the Pyrenees and northeastern part of Catalonia. In Catalonia this representative lives together with the *Latastei* family. In the Alps the species is found up to about 2000 meters of altitude.

9. *Vipera ammodytes hugyi* Schinz, Hugy's viper, has a rather confined area of distribution and it only occurs in southern Italy and Sicily.

10. *Vipera ammodytes latastei* Bosca, also called "Stuelpnasenotter" because of the striking prominence of the upper lip, is distributed all over the Iberian Peninsula, furthermore in Algeria and Tunisia, where it is especially encountered in the shore districts, though it is also found in many instances deep in the country. So, the species was observed in the area of Marrakesch in the Atlas Mountains at an altitude of more than 2500 Meters.

The other representatives of the ammodytes family are not characterized by this prominence of the lip, although a slight indication of this particularity is present in some of them.

11. *Vipera ammodytes* L., also called the "Western Sand Viper" which is an absolute misnomer since the "sand vipers" never live in the sand. This species is characterized by an obliquely placed horn and a red tip of the tail. The main areas of distribution are the southeast district of the Alps, Dalmatia, Croatia, Bosnia and the Hercegovina. Representatives have also been observed in the mountainous districts of Istria. In Kaernten the distribution area extends as far as Friesach in the north. The species was also found in the area of Laibach. Furthermore there is a little area near Bolzano which represents a relict. Farther eastwards we find this family as

far as the Morava-Wardar line and in the north it was observed as far as the Transsylvanian Alps. It is worthwhile mentioning that there exists a red mutant of this species.

12. *Vipera ammodytes meridionalis* Boulenger, characterized by a vertically placed horn is distributed in areas south and east of the distribution area of the *Vipera ammodytes* L. In some districts, as for instance in the areas of Valona both species live side by side. This species is found in Greece as far north as the Peloponnes, Bulgaria, Macedonia, in the Aegean and Ionian Isles, farther east it occurs in Asia Minor, Turkey and Syria.

13. *Vipera ammodytes transcaucasiana* Boulenger, the Armenian Sand viper, has the smallest distribution of the three species. It is limited to the area of the Caucasus, where it is found particularly in medium altitudes.

#### Group of *Vipera lebetina*:

This group includes mountainous species of hot and tropical climates with a distribution extending from Northwest Africa to India.

14. *Vipera lebetina* L., the Levant Viper. Of all the species of this group this representative has the widest distribution although the limits have not yet been established with certainty in all instances. The main distribution area is Iran and from there eastwards to Kashmir, northwards to West Turkestan and the areas of Amur-Darja and Syr-Darja. In the western extension the species was found in Transcaucasia as far as Batum. From Iran the distribution extends to Mesopotamia, where the species is known in the valley of the Tigris as far as Acre. In the southwestern section of Asia Minor the distribution area extends to Turkey as far as the area next to Adana. It is worthwhile mentioning that this species occurs on several islands of the Mediterranean Sea such as Cyprus, Kimolos, Milos and Antimilos.

15. *Vipera lebetina xanthina* Gray, the Mountain Viper, is distributed in Asia Minor. This species is well known in the Taurus Mountains, in the mountainous districts of Syria and Palestine as far as the region of Jaffa, in Lebanon and from there northwards to Aleppo. It is thus an inhabitant of the Eastern part of the Mediterranean basin.

16. *Vipera lebetina mauritanica* Guichenot is also a distinct mountainous form. The Atlas Viper is especially distributed in the

northern part of the Atlas Mountains and the distribution area extends from there almost to the Atlantic Ocean. In an eastward direction this species was found as far as in the area of Tunis.

17. *Vipera lebetina deserti* Anderson, the Sahara Viper, makes an exception in that it does not live in the mountains but in the plains. This species is distributed in the desert areas of South Algeria as far as the area of Ain Sefra, it occurs at the northern fringe of the Sahara as far east as Tripoli. It is likely to occur in the Cyrenacea in Lybia and certain reports seem to indicate that it is also distributed in Egypt.

18. *Vipera lebetina raddei* Boettger, the Armenian Mountain Viper, has as all the species of the Caucasus only a very small distribution. This species is found in the area of the Kura and Aras mountains. Since the distribution lies outside the map it could not be entered.

### 2. Species of Cerastes.

19. *Cerastes cornutus* Forsk, the Corn Viper, is one of the most generally distributed venomous vipers of North Africa which lives in the outskirts of the stony deserts. The distribution area extends from the northern outskirts of the Sahara from Algeria to the east by way of Lybia as far as Egypt. It is found from Arabia to South Palestine and South Syria.

20. *Cerastes vipera* L., the Avicenna Viper is a small type venomous viper which lives in North Africa, in Algeria up to the Egyptian border in the deserts and sand dunes. It is also found in South Tunisia in the area of Douirat, in Tripoli, in the desert of Gizeh, in Egypt and also west of the Suez Canal.

### 3. Species of Echis.

21. *Echis carinata* Schn., the Rustling Sand Viper has this name because of the slight rustling noise made when gliding over the sand. This species is rather widely distributed in West Africa in a girdle with the width from Algeria to Togo including Egypt, Abyssinia, Somaliland, part of Arabia and Iran. We find it also in Transcaspian area and also in India.

22. *Echis coloratus* Boulenger strictly considered does not belong to the fauna of the Mediterranean basin. It is also mentioned in this

connection because specimens were found in southern Morocco in the area of Wadi Sous.

#### 5. Species of Naja.

24. *Naja haje* L., the Aspis Viper (must not be confused with *Vipera aspis*) is one of the most dangerous venomous vipers which is encountered in the northern part of the Sahara from Morocco to Egypt, up the Nile as far as Mozambique, in Somaliland, furthermore in the south of Palestine and northwest Arabia. It is also found rather often in the district of Maryut, Gizeh, Fayum, Tel el Amarna, Beni Hassan.

25. *Naja nigricollis* Rhdt. is distributed in the south, particularly in Transvaal, Natal, Angola, Betschuanaland and all over west Africa, furthermore in upper Egypt where it was found at Assuan.

#### 6. Species Walterinnesia.

26. *Walterinnesia aegyptiaca* which is closely related to the species of *Naja* is a very rare venomous viper which has been found so far in Egypt up to Iran.

-----

The number of venomous vipers to be met with in the Mediterranean basin thus appears to be rather important. As far as the different species in the European part of the Mediterranean Basin are concerned, it may be said that these belong to a few well defined families with a certain number of sub-families. A distinction of the different venoms made it possible to develop a specific therapy in each case. This distinction had to begin with a classification first of the local forms of snakes and then to extend the circle wider and wider. This consideration imparts some understanding for the importance of systematic zoologic classification even to the layman. It will become evident how minute and seemingly unimportant observations fit into a general picture which one day will be viewed from an entirely different angle and gain considerable practical importance.

F. ECKSTEIN  
Institute for General and Military  
Hygiene of the Medico-Military Academy.

VII/14 - 1 -

PRECIPITATION AND ISOTHERMS  
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical)

The map of the precipitation and isotherms in the Mediterranean basin shows on the same map the distribution of the precipitation throughout the entire Mediterranean basin, some selected isotherms of the months of January and July, and through climograms the annual course of the precipitation, the temperature, and the relative humidity. This map was compiled on the basis of the information material studied and the latest maps available.

The Mediterranean basin is a very homogeneous meteorological area whose various parts show only certain variations of the same type of climate, the so-called Mediterranean climate. The term etesian which frequently is used to describe the Mediterranean climate originates from the northwestern winds, the so-called etesians which predominate in the eastern Mediterranean during the hot season, and the name of which was applied to the entire Mediterranean climate. The characteristic properties of the Mediterranean climate are a bright, dry summer, and a mild winter during which the maximum of the precipitation is observed. During winter the weather is rather unstable, about as unstable as in central Europe during summer. This climate which is so different during summer and winter is due to the shift of the subtropical Azores high. In summer the Mediterranean basin usually is under the influence of the subtropical high with its bright weather. During winter, however, when the subtropical high is shifted to the south, the Mediterranean basin comes under the influence of the central European west wind zone north of it and therefore shows the unstable character of weather.

The proper Mediterranean climate with the maximum of precipitation in winter which is confined to the southern parts of the Mediterranean area, that means to Africa and to the coasts of the peninsulas suffers a certain modification towards the north and in the interior of the peninsulas by the fact that there the maximum of rainfall occurs in the autumn and spring months. Thus a link is brought about to the central European meteorological area in the north with its summer rainfalls. As a consequence of the small amount of precipitation the coast of southern Tunis and Palestine have a steppe climate.

W. KOEPPEN made an attempt to give a cartographical presentation of the various types of climate by recording the limit values of temperature and the types of precipitation (see Map VII/1, Undulant fever in the Mediterranean basin). According to this author the entire area considered here is located between the isotherms of  $18^{\circ}$  C. and  $-3^{\circ}$  C. in the coldest month. In addition he distinguishes between the areas dry in summer and areas with the maximum of rainfall in the early summer or with rainfalls during all seasons and finally he defines the etesian climate through the  $22^{\circ}$  C. isotherm of that month which shows the highest temperatures. Hence, in the climate map available the course of the  $22^{\circ}$  C. July isotherm shows the northern boundaries of the etesian climate. With the exception of Africa a July temperature of  $26^{\circ}$  C. is found only in the southernmost coasts of Greece, Crete, and Turkey, and in Spain in the river basin of the Guadalquivir near Sevilla. A mild winter is characteristic for the entire Mediterranean basin. The January isotherm of  $0^{\circ}$  C. is exclusively found in the higher regions, while in the coastal areas the January temperature is above  $6^{\circ}$  C.

The annual amount of precipitation in the Mediterranean basin differs considerably. Within very small areas very great differences are frequent, dependent on the location of the areas in relation to the winds commonly bringing the rain. As the western winds usually bring the rain with them, the western and southern coasts of all peninsulas show the highest values of precipitation, while the interior is much more arid. Contrary to that in North Africa the northern coast facing the Mediterranean shows the highest number of rains. There are considerable contrasts in Spain where the precipitation in the northwest exceeds 1,500 mm., while in the eastern territories of Spain it only amounts to 300 mm. In addition a region with more than 3,500 mm. precipitation is located on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, an area which is considered as the region with the greatest number of rain in Europe, while on the other hand southern Russia is one of the areas with the smallest amount of precipitation.

The climograms on the margin of the map give a survey of the annual course of some of the meteorological elements (the names of the stations for which a climogram was given, are underlined). In the entire area studied (solid curve) the temperature conditions show the greatest homogeneousness during summer. The usually hot summer is followed by a warm autumn as a result of the heat storage in the Mediterranean. The winter of the borderline areas is mild while the temperature decreases towards the interior of the land areas. Spring is relatively cool, as due to the proximity of the cold water surface the rise of the temperatures is very slow.

The annual course of the precipitation shows very different types. The etesian climate type with the dry summer and the maximum precipitation during winter is found in the stations of Alexandria and Palermo. Scutari is an example for the zone with a summer of little rainfall and the maximum of precipitation during spring and autumn, while for instance Bucarest is characteristic for the northern territories with the principal precipitation period during summer.

The annual course of the relative humidity is represented by a broken line. The stations in the immediate proximity of the Mediterranean, such as Livorno, Palermo, Alexandria show the smallest variations for the different months. In the stations which are located farther in the interior local conditions exercise some influence, so that variations of 30 to 40 % occur. Generally the minimum is observed during summer.

Weather Forecast Service  
(Air Force)

VIII/1-3 - 1 -

YELLOW FEVER

IN AFRICA

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical)

The reports on morbidity and mortality (see Table I) give only a vague idea of the distribution and frequency of yellow fever, because within endemic occurrence experience has shown that slight cases are far more frequent than typical ones but have such an uncharacteristic course that they cannot be recognized clinically. Thus, there are wide "mute regions of yellow fever" in which outbreaks of yellow fever are possible under certain conditions, such as the sudden arrival of numerous non-immune and thus susceptible persons. These regions could be precisely limited by serial examinations among the population,

Table I

Reported cases of yellow fever in Africa 1935-41  
(A second figure in brackets indicates the fatal cases, if reported separately)

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<u>French Colonies</u>							
Senegal	1	12	36	2	-		
Guinea	-	1	-	-	-		
Ivory Coast	7	1	8	14	8		
Togo	3	-	-	-	1		
Dahomey	2	4	1	1	-	3(1)	49
Sudan	1	5	3	4	-		
Niger	1	1	-	-	3		
Equatorial Africa	2	-	2	2	4	2(2)	4
<u>British Colonies</u>							
Brit. Gambia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1	3	3	-	10(5)	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast	7	4	11	1	-	2(1)	1
Uganda	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Sudan	-	-	2	-	-	15,000(1,660)	?
<u>Belgian Congo</u>						1	2
<u>Spanish Guinea</u>						4	4

by means of the mouse protection test, which are available in large numbers for the years 1933-38. The map of the distribution of yellow fever immunity in Africa shows the results of these examinations, Table II gives the particulars. It must be considered that, of course, the map

shows only data of those places which have been examined, i.e. few entries such as in the region of the Ivory Coast do not mean that no yellow fever can occur there, or conversely numerous entries, such as in Nigeria, do not mean that yellow fever is distributed there more densely than in the regions which have been less well examined.

With yellow fever, we are in the extremely favorable position of possessing, in the mouse protection test, a certain method of proving infection of yellow fever, since it does not only become positive after any infection of yellow fever (even after "occult immunization"), but also remains so during the whole lifetime of the respective person. Thus, negative reaction does not only mean that the respective person is susceptible to yellow fever, but also that with great probability he has never suffered from an infection of yellow fever in his life. Under these conditions, the systematic serial examinations with the mouse protection test have given an exact picture of the distribution of yellow fever virus at that time. The result shows that yellow fever is much farther distributed than suspected previously, particularly in the interior of the continent. After attention had been once awakened by these examinations, cases of yellow fever have been clinically and autoptically recognized in some mute zones, particularly in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Just there, yellow fever has advanced recently toward the northeast, which had been already suspected on account of former immunity findings (see the last available reports about cases of 1940). Its future distribution cannot yet be estimated (cf. Sudan in table I).

If the results of the mouse protection test among a population are subdivided into age groups, it can be seen whether yellow fever still exists, namely, if also the little children have positive reactions, or whether yellow fever is extinct in the respective region; for it must have been extinct for so many years that the most recent positive case is old (except possible positive persons immigrated in the meantime). Thus, the mouse protection test affords some - even if only limited - insight into the dynamics of the epidemic. On the present map and the respective table, differences have been made between groups above and below 15 years.

During the mouse protection test, patient serum and virus containing mouse brain are mixed and after a first phase of binding, decreasingly diluted if necessary, intracerebrally injected to living mice (5-6 white mice per serum!). If the serum contains sufficient protective substance, the mouse remains healthy (positive), if it contains none, it dies within seven days at the most (negative).

Table II

Occurrence of Yellow Fever Immunity in Africa

The figures in brackets behind the names of the regions indicate the source of the literature from which the data have been taken (see end of table). The figures before the places correspond to those on the map.

Column A: Number of persons examined  
 Column B: Percentage of juveniles younger than 15 years with positive mouse protection test  
 Column C: Percentage of persons older than 15 years with positive mouse protection test

No groups of age have been distinguished where the figures stand between B and C.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
Morocco (3)				Sudan (4)			
1. Casablanca	24	-	0	1. Gaya		15	
2. Fes	17	-	0	2. Quio		20	
3. Rabat	45	-	0	3. Kiranga		37	
Algeria (3)				4. Sokoto		0	
1. Oran	28	-	0	5. Foukoto		0	
Tunisia (3)				6. Kayes		28	
1. Tunis	25	-	0	7. Dinguira		47	
Senegal (4)				Sudan (1)			
1. Tivaouane		38		8. Ansongo	50	0	0
2. Pout		35		9. Gao	80	0	0
3. Fadioudyo		15		Niger (1)			
4. Sabaya		6		1. Agadez	86	2	0
Guinea (4)				2. Birnin N'Koni	25	20	-
1. Kaukau		0		3. Dogondoutchi	25	36	-
2. Kouroussa		0		4. Dosso	25	0	-
3. Siguiri		10		5. Gaya	50	64	92
4. Conakry		0		6. Goure	30	3	-
5. Boffa		0		7. Maradi	27	0	-
6. Boke		0		8. Niamey	54	0	35

(Niger (1) ctd.)	A	B	C		A	B	C
9. Tessaoua	51	50	52	25. Saltpond	25	4	-
10. Tillabery	25	0	-	26. Sekondi	25	4	-
11. Zinder	83	0	44	27. Swedru (1930)	25	0	-
Brit. Gambia (1) (8)				(1932)	25	16	-
1. Bathurst	23	26	0	28. Tamale	25	8	-
	36	45	0	29. Tumu	25	16	-
2. Basse	53	19		30. Wa	50	32	60
3. Georgetown	45	23	35	31. Yeyi	25	36	-
	49	28		Nigeria (1)			
4. Kerewan	38	32		1. Abeokuta	122	54	49
5. Bakau	45	29		2. Abinsi	25	0	-
6. Brikama	44	29		3. Ado	51	56	84
Sierra Leone (1)				4. Agala	10	20	-
1. Bo	15	0	-	5. Aiyetoro	11	64	-
2. Freetown	73	3	23	6. Akinmori	21	14	-
3. Makene	23	9	-	7. Akure	50	0	8
4. Moyamba	25	24	-	8. Akwanga	25	0	30
5. Segbwema	13	-	8	9. Andaha	26	0	5
Gold Coast (1)				10. Argungu	50	0	24
1. Abetifi	20	5	-	11. Awe	19	5	-
2. Accra	25	8	-	12. Bauchi	62	8	36
3. Adeiso	24	27	-	13. Baradogi	20	15	-
4. Asamankese	25	40	-	14. Baro-Koroko	17	0	20
5. Bawku	50	12	56	15. Bida	40	68	7
6. Bole	25	24	-	16. Birnin Gwari	42	12	48
7. Cape Coast	24	29	-	17. Birnin Kebbi	50	4	24
8. Dodowa	26	24	-	18. Biu	25	12	-
9. Effiduase				19. Budon	21	0	30
Town	25	0	-	20. Calabar	24	13	-
County	23	0	-	21. Deladegum	18	11	44
10. Yamasi	14	7	-	22. Daura	52	4	29
11. Kintampo	14	7	-	23. Dinamari	5	-	20
12. Korforidua	25	24	-	24. Ede	25	28	-
13. Kunasi Town	25	0	-	25. Eggan	53	6	6
" County	23	0	-	26. Enipata	30	23	25
14. Larteh, Upper	27	30	-	27. Etsun-Mutum	26	12	22
15. " Lower	25	0	-	28. Forum	33	0	4
16. Lawra	25	52	-	29. Gadau with			
17. Manpong				small villages	48	8	16
(Akwapim)	20	0	-	30. Garkida	25	28	-
(Northern				31. Gowia	17	0	38
Territories)	26	0	-	32. Gorgoron	98	0	7
18. Mpraeso	8	0	-	33. Gumel	50	44	60
19. Navrongo	50	40	72	34. Gusau	23	4	-
20. Nkawkaw	8	0	-	35. Hadejia	78	39	28
21. Nkawatia	16	0	-	36. Ibadan	524	42	61
22. Obo	9	9	-	37. Ife	50	70	-
23. Obomen	14	0	-	38. Ijebu Ode	26	15	-
24. Salaga	38	26	-	39. Ilaro	50	48	-

(Nigeria (1) ctd.)			(Nigeria(1)ctd.)					
A	B	C	A	B	C			
40. Ilesha	25	4	-	86. Oshogbo	50	60	-	
41. Ilorin	175	10	82	87. Owerri-				
42. Iseyin	23	57	-	Okigwi	119	0	16	
43. Iwo	25	20	-	88. Cwo	50	0	12	
44. Iyo	10	30	-	89. Oyo	173	11	71	
45. Jameta	25	0	-	90. Patagi	62		8	
46. Jarmari	6		16	91. Potiskum	25	0	-	
47. Jebba	50	26	38	92. Rigachikun	47	5	32	
48. Jega	49	3	0	93. Sabongari	36	14	82	
49. Jos	79	8	23	94. Sansita	11	0	16	
50. Kaduna	50	2	-	95. Sawo	10	30	-	
51. Kakure	11		100	96. Shaki	50	50	-	
52. Kano	125	7	20	97. Shongo	44	27	82	
53. Katagum	18	17	0	98. Sokoto	51	12	30	
54. Katsena Ala	15		33	99. Sokwa	20	0	21	
55. Katsina	75	0	17	100. Takalafiya	57	27	67	
56. Kazaure	56	4	7	101. TallataMafara	50	0	-	
57. Kontagora	26	61	-	102. Tambawel	49	0	12	
58. Koton Karife	37	13	13	103. TarabbaGongi	10	30	-	
59. Kujama	33	9	85	104. Tashana	20	0	10	
60. Kuru (Vom)	3	0	0	105. Teshegwa	10		50	
61. Lagos	40	9	25	106. Tinto (Mamfe)	11	27	-	
62. Lassa	25	29	18	107. Toro	17	-	12	
63. Lokoja	76	12	45	108. Tsakuwawa	50	38	46	
64. Maiduguri	30	17	-	109. Tudan Wada	23	5	-	
65. Makawa	16	0	8	110. Vom	69	0	2	
66. Makera	27	4	-	111. Wajagai	50	12	44	
67. Makintari	6	67	-	112. Wakane	25		24	
68. Malumri	4	-	50	113. Wallidizene	30	6	43	
69. Mamfe	23	50	56	114. Wana	25	13	33	
70. Mamfe county,				115. Warri	21	19	-	
villages	121	18	34	116. Wukari	15		13	
71. Marana	20	5	-	117. Yabo	49	0	4	
72. Medachi	9		33	118. Yandev	56	33	36	
73. Meko	54	50	-	119. Zareku	83	26	58	
74. Menoko	17	0	25	120. Zaria	154	1	9	
75. Mkar	43	24	22	121. Zuru	29	0	25	
76. Mureji	50	12	20	Liberia (1)				
77. Misuman	10		20	1. District	1	34	-	15
78. Muye	25	8	0	2. "	2	6	-	0
79. Numan	25	20	0	3. "	3	7		15
80. Ogbomosho	225	12	64	4. Cape Palmas	24		0	
81. Ogudu	25	16	-	5. Ganta	25	-	0	0
82. Okene	84	8	4	Ivory Coast (4)				
83. Oke Iho	27	48	-	1. Benikoro				0
84. Cndo	50	8	4	2. Darsalam				20
85. Onitsha	55	0	36	3. Dedougou				0

(Ivory Coast(4))	A	B	C	(Chad(6)ctd.)	A	B	C
4. Dangouadougou		0		7. Bousso	20	25	-
5. Gaoua		33		8. Bongor	19	0	-
6. Gd. Passam		10		Gaboun (6)			
7. Kamalo		0		1. Port Gentil	45	19	27
8. Kampti		0		2. Lambarene	24	14	21
9. Kayo		10		3. Vega	17	33	0
10. Kirango		35		4. Bellevue	30	0	6
11. Kouara		0		5. N'Sagha	16	25	8
12. Koutiala		30		6. Mayennie	5	0	0
13. Leo		15		7. Anioghes	9	0	0
14. Mbessoba		50		8. Libreville	24	0	20
15. Mokby		60		9. Abenelang	26	0	0
16. Noumoudara		20		10. Zog'M'Bour	20	0	8
17. Onio		15		11. Coco Beach	29	36	28
18. Ouagaladougou		110		12. M'Boue	10	-	10
19. Pabre		25		13. Oyem	5	-	20
20. Po		0		14. Mcuila	5	-	0
21. Sabou		10		15. Chibanga	5	-	0
22. Sikasso		0		16. Divenie	5	-	20
23. Tehini		0		French Equatorial			
24. Tenkodogo		10		Africa(2)			
Togo (4)				1. Balhois	32	0	23
1. Palime		20		2. Bambari	50	28	60
Dahomey (1)				3. Bangassou	50	20	44
1. Abomey	40	60	93	4. Bangui	50	4	32
2. Kandi	50	8	12	5. Berberati	49	8	21
3. Parakou	25	8	-	6. Boda	49	12	72
4. Porto Novo	48	29	-	7. Bouka	49	24	68
5. Save	25	24	-	8. Bousso	50	12	56
French Congo (6)				9. Kinboalla	40	12	12
1. Poto-Poto	39	12	36	10. Joko	20	5	-
2. Bacongo	34	40	26	11. Carnot	49	32	54
3. Pointe Noire	47	46	35	12. Dongou	50	0	8
4. Loango-D.	45	15	32	13. Fort Archim-			
5. Bakouilou	5	-	0	bault	26	19	-
6. Kayes	32	6	19	14. Fort Lamy	48	2	-
7. Tiena	6	-	0	15. Fort Sibut	50	12	36
8. Sine-Bamba	18	0	25	16. Impfondo	47	18	24
9. Chilounga	27	10	0	17. Kinkala	50	0	24
10. N'Tima	24	8	17	18. Libreville	45	0	20
Chad (6)				19. Liranga	50	8	12
1. Abeche	16	0	7	20. Loudima	50	0	8
2. Tinam	15	7	-	21. Loukolela	35	0	0
3. Abou-Deia	10	60	-	22. Loungba	25	-	52
4. Mongo	18	44	-	23. Madingou	49	4	16
5. Massenia	22	50	-	24. M'Baiki	50	0	24
6. Melfi	9	55	-	25. Mindouli	25	4	-

(French Equatorial Africa (2) etc.)				(Belgian Congo (2))		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
26. Mobaye	48	8	50	14. Kimpangu	46	0 0
27. Moissala	50	0	12	15. Kisongo	24	0 5
28. Mossaka	32	0	-	16. Kongolo	50	0 4
29. Mouionzi	50	4	12	17. Kinsuka	17	- 12
30. M'Pouia	50	0	12	18. Leopoldville	56	0 6
31. M'Vouti	49	0	3	19. " environs	52	21
32. N'Gabe	50	12	24	20. Libenge	51	0 12
33. Ouango	50	0	24	21. Lisafa	72	0 15
34. Port Gentil	35	0	6	22. Lisala	47	- 17
35. Rafai	44	24	53	23. Longo	13	0 29
36. Sibiti	50	0	4	24. Luebo	50	0 0
37. Zemio	47	36	95	25. Lulusburg	50	0 16
Cameroons (2)				26. Iuozu	46	- 15
1. Bafia	49	8	28	27. Maduda	24	0 -
2. Batouri	50	4	16	28. Matadi	58	15 42
3. Duala	50	0	0	29. Minkono	17	- 47
4. Garua	50	0	-	30. Niali	16	0 -
5. Maroa	50	0	-	31. Fort Francqui		
6. M'Banga	48	0	0	(Ileo)	22	- 18
7. Nkongsamba	50	4	4	32. "(Belgian)	21	- 0
8. N'Goundere	50	-	-	33. Senge	13	- 0
9. Obala	99	0	1	34. Soyo-Luadi	38	14 30
Spanish Guinea (3)				35. Stanleyville	83	- 10
1. Oveng	45	-	18	36. Thysville	56	- 0
2. Machinda	36	-	3	37. Tshela	27	4 -
3. Bimbongo	10	-	0	38. Tshikapa	50	0 8
4. Spanish Guinea				39. Usumbura	50	0 0
total	91	-	10	40. Vista	19	0 17
Belgian Congo (2)				41. Yema	2	- 0
1. Albertville	50	0	0	Angola (2)		
2. Banana	25	11	28	1. Ambris	50	0 0
3. Banzyville	50	4	12	2. Ambrisette	50	0 0
4. Basankusu				3. Benguela	50	0 0
"(Belge)	11	-	9	4. Camabatela	50	0 0
"(Benge)	15	-	7	5. Catumbela	50	0 8
"(Lilangi)	54	3	58	6. Catete	50	0 4
5. Basoko	50	-	16	7. Caxito	49	0 0
6. Boma	50	0	24	8. Damao	50	0 0
"(Europeans)	12	-	0	9. Dondo	50	0 0
7. Bondo	50	12	20	10. Golungo Alto	50	4 0
8. Buta	50	0	20	11. Loanda	50	0 0
9. Coquilhatville	71	-	11	12. Malange	50	0 0
10. Dilolo	50	0	4	13. Maquela	50	0 0
11. Elisabethville	50	0	0	14. Mossamedes	50	0 6
12. Fradje	25	5	20	15. Muxima	50	0 8
13. Kaiku-n-Zobe	32	3	-	16. Pungo Adongo	50	0 0
				17. Novo Redondo	50	0 0
				18. Sao Salvador	50	4 4

(Angola(2)ctd.)	A	B	C	(Uganda(3)ctd.)	A	B	C
19. St. Antonio de Zaire	50	8	4	10. Masindi	50	4	0
Union of South Africa (3)				11. Moyo	51	0	3
1. Cape Town	24	-	0	12. Mugwer	51	0	4
2. Durban	25	-	0	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (3)			
3. Tongaland	42	-	0	1. Amadi	36	0	11
Bechuanaland (3)				2. Dilling	45	0	23
1. Serowe	13	-	0	3. El Fasher	38	0	45
Southern Rhodesia (3)				4. El Obeid	52	0	0
1. District of Mtoko	22	-	0	5. Geneida	38	0	8
Northern Rhodesia (3)				6. Juba	52	14	7
1. Barotseland	21	-	0	7. Khartoum	32	-	0
2. East Luangwa	25	-	4	8. Li Rangou	31	0	25
3. Northwest District	25	-	0	9. Malakal	50	0	4
4. West Luangwa	25	-	4	10. Rumbek	61	4	46
Madagascar (3)				11. Wau	55	13	26
1. Tananarivo	20	-	0	12. Yirol	19	0	-
Zanzibar (3)				13. Yubo	37	0	25
1. Zanzibar	62	-	0	14. Zalingi	30	0	13
Tanganyika (3)				Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (9)			
1. Bukoba	23	-	3	15. Kau	38	42	87
2. Dar es Salam	25	-	0	16. Eliri	27	0	58
3. Kigoma	25	-	0	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (9)			
4. Mpapwa	25	-	0	17. Lafufa	18	0	36
5. Mwanza	25	-	4	18. Nyaro	5	0	60
6. Tabora	23	-	0	19. Heiban	31	0	7
7. Tinde	23	-	0	20. Gulfan	99	0	18
8. Uzinza	25	-	0	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (7)			
Kenya (3)				21. Malakal	114	18	19
1. Fort Hall	26	-	0	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (10)			
2. Kakamega	55	-	0	22. Wadi Medani	3	-	0
3. Kisii	25	-	4	23. Kosti	26	-	4
4. Kisumu	42	-	0	Egypt (3)			
Uganda (3)				1. Aswan	28	-	0
1. Ajumani	46	0	0	2. Asyut	48	-	4
2. Aringa	51	0	0	3. Luxor	51	-	0
3. Arua	92	0	6	4. Mansura	110	0	1
4. Fort Portal	21	-	10	Abyssinia (3)			
5. Gulu	51	0	0	1. Addis Abeba	27	-	0
6. Kaiso	19	0	0	British Somali-land (3)			
7. Kigezi	24	-	8	1. Berbera	10	-	0
8. Kitgum	50	0	10	2. Burao	19	-	0
9. Lira	54	0	3	3. Hatgeisa	15	-	0

(Note to Table II:)

Source material (figures in brackets behind the names of regions): 1 = BEEUWKES and MAHAFFY, *Transact. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. a. Hyg.* 28, 39 (1934). 2 = BEEUWKES, MAHAFFY, and PAUL, *ibidem* 28, 233 (1934). 3 = SAWYER and WHITEMAN, *ibidem* 29, 397 (1936). 4 = BOYE (Stefanopoulo). *Bull. Off. Internat. Hyg. Publ.* 25, 1015 (1933) and 26, 2106 (1934). 6 = STEFANOPOULO, "Rapport pre-liminaire sur les resultats du test de seroprotection en A.E.F. (1935-36)", in the files of the French Colonial Ministry. 7 = FINDLAY, *Acta conventus III de tropicis morbis* 1938, 314. 8 = JAMES, *Bull. Off. Internat. Hyg. Publ.* 27, 2354 (1935). 9 = KIRK, *ibidem* 28, 2343 (1936). 10 = JAMES, *ibidem* 26, 1043 (1934).

The distribution of the principal vector, *Aedes aegypti* (*Stegomyia*), extends much farther than that of yellow fever, it practically occurs in the whole tropical and subtropical zone of the globe and even far in the temperate zone, especially everywhere in the Mediterranean region, in the Near East and in all southern Asia, also on the East African coast (see map II/3 and VII/8).

On the other hand, as far as one knows by now, one finds *Aedes aegypti* everywhere in Africa where immunity of yellow fever is found. The gnat is there by no means limited to the regions of the coast and of the large rivers, but it is found for instance in the whole of West Africa to the southern edge of the desert in nearly all denser human settlements, in the Congo in large numbers along the affluents up to Elisabethville; in the Sudan, it is found not so frequently, but not only on the Nile, but also in many oases, more frequently again in the settlements of Kenya and Tanganyika. It has been now experimentally proven that also other gnats (in part equally of the family of the *Aedes*, in part also *Hemagogues*, *Sabethines*, and perhaps others as well) may transfer the yellow fever virus, and for South America it has been positively proven that yellow fever occurs in regions free from *Stegomyias*. These are always districts of virgin forest in which individual cases or groups of cases of yellow fever (jungle fever) occurred, as has been proven, the infections took place in the virgin forest. Vectors are the mosquitoes living in the virgin forest. As known today, these infect themselves in monkeys suffering

from yellow fever, with which fatal cases of yellow fever after natural infection are frequent, and with which even spontaneous yellow fever immunity can be occasionally found by means of the mouse protection test. It has not yet been proven, but it is highly probable that these conditions are equally true for Africa.

In South America, jungle fever usually occurs limited to the seasons. It is not yet known where the virus exists in the season which is free from yellow fever. The monkeys susceptible to yellow fever cannot be this virus reservoir, since those, if infected, become either immune or die, like man; thus, they never become carriers of virus. The virus reservoir is probably in lower mammals (half-monkeys), perhaps even in cold-blooded animals. It is possible that the remarkable limitation of yellow fever distribution despite the by far larger distribution of the vectors and the presence of multitudes of susceptible men, and particularly the humanity of the East African and Asiatic coastal districts is explained by the absence of the still unknown virus reservoir in these regions.

This partial question excepted, one is today better informed of the distribution and dynamics, and thus of the danger, of yellow fever than of most of the other epidemics, as shown by the map.

F. O. HOERING

(Institute for Tropical Medicine  
and Hygiene of the Military  
Medical Academy)

VIII/4 - 1 -

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE  
COUNTRIES OF THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS

Translation prepared by:  
U. S. Fleet, U. S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical)

Through history and colonization the Atlas countries are the African foreland of Europe. The Atlas mountains extending over a stretch of 2,200 Km. from the Atlantic Ocean to the straits between Tunisia and Sicily attracts the rainfalls and stores the water and thus it provides the basin of the rich culture of the thin northwestern strip of Africa. The pictures chiseled in stone, the dolmens, the mural paintings of the prehistoric era, as well as the magnificent Roman ruins give knowledge of the dense population of this territory and of the thousands of years old union of the Atlas countries with Europe which entered a new stage of development when the French set foot in Algeria in 1830, in Tunisia in 1881, and in Morocco in 1907.

The presentation of the density of population was made according to the same principles as for map II/9 "Density of Population in the Near and Middle East". The boundaries of the density of settlement exceeding 1 person per 1 sq.Km. are congruent with the borderline for the precipitation of 125 mm. per year, the denser settlement exceeding 10 persons per 1 sq.Km. is associated to a high degree with the precipitation value of 250 mm.

### I. Tunisia

Among the Atlas countries Tunisia, extending over an area of 135,130 sq.Km., is the smallest. The census of 8 March 1936 revealed a total population of 2.6 million inhabitants. The mean density of settlement amounts to 21 persons per 1 sq.Km. and it is higher than that of Morocco (15.6), but it is smaller than that of Algeria (31.4). If one disregards the very thinly populated military area in the south (46,000 sq.Km.) a mean density of population of 28 persons per 1 sq.Km. was found in the northern territories under civil administration. The principal part of the population in the north is assembled in the area around Tunis, in the Medjer valley, and in the Sahel area between Sousse and Sfax. The three regions of Bizerta, Tunis, and Le Kef encompass only one sixth of the land area, but as the most important economic territory they harbor almost half of the total population. 24 % of the population are apportioned to the region of Sousse, 21 % to the region of Sfax, two fifth of this figure to the zone of olive cultivation.

Population of the va- rious re- gions 1936	Total	Moham- medans	E u r o p e a n s			Jews
			Total	French	Ital- ians	
Total area	2,608,313	2,335,623	213,205	108,068	94,289	59,485
Bizerte	392,293	356,951	32,126	21,115	10,332	3,216
Tunis	541,828	364,031	143,161	63,027	72,398	34,636
Le Kef	306,409	296,208	8,879	5,170	3,386	1,322
Sousse	630,922	612,006	13,290	8,280	4,328	5,626
Sfax	543,741	516,871	14,994	9,881	3,790	11,876
Southern Mili- tary area	193,120	189,556	755	595	55	2,809

In the steppe areas of central and southern Tunisia a denser population is found only in the vicinity of Kairouan, in the region of the phosphate mines near Gafsa and Tala, and in the fertile date palm oases among which that of Gafsa, Tozeur, Nefta, El-Harman, Kebili, and Gabes, and the island of Djerba are the most important. In places where the irrigation system is sufficient, an intensive horticulture is maintained.

The cultivation of the total areas is as follows:

Cultivated land	2,934,000	hectare
Permanent pasture	100,000	"
Arboreal and bush cultures (olives, wine)	630,000	"
Woods and forests	1,016,000	"
Not cultivated but cultivable land	4,320,000	"
Unproductive land	3,500,000	"

The proportion of the Europeans among the total population amounts to 8.2 % (compared with 3.2 % in Morocco and 13.2 % in Algeria). To these 95,000 Jews must be added who, contrary to Algeria, were not granted French citizenship in Tunisia. The European population usually lives in the coastal districts and in the big towns.

The population of Tunisia shows a continuous increase:

Popu- lation in	Total	Europeans			Mohammed- ans	Jews	
		Total	French	Ital- ians			Malt- ese
1911	1,939,087	148,476	46,044	88,082	11,300	1,740,144	50,467
1921	2,093,939	156,115	54,476	84,799	13,520	1,889,388	48,436
1926	2,159,708	173,281	71,020	89,216	8,396	1,932,184	54,243
1931	2,410,692	195,293	91,427	91,178	8,643	2,159,151	56,248
1936	2,608,313	213,205	108,068	94,289	7,279	2,335,623	59,485

The crucial problem for the policy of population in Tunisia is the proportion of the French population to the Italians 11,200 of whom lived in the country as early as in 1880. As France was not successful in settling a sufficient number of French settlers in Tunisia it at first encouraged the Italian immigration. From 1923 on France made the attempt to correct the statistical facts concerning the population through extensive forced naturalizations of the aliens born in Tunisia which applied particularly to the Italians. Before 1938 the number of the nationalized persons was 31,400, 18,151 of which were Italians. In Italian statistics of 1938 based on the ethnic origin the number of Italians and of Maltese to be counted with them was given as 127,000, that of the genuine French as 73,000 only. Above all attention must be paid to the fact that the Italian part of the population consists principally of peasants, fishermen, manufacturers, and industrial workers; without the Italian laborers the development of the Tunisian mining industry would have been unthinkable.

Occupational classification  
of the French and Italians  
in 1938

	French	Italians
Peasants and fishermen	9,241	19,750
Tradesmen and clerks	15,362	14,406
Manufacturers and workers	20,760	48,552
Transportation business	10,753	5,888
Independent occupations	4,057	2,881
Officials	21,350	541
Pensioners	6,157	1,033

More than three quarters of the Italians live in the district of Tunis. The city of Tunis itself has more Italian (50,000) than French (43,000) inhabitants even according to the French statistics (1936).

## II. Algeria

While Tunisia and Morocco were under the administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as French Protectorates, Algeria was considered as attached to France and was under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior. A large flow of farming settlers from southern France gave a French appearance to large stretches of the country.

Including the southern territory extending through the Sahara to the border of the Sudan, Algeria covers a total area of 2,204,864 sq.Km. with a total population of 7,234,684 persons (8 March 1936). In a narrower sense, Algeria comprises only the northern territories with 209,636 sq.Km. and a population of 6,592,033 inhabitants. The mean density of population is 31.4 persons per 1 sq.Km. and in Africa Algeria is only surpassed by the arable areas of Egypt and the Southafrican Union (34.9).

Departement	sq.Km.	Europeans	Indig.	Total	1 sqKm.
Algiers	54,701	365,504	1,875,407	2,270,911	41
Oran	67,352	399,674	1,223,682	1,623,356	24
Constantine	87,582	213,119	2,514,647	2,727,766	31
Northern areas	209,635	978,297	5,613,736	6,592,033	31
Ain Sefra	650,151	5,393	187,954	193,347	0.3
Ghardja	143,712	2,134	169,232	166,366	1.2
Touggourt	134,865	865	242,498	243,363	1.8
Saham	1,066,500	563	39,012	39,573	0.03
Southern areas	1,995,288	8,955	633,696	642,651	0.3
Algeria total	2,204,863	987,252	6,247,432	7,234,684	3.3

By far the most densely populated area is the coastal zone of the Tell-Atlas. Between Algiers and Constantine the mean density of population is 50 to 100 persons per 1 sq.Km. This figure is increased in the Kabyl territory, the principal retreat of the Berbers, to high above 100 persons per sq.Km. The Algerian plateau located on that side of the Tell-Atlas, where no rain falls, has a width of 60 to 200 Km. This area has a steppe vegetation where halfa grass is cultivated and where cattle-breeding is highly developed.

6.2 million out of the total of 7.2 million inhabitants were "indigenes" without full civic rights ("sujets francais" - French subjects). The number of French citizens, including the native naturalized Jews of Algiers and the aliens, amounted to 890,000; 791,000 of them were of French ethnic origin. In Algiers too the French administration made the attempt to keep the number of the aliens as low as possible through extensive naturalization; the high proportion of Spaniards is also worthy of note.

Popu- lation	Total	French- men	Natural- ized Jews	Indigens (Sujets francais)
1901	4,739,331	364,257	57,132	4,072,089
1906	5,231,850	449,420	64,645	4,447,149
1911	5,563,828	492,660	70,271	4,711,276
1921	5,804,275	528,642	73,967	4,890,756
1926	6,066,380		657,641	5,115,980
1931	6,553,451		733,242	5,548,236
1936	7,234,684		819,455	6,160,176

Popu- lation	A l i e n s				
	Tunisians	Moroccans	Spaniards	Italians	Others
1901	2,394	23,872	155,265	38,791	25,531
1906	3,083	25,277	117,475	33,153	17,849
1911	2,375	23,115	135,150	36,795	20,927
1921	1,700	27,345	144,315	31,927	15,904
1926	1,308	32,492	135,032	28,594	13,068
1931	2,918	33,840	109,821	26,136	15,705
1936	2,542	36,824	92,377	21,009	14,233

The considerable increase of the population which in the period between 1901 and 1936 annually amounted to 12 per mille of the mean figure for the population on an average, is principally due to a relatively high birth surplus. With a birth rate of about 34 per mille the mortality is only 15 per mille, so that there is an annual surplus of about 100,000 inhabitants.

The total area of 220,486,418 hectare is distributed as follows:

Cultivated land	5,766,475	hectare
Arboreal and bush cultures	635,159	"
Woods and forests	3,517,277	"
Natural pastures	20,500,000	"
Not cultivated and not cultivable land	210,533,147	"

Through an agricultural reform and through the expansion of the artificial irrigation (law of 18 April 1942) the control of the increasing surplus of the population was attempted. Great dams were planned to enable the irrigation of about 120,000 hectare of fertile soil. This land is to be colonized by new French settlers and indigenous tenants.

In the principal cities of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine nearly 400,000 Europeans are living; 80 % of all Europeans have their residence in the towns. In 1936 the total number of Jews was 116,800 (1.63 % of the total population and 14.9 % of the Europeans).

Departement	Jews
Algiers	34,572
including town of Algiers with	25,474
Oran	50,452
including town of Oran	25,753
Constantine	25,628
including town of Constantine	12,961
Southern territory	6,148

The economic power and the population of Algeria was an important reserve for the home country with its low birth rate. Therefore the loss of Algeria is distinctly noticed above all as regards the food supply.

### III. Morocco

In 1936 the total population of Morocco amounted to 7,181,000 inhabitants. Of these 6,273,000 live in French Morocco and 908,000 in Spanish Morocco including the International Zone of Tangier.

	French Morocco	Spanish Morocco
Indigenes including Mohammedans (with 21,000 Mohammedan French subjects from Algeria)	6,057,000 5,896,000	845,000 311,000
Jews	161,000	34,000
Europeans	216,000	163,000

A. Tangier Zone: The Zone of Tangier which since 1912 has been under international administration covers an area of 373,000 sq.Km. and has about 60,000 inhabitants (1934).

Of these were	Mohammedans	36,500
	Europeans	16,500
	Jews	7,000

The mean density of population which entirely depends on the 46,270 inhabitants of the town of Tangier, amounted to 161 persons per sq.Km.

B. Spanish Morocco: On an area of 28,000 sq.Km. 795,202 (1934) persons lived in Spanish Morocco. Of these there were:

Europeans	44,400
Jews	12,900

The mean density of population was 28 persons per sq.Km.

C. French Morocco: On an area of 415,000 sq.Km. the census of 8 March 1936 showed 6.3 million persons which is equal to 15 persons per sq.Km. The coastal plain spread along the foot of the Atlas mountains and forming the Sebu basin in the north, enjoys a sufficient number of rainfalls and a fertile black-earth soil; it represents the economic center. In the east it borders on a steppe plateau where the halfa grass grows and which is principally an area of cattle breeding. At the foot of the Atlas mountains the soil gradually changes into a fertile red earth zone which is 30 to 40 Km. wide. Due to the numerous rains in the High Atlas mountains this zone permits agriculture and fruit tree cultures. The northwest slopes of the Atlas mountains are populated by settled peasants whose grain cultures are extended to a considerable altitude.

The foreland of the Atlas mountains with an area of about 190,000 sq.Km. is inhabited by 5.17 million persons, which is about 83 % of the total population. Here, the density of settlement amounts to 27 persons per sq.Km. on an average. The accumulation of the population is highest in the vicinity of Casablanca, Rabat, Mazzagan, Port-Lyautey, and Safi, where the density of settlement ranges between 30 and 50 persons per sq.Km.

In Morocco the economic structure also is almost purely agricultural. The total area of 39,862,700 hectare is distributed as follows:

Cultivated land	7,077,000	hectare
Arborous and bush cultures	193,000	"
Woods and forests	2,600,000	"
Not cultivated arable land	10,250,000	"
Not arable land	19,742,733	"

Mining as the cause of accumulations of the population is of no significance.

Population	Total	Not Moroccan Population			Moroccan Population	
		Frenchmen Citizens Sujets et Proteges	Aliens	Mohammedans	Jews	
1921	3,530,000	77,953	3,368,000	84,302		
1926	4,229,146	66,223	8,335	30,154	4,016,882	
1931	5,364,809	115,628	12,549	44,304	5,067,743	
1936 civ. pop. mil.	6,242,706 53,430	139,131 15,111	16,438 6,369	50,937 8,616	5,874,888 23,334	
					161,312	

The census of 1 March 1941 revealed a population of 7,983,473 persons. The increase of the population since 1936 amounts to about 1.7 million or to 27.6 %; it is considerably higher than the increase of the population during the period from 1931 to 1936 when the increase amounted to 0.9 million (16.5 %). The Moroccan population was increased by about 1.6 million persons, the non-Moroccan population by about 143,000.

The considerable increase of the population results in an increasingly embarrassing shortage of land in the densely populated areas. 1.4 million persons are living in the towns which is almost one sixth (17.5 %) of the total population. Almost one quarter of the total increase of the population in Morocco is due to an increase of the urban population which since 1936 has increased by about 450,000 persons or 42.2 %. This means a proportionally considerably higher increase as compared with the rural population (plus 25.1 %).

	1936		1941		
Casablanca	from 257,430	inhab.	to 454,300	inhab.	(76.5 %)
Oujda	from 34,523	"	to 63,381	"	(83.6 %)
Mogador	from 15,166	"	to 25,666	"	(69.2 %)

The population of Marakech, however, was diminished by 0.5 % which is a sign of the decreasing importance of the Sultan government.

For Spain as well as for France the Atlas countries range among the most valuable possessions. For Europe they are a necessary economic supplement and an important military glacis.

H. HARMSSEN

(Institute for Hygiene of the University of Berlin and Institute for General and Military Hygiene of the Military Medical Academy)

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX  
TO THE  
ATLAS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Prepared by  
U.S. Fleet, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany,  
Technical Section (Medical)

- - -

The Index is in alphabetical order, cross-references are made wherever doubt is possible.

In case of colonies, protectorates, or dominions, the mother country is given in brackets and abbreviated, e.g. (Br.).

The spelling was checked in accordance with Goode's School Atlas (Rand McNally & Company, Chicago, 1939).

To give a brief survey of the countries treated in the Atlas of Epidemiology, on pages I & II preceding the Index the individual countries are grouped under the following headings:

Europe	Africa	America
Near & Middle East	Asia & Pacific Ocean	

The individual countries quoted are grouped into continents as follows:

Europe

Albania  
Austria  
Baltic Countries  
Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
Estonia  
Finland  
France  
---, Corsica  
Germany  
Gibraltar (Br.)  
Great Britain  
Greece  
---, Crete  
Hungary  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Italy  
---, Sardinia  
---, Sicily  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Malta (Br.)  
Mediterranean Area  
Netherlands  
**Norway**  
Poland  
Portugal  
Romania  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
    see Near East  
Union of Sov.Soc.Rep.  
    see Soviet Union  
    spec. under Asia  
Yugoslavia

Africa

Algeria (Fr.)  
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan  
Angola (Port.)  
Bechuanaland (Br.)  
Belgian Congo  
Cameroons (Fr.)  
Egypt  
Eritrea (It.)  
Ethiopia  
French Equatorial Africa  
- - -, Chad  
- - -, Congo  
- - -, Gabon  
French West Africa  
- - -, Dahomey  
- - -, Guinea  
- - -, Ivory Coast  
- - -, Niger  
- - -, Senegal  
- - -, Sudan  
- - -, Togo  
Gambia (Br.)  
Gold Coast (Br.)  
Guinea, Spanish  
Kenya (Br.)  
Liberia  
Libya (It.), Cirenaica  
---, Tripolitania  
Madagascar (Fr.)  
Morocco, French  
Morocco, Spanish  
Mozambique (Port.)  
Nigeria  
Rhodesia, Northern (Br.)  
Rhodesia, Southern (Br.)  
Sierra Leone (Br.)  
Somaliland, British  
Tanganyika Ter. (Br.)  
Tunisia (Fr.)  
Uganda (Br.)  
Union of South Africa (Br.)  
Zanzibar (Br.)

Near & Middle East

Aden Protectorate (Br.)  
Arabia  
Cyprus (Br.)  
Iran (Persia)  
Iraq (Mesopotamia)  
Kuwait, Al (Br.)  
Oman  
Palestine  
Saudi Arabia  
- -, Asir  
- -, Hejaz  
- -, Nejd  
Syria (Fr.)  
---, Lebanon Rep,  
Transjordan (Br.)  
Turkey  
Yemen

America

Argentina  
Colombia  
Cuba  
Mexico  
Panama  
Peru  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

Asia & Pacific Ocean

Afghanistan  
Ceylon (Br.)  
China  
---, Hainan I.  
---, Shanghai  
French Indochina  
- -, Kwangchowan  
Hongkong (Br.)  
India (Br.)  
---, Baluchistan  
Japan  
Korea  
Kurdistan  
Manchukuo  
Nepal  
Netherlands Indies  
New Caledonia (Fr.)  
Philippine Is.  
Portuguese Macau  
Siam  
Soviet Union  
- -, Armenian S.S.R.  
- -, Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.  
- -, Bashkir A.S.S.R.  
- -, Caucasia  
- -, Daghestan A.S.S.R.  
- -, Georgian S.S.R.  
- -, Kalmyk Aut. Area  
- -, Kazakh S.S.R.  
- -, Kirghiz S.S.R.  
- -, Kuban Area  
- -, Siberian Area  
- -, Southeast Russia  
- -, Tadzhik S.S.R.  
- -, Transcaspian Region  
- -, Transcaucasia  
- -, Turkmen S.S.R.  
- -, Ukrainian S.S.R.  
- -, Ural Mountains  
- -, Uzbek S.S.R.  
- -, White Russian S.S.R.  
Tibet (China)

Abyssinia see Ethiopia

Aden Protectorate (Br.) (S. Arabia)

- II/1 Plague, data of epidemics
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: *Aedes aegypti*,  
*Phlebotomus minutus*
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, danger zone
- II/5 Leishmaniases, general occurrence of  
Kala-Azar assumed
- II/7 II Bilharziasis possibly endemic

Afghanistan (Central Asia)

- I/3 Indian cholera, epidemics since 1938,  
specific data
- II/1 Plague, general data
- II/2 Anopheles distribution, hypothesis
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae,  
Ixodidae
- II/7 I No ankylostomiasis due to scarce rainfalls
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- III/1 Malaria on the Turkestan border,  
extensive tropical foci
- VII/9-II Indian relapsing fever, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

Albania

- I/6 Paratyphoid A, endemic
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- VII/4 I General climate conditions, isotherms
- II Malaria and Anopheles, specific data
- VII/4b Malaria and Anopheles, specific data, table
- VII/6 Leprosy, no recent data available
- VII/9-II East European relapsing fever, general data
- VII/10 I Epidemic typhus, rare incidence
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions

- Algeria (Fr.) (N.Africa)
- I/1 Plague focus of 2nd order, data for 1921 - 1940
  - I/6 Paratyphoid A, endemic
  - I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
  - VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general data
  - VII/5 Leishmaniases, endemic areas, specific data, charts
  - VII/6 Leprosy, some data, general remarks
  - VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, specific data
  - II Bilharziasis, specific data, ecology
  - VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, specific data
  - VII/9-II North African relapsing fever, specific data
  - VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
    - I Epidemic typhus, endemic focus, frequent, specific data
    - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, cases observed in Algiers
  - VII/12 Trachoma, general data
  - VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
  - VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
  - VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data
  - VIII/4 Density of population, specific data, tables

- Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (E.Africa)
- II/1 Plague, no case since 1899
  - II/2 Anopheles distribution
  - II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
  - II/4 Amebic dysentery, danger zone
  - II/5 Leishmaniases, general occurrence, chart
  - II/7 II Bilharziasis is endemic, general distribution
  - VII Yellow fever epidemic 1940
  - VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever, general data
  - VII/10 III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, general distribution
  - VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
  - VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

- Angola (Port.) (S.Africa)
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
  - VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

- Arabia see Saudi Arabia
- Argentina  
VII/9-II South American relapsing fever,  
general data
- Armenia see Soviet Union, Armenian S.S.R.
- Asia Minor see Turkey
- Asir see Saudi Arabia, Asir
- Austria  
I/2 Tularemia, some cases observed  
I/6 Paratyphoid A, occasional slight epidemics  
VII/10 I Epidemic typhus, general data  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- Azerbaidzhan see Soviet Union, Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.
- Baltic Countries (N. Europe)  
V/1 Poliomyelitis epidemics, specific data,  
chart, tables  
V/2 Epidemic pleurodynia, general observations  
V/3 Leprosy, very specific data, charts, graph  
V/4 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions  
V/5 Density of population, specific data,  
tables  
VI/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks
- Baluchistan see India, Baluchistan
- Bashkir see Soviet Union, Bashkir A.S.S.R.
- Bechuanaland (Br.) (S. Africa)  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data
- Belgian Congo (Central Africa)  
I/1 Plague, data for 1934 - 1940  
VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever,  
general data  
VII/10 III Mediterranean exanthematous fever,  
general distribution.  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

Belgium

- VI/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks
- VII/10 II Murine typhus fever, causative organism observed

Bulgaria

- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- VII Cholera, severe epidemics, general remarks
- VII/4 I General climate conditions, isotherms
- II Malaria and Anopheles, specific data, chart
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, only superficial data
- VII/6 Leprosy practically extinct, specific data
- VII/9-II East European relapsing fever, general data
- VII/10 I Epidemic typhus, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 General climate conditions

Cameroons (Fr.) (Equatorial Africa)

- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

Caucasia see Soviet Union, Caucasia

Ceylon (Indian Ocean)

- VII/9-II Indian relapsing fever, general data

Chad see French Equatorial Africa, Chad

China

- I/3 Indian cholera, epidemics since 1937 along the south coast
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae
- III/2 Phlebotomus distribution
- VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, general data

--- , Hainan I.

- I/3 Indian cholera, epidemics since 1937

--- , Shanghai

- I/3 Indian cholera, epidemics since 1937

Chosen see Korea

Cirenaica see Libya, Cirenaica

- Colombia VII/9-II South American relapsing fever,  
general data
- Congo see Belgian Congo  
and French Equatorial Africa, Congo
- Corsica see France, Corsica
- Crete see Greece, Crete
- Cuba VII/9-II North American relapsing fever,  
general data
- Cyprus (Br.) (Near East)  
II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: *Aedes aegypti*,  
Phlebotominae, Ixodidae  
II/5 Kala-Azar reported  
VII/1 Mediterranean fever, formerly frequent  
VII/5 Leishmaniases rare, general data  
VII/6 Leprosy, apparent increase, specific data  
VII/7 II Bilharziasis, one focus only, specific data  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data  
VII/14 General climate conditions
- Czechoslovakia  
I/2 Moravian depression source of tularemia  
epidemics, table  
IV/4a Tularemia epidemics in Moravia, general  
remarks  
VI/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks  
VII/10 I Epidemic typhus, specific data
- Daghestan see Soviet Union, Daghestan A.S.S.R.
- Dahomey see French West Africa, Dahomey

Denmark

- I/7 Paratyphoid C, no cases observed
- V/1 Poliomyelitis epidemics, specific data, chart, table
- V/2 Epidemic pleurodynia, general data
- V/3 Leprosy not endemic, imported cases
- V/4 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- V/5 Density of population, specific data, tables

Egypt

- I/1 Plague, data for 1921 - 1940
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution, scarce data
- II/1 Nile valley as plague focus 2nd order, specific distribution
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, frequent occurrence throughout the country
- II/5 Leishmaniasis, general occurrence, chart
- II/6 Leprosy moderately frequent
- II/7 I Ankylostomiasis, very wide-spread
- II Bilharziasis, very frequent, specific data, chart, table
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- VII Research work by geommedical scientists; Cholera, endemic foci in the Nile delta
- VII/5 Leishmaniasis, additional remarks
- VII/6 Leprosy, high incidence, specific data
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, specific data, chart
- II Bilharziasis, general remarks
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, specific data
- VII/9-II North African relapsing fever, specific data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, focus in the Nile delta, specific data
  - II Murine typhus fever, specific data
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, similar disease observed
  - IV Trench fever, some cases observed
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 General climate conditions, precipitation, isotherms
- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

Equatorial Africa see French Equatorial Africa

Eritrea (It.) (E. Africa)  
II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti,  
Ixodidae

Estonia (Baltic)  
IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, table  
IV/10 Density of population, specific data  
V/1 Poliomyelitis, only sporadic cases, chart  
V/3 Leprosy, specific data, charts  
V/4 General climate conditions  
V/5 Density of population, specific data

Ethiopia (E. Africa)  
II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Ixodidae  
VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever,  
general data  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data

Europe, Eastern Regions  
IV/4 Tularemia, epidemic spread, general data  
IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, tables  
IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions  
IV/10 Density of population, specific data  
VI/1 Trachoma, general remarks  
VII/10 I Epidemic typhus, focus centering in  
European Russia and Poland

Finland  
I/7 Paratyphoid C, no cases observed  
V/1 Poliomyelitis epidemics, specific data,  
chart  
V/2 Epidemic pleurodynia, endemic distribution,  
specific data  
V/3 Leprosy endemic, gradually dying out,  
complete data  
V/4 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions  
V/5 Density of population, specific data,  
tables

France

- I/6 Paratyphoid A, occurrence during World War I
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- VI/1 Trachoma imported from Eastern Europe
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, specific data, carriers
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, first case 1918,  
no Oriental sore, specific data
- VII/6 Leprosy imported increasingly,  
specific data
- VII/7 II Bullinus incidence, no endogenous  
Bilharziasis
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors,  
specific data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, no cases
  - II Murine typhus fever, specific data
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever,  
specific data
- VII/12 Trachoma, general remarks
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions

--- , Corsica

- VII/5 Leishmaniases, no Oriental sore,  
specific data
- VII/7 II Bullinus incidence, no endogenous  
Bilharziasis
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors,  
specific data

French Equatorial Africa

- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

- - - , Chad

- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

- - - , Congo

- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

- - - , Gabon

- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

- French Indochina (S.Asia)  
I/3 Indian cholera, epidemics, specific data  
VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, general data
- - , Kwangchowan (S.China)  
I/3 Indian cholera, epidemic 1937
- French Morocco see Morocco, French
- French West Africa  
I/2 Tularemia, cases observed  
VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever, endemic  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- - - , Dahomey  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- - - , Guinea  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- - - , Ivory Coast  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- - - , Niger  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- - - , Senegal  
I/1 Plague focus of 2nd order, data for  
1921 - 1940  
VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever, endemic  
focus in Dakar  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- - - , Sudan  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- - - , Togo  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data



Greece

- I/6 Paratyphoid A, endemic
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti,  
Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- IV/4a Tularemia in Thrace, general remarks
- VII Cholera, no epidemics
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, endemic, general  
occurrence
- VII/4 I General climate conditions, isotherms  
II Malaria and Anopheles, specific data, graph
- VII/4a Malaria and Anopheles, specific data,  
graphs, tables
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, large endemic areas,  
specific data
- VII/6 Leprosy, specific data, chart
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, endemic occurrence, no data
- VII/8 Aedes aegypti and dengue epidemics,  
specific data
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors,  
specific data
- VII/9-II Spanish relapsing fever, specific data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, specific data
  - II Murine typhus fever, causative organism  
observed
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever,  
general data
  - IV Trench fever, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions

--- , Crete

- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti,  
Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- VII/4 II Malaria and Anopheles, general data
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, very frequent, specific  
data, chart
- VII/6 Leprosy, specific data, chart
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, endemic occurrence
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors,  
specific data
- VII/9-II East European and Spanish relapsing fever,  
specific data

- Guinea            see    French West Africa, Guinea
- Guinea, Spanish (W.Equatorial Africa, Rio Muni etc.)  
VIII/1-3    Yellow fever, specific data, table
- Hainan I.        see    China, Hainan I.
- Hojaz            see    Saudi Arabia, Hojaz
- Hongkong (Br.) (S.China)  
I/3            Indian cholera, epidemics since 1937
- Hungary  
VI/1           Trachoma endemic, general remarks  
VII/5          Leishmaniases, recent occurrence,  
                  general data  
VII/9-I        Distribution of ticks as vectors,  
                  specific data  
VII/10 I       Epidemic typhus, specific data  
VII/12         Trachoma, general remarks  
VII/13         Poisonous snakes, general data
- Iceland  
V/2            Epidemic pleurodynia reported before 1849  
V/3            Leprosy, possibly endemic, graph
- India  
I/3            Indian cholera, endemic focus in Bengal,  
                  data of epidemics  
I/8            Phlebotomus distribution  
II/2           Anopheles distribution  
III/3          Leishmaniases in Bengal 1925  
VII/9-II       Indian relapsing fever, general data  
VII/13         Poisonous snakes, general data
- , Baluchistan (N.W.India)  
II/2           Malaria, endemic foci  
II/7           No ankylostomiasis due to scarce rainfalls  
II/9           Density of population, specific data
- Indochina        see    French Indochina

Iran (Persia)

- I/1 Plague, general remarks
- I/3 Indian cholera, outbreaks 1939 and 1943
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/1 Plague, threat of; no recent data available
- II/2 Anopheles distribution, specific data, chart; malaria endemic
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, some cases in Tehran
- II/5 Leishmaniases, Oriental sore wide-spread, no Kala-Azar
- II/6 Leprosy, distribution, general remarks and specific data
- II/7 I Ankylostomiasis, recent occurrence  
II Bilharziasis endemic on the border to Iraq
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- III/1 Malaria tropica, extensive foci observed
- III/2 Phlebotomus distribution
- IV/1a Yellow sand mouse as plague reservoir
- IV/6 Leprosy focus in Northern Iran
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general remarks
- VII/9-II West Asiatic relapsing fever, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

Iraq (Mesopotamia)

- I/1 Plague, endemic focus, data for 1921-1940
- I/3 Indian cholera, outbreak 1943
- II/1 Recent plague focus of 2nd order
- II/2 Anopheles distribution; malaria endemic
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, wide-spread
- II/5 Leishmaniases, mainly Oriental sore, general data
- II/7 I Infrequent cases of ankylostomiasis  
II Bilharziasis endemic, specific data
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- VII/6 Leprosy, general data
- VII/9-II Western Asiatic relapsing fever, specific data
- VII/10 IV Trench fever observed during World War I
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

Ireland

- VII/9-II East European relapsing fever, frequent during last centuries

Italy

- I/2 Tularemia, no cases
- I/6 Paratyphoid A, endemic
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae,  
Ixodidae
- VII/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general distribution,  
carriers
- VII/2 Malaria, fatal cases, specific data
- VII/3 Malaria and Anopheles, specific data,  
chart, tables
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, mostly in the south,  
specific data, charts
- VII/6 Leprosy, specific data of endemic foci
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, specific data
- II No cases of Bilharziasis
- VII/9-II East European relapsing fever, specific data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, no cases
  - II Mediterranean exanthematous fever, mild cases
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, general  
distribution
- VII/12 Trachoma, general remarks
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions

--- , Sardinia

- VII/3 Malaria and Anopheles, specific data, chart
- VII/5 Leishmaniases relatively scarce, no pro-  
nounced foci, specific data, charts
- VII/6 Leprosy very wide-spread, specific data,  
table
- VII/7 II Bullinus incidence, no endogenous  
Bilharziasis
- VII/9-II East European relapsing fever, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions

--- , Sicily

- VII/5 Leishmaniases, endemic areas, specific data,  
chart
- VII/6 Leprosy, specific data, table
- VII/7 II Bullinus incidence, no endogenous Bilharziasis
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions

- Ivory Coast      see    French West Africa, Ivory Coast
- Japan  
    I/3      Indian cholera, isolated cases, data  
            for 1937 and 1938  
    II/2     Anopheles distribution  
    VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, general data
- Kalmyk            see    Soviet Union, Kalmyk Aut.Area
- Kazakhstan        see    Soviet Union, Kazakh S.S.R.
- Kenya (Br.) (E.Africa)  
    I/1      Plague, data for 1921 - 1940  
    VII/10 III Mediterranean exanthematous fever,  
            general distribution  
    VII/13    Poisonous snakes, general data  
    VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- Kirghizistan     see    Soviet Union, Kirghiz S.S.R.
- Korea (Chosen) (E.Asia)  
    VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, general data
- Kurdistan (Turkey, Iran, Iraq)  
    II/1     Plague data, persistent focus  
    II/6     Leprosy, general data
- Kuwait, Al (Br.) (Persian Gulf)  
    II/1     Plague, cases in 1940/41  
    VII/6    Leprosy, frequent occurrence
- Kwangchowan     see    French Indochina, Kwangchowan
- Latvia (Baltic)  
    IV/5     Epidemic typhus, specific data, table  
    IV/10    Density of population, specific data  
    V/1      Poliomyelitis epidemic, specific data, chart  
    V/3      Leprosy, specific data, graph  
    V/4      General climate conditions  
    V/5      Density of population, specific data
- Lebanon Rep.     see    Syria, Lebanon Republic

Liberia (W.Africa)

VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

Libya, Cirenaica (N.Africa)

- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- VII/5 Leishmaniases infrequent, general data
- VII/6 Leprosy, rare incidence
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, no endemic cases reported despite favorable climate conditions
- II Bilharziasis observed near Derna
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, general data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, only sporadic incidence
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, specific data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 General climate conditions, isotherms

--- , Tripolitania (N.Africa)

- I/1 Plague, distribution 1930 - 1934
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution, scarce data
- VII/5 Leishmaniases infrequent, general data
- VII/6 Leprosy, no data available, allegedly no occurrence
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, no cases
- II Bilharziasis, specific data, chart
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, general data
- VII/9-II North African relapsing fever, general data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, only sporadic incidence
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, several cases observed
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 General climate conditions, isotherms

Lithuania (Baltic)

- IV/4 Tularemia epidemics 1943/44
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, chart, tables
- IV/10 Density of population, specific data
- V/1 Poliomyelitis, only sporadic cases, chart
- V/3 Leprosy, specific data, graph of the Mamel Territory endemic
- V/4 General climate conditions
- V/5 Density of population, specific data
- VI/1 Trachoma estimate: 10% of the population

- Macau see Portuguese Macau
- Madagascar (Fr.) (Indian Ocean)  
VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever,  
general data  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data
- Malta (Br.)  
I/8 Phlebotomus distribution  
II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae,  
Ixodidae  
VII/1 Mediterranean fever, center of epidemic,  
ecology, general data of distribution  
VII/5 Leishmaniases frequent, annual occurrence,  
specific data  
VII/6 Leprosy, specific data
- Manchukuo (E.Asia)  
VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, general data
- Mediterranean Area  
I/6 Paratyphoid A, general data, tables  
VII Geomedical review, very detailed remarks  
VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general data of  
distribution  
VII/5 Leishmaniases as characteristic "endemo-  
sporadic" diseases  
VII/6 Leprosy, numerous specific data, charts,  
tables  
VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, general distribution,  
specific data, chart, tables  
II Bilharziasis, general distribution,  
specific data, charts  
VII/8 Aedes aegypti and yellow fever, ecology,  
distribution, specific data, chart;  
dengue vector, data of epidemics  
VII/9-I Distribution of ticks, ecology,  
specific data, charts  
VII/9-II Relapsing fever, specific data, chart, table  
VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:  
I Epidemic typhus, distribution, specific  
data, table  
II Murine typhus fever, vectors, specific data  
III Mediterranean exanthematous fever,  
distribution, specific data  
IV Trench fever, distribution, general remarks  
VII/12 Trachoma, general data  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, distribution, specific data  
VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, etesian climate,  
specific data

Mesopotamia see Iraq

Mexico

VII/9-II North American relapsing fever, general data

Morocco, French (N. Africa)

- I/1 Plague focus of 2nd order, data for 1921 - 1940
- I/6 Paratyphoid A, endemic
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/1 Plague, occasional cases
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general data
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, endemic areas, general data
- VII/6 Leprosy, endemic foci, general data, chart
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, scanty information, general data
- II Bilharziasis, endemic foci, specific data
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, specific data
- VII/9-II North African relapsing fever, specific data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, endemic focus, general data
  - II Murine typhus fever, observed in Casablanca
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, specific data
- VII/12 Trachoma, general remarks
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- VIII/4 Density of population, specific data, table

Morocco, Spanish (N. Africa)

- II/1 Plague, occasional cases
- VII/5 Leishmaniases not frequent, general data
- VII/6 Leprosy, no cases reported
- VII/7 Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziasis, general data
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, specific data
- VII/9-II North African relapsing fever, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- VIII/4 Density of population, specific data

- Mozambique (Port.) (S.E.Africa)  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- Nejd see Saudi Arabia, Nejd
- Nepal (N.India)  
VII/9-II Indian relapsing fever, general data
- Netherlands  
I/6 Paratyphoid A, occasional cases in ports
- Netherlands Indies (E.Indies)  
II/3 Phlebotomus distribution  
VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, general data
- New Caledonia (Fr.) (South Pacific Ocean)  
VII/9-II Relapsing fever, isolated cases
- Niger see French West Africa, Niger
- Nigeria (W.Africa)  
I/1 Occurrence of plague 1921 - 1940, table  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- Norway  
I/2 Tularemia, specific data  
I/7 Paratyphoid C, no cases observed  
V/1 Poliomyelitis epidemics, specific data,  
chart, table  
V/2 Epidemic pleurodynia, endemic focus in  
the southeast  
V/4 Precipitation and isotherms, specific data,  
general climate conditions  
V/5 Density of population, specific data, table
- Oman (S.E.Arabia)  
II/2 Anopheles distribution  
II/4 Amebic dysentery, danger zone  
II/5 Leishmaniases, general occurrence  
VII/6 Leprosy, frequent occurrence, general  
remarks

Palestine

- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/1 Plague, formerly frequent in ports
- II/2 Anopholes distribution, specific data, chart
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti,  
Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, specific data, "one of  
the prevailing diseases"
- II/5 Leishmaniasis, frequent occurrence,  
general distribution, chart
- II/7 I Ankylostomiasis, varying intensity of  
occurrence
- II Bilharziasis, various specific data
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, formerly frequent
- VII/6 Leprosy, specific data of distribution
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors,  
general data
- VII/9-II Relapsing (tick) fever, specific data
- VII/10 I Epidemic typhus, specific data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions

Famirs see Soviet Union, Tadzhik S.S.R.

Panama

- VII/9-II Central American relapsing fever,  
general data

Persia see Iran

Peru

- VII/9-II South American relapsing fever,  
general data

Philippine Is.

- VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, isolated cases

Poland

- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, chart, tables
- IV/9 East European relapsing fever, general data
- IV/10 Rickettsial diseases, general data;  
trench fever endemic
- VI/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases, some of them endemic

Portugal

- V/2 Epidemic pleurodynia observed
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general data
- VII/2 II Malaria and Anopheles, specific data, chart, tables
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, specific data, no Oriental sore, chart
- VII/6 Leprosy increasing, specific data, chart
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis endemic, specific data
- II Bilharziasis, foci in the south, spec.data
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, spec.data
- VII/9-II Spanish relapsing fever, general data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, specific data
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, gen.data
- VII/11 Typhoid fever, specific data, table
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions

Portuguese Macau (S.China)

- I/3 Indian cholera, epidemics since 1937

Rhodesia, Northern (Br.) (S.Africa)

- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

Rhodesia, Southern (Br.) (S.Africa)

- VII/10 III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, general distribution
- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data

Romania

- I/6 Paratyphoid A, occurrence during World War I
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/3 Phlebotomus distribution
- VI/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks
- VII/4 I General climate conditions, isotherms
- II Malaria and Anopheles, specific data, chart
- VII/5 Leishmaniases not frequent, specific data
- VII/6 Leprosy inconsiderable, general data
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, spec.data
- VII/9-II East European relapsing fever, spec.data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, specific data
  - II Murine typhus fever, no cases
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, spec.data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions

Sardinia see Italy, Sardinia

Saudi Arabia (see also following headings)

- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amoebic dysentery, general data
- II/5 Leishmaniasis, general occurrence of Kala-Azar assumed
- II/7 I No ankylostomiasis due to scarce rainfalls
- II Bilharziasis, endemic focus in Mecca
- II/9 Density of population, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Asir

- I/1 Endemic plague focus
- II/1 Endemic plague focus, recently only few cases
- II/9 Density of population, approximate data

- - , Hejaz

- II/5 Leishmaniasis, general occurrence of Kala-Azar assumed
- II/7 II Bilharziasis focus in Mecca
- II/9 Density of population, approximate data

- - , Nejd

- II/9 Density of population, approximate data

Senegal see French West Africa, Senegal

Shanghai see China, Shanghai

Siam

- I/3 Indian cholera increasing since 1936
- VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, isolated cases

Siberia see Soviet Union, Siberian Area

Sicily see Italy, Sicily

Sierra Leone (W.Africa)

- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data

Somaliland, British (E.Africa)

- VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever, gen.data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table

South Africa see Union of South Africa

Soviet Union (see also following headings)

- II/2 Anopheles distribution, general data
- III/1 Malaria, specific data of occurrence
- IV/1 Plague, specific data, table
- IV/4 Tularonia epidemics, general data
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, charts, graphs, tables
- IV/6 Leprosy extinct in central European Russia
- IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, specific data
- IV/10 Density of population, specific data, tables
- VI/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks
- VII/9-II East European relapsing fever, general occurrence
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases, mostly endemic
- VII/12 Trachoma, general remarks
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Armenian S.S.R.

- II/1 Plague, persistent focus
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, endemic area
- II/5 Leishmaniasis, Kala-Azar frequent
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- III/4 Density of population, data of increase
- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles, forms of plasmodia
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, tables
- IV/6 Leprosy focus, data for 1901
- IV/8 Worm infestation, specific data, table
- IV/10 Population, fluctuations, spec. data, table
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general occurrence
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.

- II/2 Malaria, endemic area
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, endemic area
- II/5 Leishmaniasis, Kala-Azar frequent, chart
- II/6 Leprosy, imported from Iran
- II/7 I Ankylostomiasis frequent
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- III/4 Density of population, data of increase
- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles, specific data, forms of plasmodia, tables
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, tables
- IV/6 Leprosy, general observations
- IV/8 Worm infestation, spec. data, chart, tables
- IV/10 Population, fluctuations, spec. data, table
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general occurrence
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

Soviet Union, Bashkir A.S.S.R.

- IV/4 Tularemia epidemics, general data
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, tables
- IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, specific data
- IV/10 Population, fluctuations, spec. data, table

- - , Caucasia

- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Ixodidae as vectors of diseases
- II/5 Leishmaniases, Kala-Azar frequent
- III/4 Density of population, data of increase, table
- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles distribution, specific data, tables
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, tables
- IV/6 Leprosy imported from Northern Iran, data for 1939
- IV/8 Worm infestation, spec. data, charts, tables
- IV/10 Population, increase by migration
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general occurrence
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Daghostan A.S.S.R.

- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles distribution
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, spec. data, charts, tables
- IV/6 Leprosy focus, data for 1932
- IV/8 Worm infestation, specific data, table
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Georgian S.S.R.

- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, endemic area
- II/5 Leishmaniases, frequent occurrence of Kala-Azar and Dermal Leishmaniasis
- II/7 I Ankylostomiasis wide-spread, specific data
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- III/2 Phlebotomus distribution and Oriental sore
- III/4 Density of population, data of increase
- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles, occurrence, forms of plasmodia, table
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, tables
- IV/8 Worm infestation, spec. data, chart, tables
- IV/10 Population, fluctuations, spec. data, table
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general occurrence
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors, gen. data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

Soviet Union, Kalmyk Aut. Area

- I/1 Plague, endemic focus, data for 1921-1931
- I/2 Tularemia epidemics, specific data, table
- I/3 Indian cholera, outbreaks again 1942
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- IV/1 Plague, endemic occurrence, specific data, table
- IV/1a Plague and ground-squirrels, specific zoologic data, table
- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles, forms of plasmodia, tables
- IV/4 Tularemia, general distribution
- IV/4a Tularemia epidemics, specific data, graph, tables
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, charts, tables
- IV/6 Leprosy, specific data, table
- IV/8 Worm infestation, specific data, tables
- IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- IV/10 Density of population, fluctuations
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general remarks
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Kazakh S.S.R.

- III/1 II Malaria tropica, serious endemic foci in the Altai Mountains
- III/2 Phlebotominae and Ixodidae, distribution
- III/3 Leishmaniases, occurrence
- III/4 Density of population, specific data, chart
- IV/1 Plague, specific data, table
- IV/1a Plague and ground-squirrels, specific zoologic data, table
- IV/4 Tularemia epizootic and epidemics, general data
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, charts, tables
- IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- IV/10 Population, increase by deportation of Volga Germans
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

Soviet Union, Kirghiz S.S.R.

- I/1 Persistent plague focus, data for  
1921 - 1931
- III/1 II Malaria endemic, establishment of  
malaria stations
- III/2 Phlebotominae and Ixodidae, distribution,  
specific data, graph
- III/3 Leishmaniases, occurrence, chart
- III/4 Density of population, specific data, chart
- IV/1 Plague endemic, specific data, table
- IV/1a Plague and ground-squirrels, specific  
zoologic data, table
- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles, forms of plasmodia,  
tables
- IV/4a Tularemia epidemics, specific data, graph  
tables
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, charts,  
tables
- IV/10 Density of population, fluctuations
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general data

- - , Kuban Area

- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles, forms of plasmodia,  
tables
- IV/6 Leprosy focus, specific data, tables
- IV/8 Worm infestation, specific data, tables
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Pamir plateau see - - , Tadzhik S.S.R.

- - , Siberian Area

- I/2 Tularemia epidemics, specific data, table
- III/4 Population, density and distribution
- IV/10 Population, increase by deportation
- VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, general data

- Soviet Union, Southeast Russia
- I/1 Endemic plague focus, data for 1921-1931
  - I/2 Tularemia epidemics, specific data, table
  - I/3 Indian cholera, outbreaks again 1942
  - I/6 Paratyphoid A, cases
  - I/7 Paratyphoid C, cases
  - I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
  - II/2 Anopheles distribution
  - II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
  - II/4 Amebic dysentery, endemic area
  - II/5 Leishmaniases, frequent occurrence of Kala-Azar
  - IV/1 Plague, endemic occurrence, specific data, table
  - IV/1a Plague and ground-squirrels, ecology, specific zoologic data, table
  - IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles, distribution, specific data, tables
  - IV/4 Tularemia, general distribution
  - IV/4a Tularemia epidemics, ecology, specific data, graph, tables
  - IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, charts, graphs, tables
  - IV/6 Leprosy endemic, specific data, table
  - IV/8 Worm infestation, specific data, tables
  - IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, specific data
  - IV/10 Density of population, specific data
  - VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general distribution
  - VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
  - VII/14 General climate conditions, isotherms
- - , Tadzhik S.S.R.
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
  - III/1 II Malaria tropica, serious endemic focus
  - III/2 Phlebotominae and Ixodidae, distribution
  - III/4 Density of population, specific data, chart
  - IV/6 Leprosy, occasional occurrence
  - IV/10 Population density, specific data, table

Soviet Union, Transcaspian Region (Turkestan)

- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae
- III/1 I Precipitation and isotherms, climate conditions, chart
- II Malaria, endemic areas, specific data of epidemics
- III Anopheles distribution, specific data
- III/2 Phlebotominae and Ixodidae as vectors, specific data, graphs
- III/3 Leishmaniases, distribution, specific data, charts
- III/4 Density of population, specific data, chart, tables
- IV/1 Plague, specific data, table
- IV/1a Plague and ground-squirrels, specific zoologic data, table
- IV/6 Leprosy, specific data for various areas
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Transcaucasia

- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, endemic area
- II/5 Leishmaniases, frequent occurrence of Kala-Azar
- II/7 I Ankylostomiasis, general occurrence, table
- II/9 Density of population, specific data, table
- III/4 Density of population, data of increase, table
- IV/2 Malaria and Anopheles, specific data, tables
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, charts, tables
- IV/6 Leprosy endemic, data for 1901
- IV/8 Worn infestation, specific data, charts, tables
- IV/10 Population, increase by migration
- VII/1 Undulant fever, independent epidemic zone
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Turkestan see - - , Transcaspian Region

Soviet Union, Turkmen S.S.R.

- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- III/1 I Precipitation and isotherms, climate conditions, chart
- II Malaria endemic, children as reservoir, general distribution
- III Anopheles distribution, specific data
- III/2 Phlebotominae and Ixodidae, ecology, distribution, graphs
- III/3 Leishmaniases, distribution, spec.data, charts
- III/4 Density of population, specific data, chart
- IV/1 Plague, specific data, table
- IV/6 Leprosy, data for 1928-1930 and 1939
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, Phlebotomus, detailed ecology
- VII/9-II West Asiatic relapsing fever, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Ukrainian S.S.R.

- IV/1a Ground-squirrel distribution
- IV/4 Tularemia epidemics, general data
- IV/4a Tularemia epidemics, ecology, specific data, graph, table
- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, spec.data, charts, tables
- IV/8 Worm infestation, specific data, table
- IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- IV/10 Population density, specific data, table
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

- - , Ural Mountains

- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, specific data, tables
- IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- IV/10 Density of population, specific data

- - , Uzbek S.S.R.

- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- III/1 I Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- II Malaria endemic, most frequent of infectious diseases
- III/2 Phlebotominae and Ixodidae, distribution
- III/3 Leishmaniases, occurrence, chart
- III/4 Density of population, specific data, chart
- IV/1 Plague, specific data, table
- IV/6 Leprosy, colonies, general remarks
- IV/10 Population density, specific data, table
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data

Soviet Union, White Russian S.S.R.

- IV/5 Epidemic typhus, spec. data, charts, tables
- IV/9 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions
- IV/10 Population density, specific data, table
- V/1 Poliomyelitis epidemics 1923 and 1925, some severe cases in 1941
- VI/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks
- VII/10 Trench fever endemic

Spain

- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- VII Mediterranean fever, various cases of occurrence
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, endemic focus, general data
- VII/2 I Malaria, specific data, chart, tables
- III Anopheles distribution, specific data
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, mainly Kala-Azar, specific data, chart
- VII/6 Leprosy apparently increasing, specific data, chart
- VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis endemic, specific data
- II Bilharziasis, possible focus
- VII/8 Yellow fever epidemic in 1800, no endemic
- VII/9-I Distribution of ticks, general data
- VII/9-II Spanish relapsing fever, spec. data, chart
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
  - I Epidemic typhus, specific data
  - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, specific data
  - IV Trench fever observed in 1938
- VII/10a Epidemic typhus, specific data, table
- VII/11 Typhoid fever, specific data, tables
- VII/12 Trachoma, general remarks
- VII/12a Trachoma, specific data, tables
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions

Spanish Guinea see Guinea, Spanish

Spanish Morocco see Morocco, Spanish

Sudan see Anglo-Egyptian Sudan  
and French West Africa, Sudan

Sweden

O&M	Goiter, investigations on the incidence
I/2	Tularemia, specific data
I/7	Paratyphoid C, no cases observed
IV/4a	Tularemia epidemics, general remarks
V/1	Poliomyelitis epidemics, specific data, chart, table
V/2	Epidemic pleurodynia, epidemic 1931, spec.data
V/3	Leprosy, formerly endemic, dying out, complete data
V/4	Precipitation and isotherms, specific data, general climate conditions
V/5	Density of population, specific data, tables

Switzerland

O&M	Goiter, investigations on the incidence
I/8	Phlebotomus distribution
V/2	Epidemic pleurodynia, local epidemic
VII/6	Leprosy, rare incidence, no recent data
VII/10	I Epidemic typhus, no cases
VII/12	Trachoma, general remarks
VII/13	Poisonous snakes, general data

Syria

I/3	Indian cholera, epidemics, general data
I/6	Paratyphoid A, endemic
I/8	Phlebotomus distribution
II/1	Plague, no cases except in Beyrouth
II/2	Anopheles distribution
II/3	Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti, Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
II/4	Amebic dysentery, endemic area
II/5	Leishmaniases, general distribution
II/7	I Ankylostomiasis, frequency increasing
II/9	Density of population, specific data
VII/1	Mediterranean fever, formerly frequent
VII/5	Leishmaniases, general occurrence
VII/6	Leprosy, fairly frequent, general data
VII/9-I	Distribution of ticks as vectors, spec.data
VII/9-II	West Asiatic relapsing fever, general data
VII/10	Rickettsial diseases: I Epidemic typhus, last epidemic 1933 II Murine typhus fever, causative organism observed III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, some cases in Beyrouth
VII/13	Poisonous snakes, general data
VII/14	Precipitation and isotherms, general climate conditions

- Syria, Lebanon Republic  
II/1 Plague, no cases except in Beyrouth  
II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti,  
Phlebotominae, Ixodidae  
II/4 Amebic dysentery, endemic area,  
particularly frequent  
II/5 Leishmaniases, general distribution  
II/7 I Ankylostomiasis, recently becoming frequent  
II/9 Density of population, specific data
- Tadzhikistan see Soviet Union, Tadzhik S.S.R.
- Tanganyika Ter. (Br.) (E. Africa)  
I/1 Plague distribution from Uganda  
VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever, East African form, endemic focus, general data  
VII/10 III Mediterranean exanthematous fever, general distribution  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- Tibet (China) (Central Asia)  
VII/9-II Chinese relapsing fever, general data
- Togo see French West Africa, Togo
- Transcaspiian Region see Soviet Union, Transcaspiian Region
- Transcaucasia see Soviet Union, Transcaucasia
- Transjordan (Br.) (Near East)  
II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Phlebotominae  
II/4 Amebic dysentery, no data, presumably wide-spread  
II/5 Leishmaniases, general distribution  
II/9 Density of population, specific data  
VII/10 I Epidemic typhus, specific data  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- Tripolitania see Libya, Tripolitania

- Tunisia (Fr.) (N.Africa)
- I/1 Plague focus of the 2nd order;  
murine plague, data for 1937
  - I/2 Tularemia, cases, vectors
  - I/6 Paratyphoid A, endemic
  - VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general data
  - VII/5 Leishmaniasis, continuous increase,  
specific data, chart
  - VII/6 Leprosy, no data available, allegedly  
no occurrence
  - VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, specific data, table  
II Bilharziasis, general remarks, ecology, charts
  - VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors,  
specific data, chart
  - VII/9-II North African relapsing fever, spec. data
  - VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:
    - I Epidemic typhus, endemic focus, wide-spread,  
specific data
    - II Murine typhus fever, Rickettsia observed  
in rats
    - III Mediterranean exanthematous fever,  
specific data
  - VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
  - VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions
  - VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data
  - VIII/4 Density of population, specific data, tables

Turkey

- I/1 Mt. Ararat endemic plague focus
- I/2 Tularemia, specific data
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution, very few data  
available
- II/1 Mt. Ararat endemic plague focus,  
no epidemic since 1871
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/2a Malaria and Anopheles in detail
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti,  
Phlebotominae, Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, general occurrence
- II/5 Leishmaniasis, general distribution,  
few data available
- II/6 Leprosy moderately frequent
- II/7 I Ankylostomiasis, general data
- II/9 Density of population, specific data
- IV/4a Tularemia in Thrace, general remarks
- VII Cholera epidemics, general remarks
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general data
- VII/5 Leishmaniasis, general data  
(continued next page)

- Turkey (continued)  
VII/6 Leprosy, presumably increasing, gen.data  
VII/7 I Ankylostomiasis, general data  
VII/9-I Distribution of ticks as vectors,  
specific data  
VII/9-II East European relapsing fever, gen.data  
VII/10 I Epidemic typhus, specific data  
VII/12 Trachoma, general remarks  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data  
VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions
- Turkmenistan see Soviet Union, Turkmen S.S.R.
- Uganda (Br.) (E.Africa)  
I/1 Endemic plague focus, data for 1921-1940  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- Ukraine see Soviet Union, Ukrainian S.S.R.
- Union of South Africa (Br.)  
VII No mention of cholera during the Boer War  
VII/9-II Central African relapsing fever, gen.data  
VII/10 III Mediterranean exanthematous fever,  
general distribution  
VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data  
VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data, table
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)  
see Soviet Union
- United States of America  
I/6 Paratyphoid A, regular occurrence  
VII/9-II North American relapsing fever, gen.data
- Uruguay VII/9-II South American relapsing fever, gen.data
- Uzbekistan see Soviet Union, Uzbek S.S.R.
- Venezuela VII/9-II South American relapsing fever, gen.data
- West Africa see French West Africa
- White Russia see Soviet Union, White Russian S.S.R.

Yemen (S.Arabia)

- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti,  
Ixodidae
- II/4 Amebic dysentery, danger zone
- II/5 Leishmaniases, general occurrence of  
Kala-Azar assumed
- II/7 II Bilharziasis, data of occurrence
- II/9 Density of population, various data  
and estimates

Yugoslavia

- I/6 Paratyphoid A, data for World War I,  
endemic
- I/8 Phlebotomus distribution
- II/2 Anopheles distribution
- II/3 Arthropoda as vectors: Aedes aegypti,  
Phlebotominae
- V/3 Epidemic pleurodynia observed
- VI/1 Trachoma endemic, general remarks
- VII/1 Mediterranean fever, general data
- VII/4 I General climate conditions, isotherms  
II Malaria and Anopheles, specific data,  
charts
- VII/5 Leishmaniases, no Oriental sore,  
specific data, chart
- VII/6 Leprosy inconsiderable, general data
- VII/9-II East European relapsing fever,  
specific data
- VII/10 Rickettsial diseases:  
I Epidemic typhus, endemic focus,  
specific data  
II Murine typhus fever, general data
- VII/13 Poisonous snakes, general data
- VII/14 Precipitation and isotherms, general  
climate conditions

Zanzibar (Br.) (E.Africa)

- VIII/1-3 Yellow fever, specific data

GENERAL SUBJECT INDEX

3/31/1949

- Aedes aegypti II/3:I, VII/8
- Ankylostomiasis (hookworm disease) II/7:I, VII/7:I,  
(map only: VII/7a)
- Anopheles II/2, II/2a, III/1:III,  
IV/2:1, VII/3:II,  
VII/4, VII/4a, VII/4b
- Arthropod vectors of disease  
(except Anopheles) I/8, II/3, III/2,  
VII/8, VII/9-I
- Bilharziasis (Schistosomiasis) II/7:II, VII/7:II
- Bornholm disease (epidemic  
pleurodynia) V/2
- Brill's disease see Fever, murine typhus
- Cholera I/3
- Connor's disease see Fever, Mediterranean  
exanthematous
- Dysentery, amebic II/4
- Fever:
- Marseilles fever see Typhus, epidemic
- Mediterranean fever (Malta f.) VII/1
- Mediterranean exanthematous f.  
    (fièvre boutonneuse) VII/10:III
- Murine typhus fever (endemic  
    typhus) VII/10:II
- Relapsing fever VII/9-II
- Spotted fever see Typhus, epidemic
- Trench fever (Volhynian f.,  
    five-day f.) VII/10:IV

Fever ctd:

Typhoid fever (abdominal typhus)	VII/11
Typhus fever, louse-borne	see Typhus, epidemic
Undulant fever	see Fever, Mediterranean
Yellow fever	VIII/1-3
Fièvre boutonneuse, f. exanthématique	see Fever, Mediterranean exanthematous
Ground-squirrels	IV/1a, (map only: IV/1b)
Hookworm disease	see Ankylostomiasis
Isotherms	III/1:I, IV/9, V/4, VII/14
Ixodidae	II/3:III, III/2:II, VII/9-I
Leishmaniases	II/5, III/3, VII/5
Leprosy	II/6, IV/6, V/3, VII/6 (map only: VII/6a-c)
Malaria	II/2a, III/1:II, IV/2:2, VII/2, VII/3:I, VII/4, VII/4a, VII/4b
Mediterranean, geomedical review	VII
Melitensis-Brucellosis	see Fever, Mediterranean
Mosquito vectors of disease	II/2, II/2a, III/1:III, IV/2:1, VII/3:II, VII/4, VII/4a, VII/4b
Myalgia, epidemic	see Bornholm disease
Paratyphoid A	I/6
Paratyphoid C	I/7
Phlebotomus	I/8, II/3:II, III/2:I
Plague	I/1, II/1, IV/1, IV/1a

Pleurodynia, epidemic	see Bornholm disease
Poliomyelitis	V/1
Population	II/9, III/4, IV/10, V/5, VIII/4
Precipitation	II/1:I, IV/9, V/4, VII/14 (map only: II/8)
Rickettsial diseases	VII/10
Sandflies	see Phlebotomus
Schistosomiasis	see Bilharziasis
Snakes, poisonous	VII/13
Ticks	see Ixodidae
Trachoma	VI/1, VII/12, VII/12a
Tularemia	I/2, IV/4, IV/4a
Typhoid fever (abdominal typhus)	see Fever, typhoid
Typhus:	
Epidemic typhus (exanthem- atic t., louse-borne t.)	IV/5, VII/10:I, VII/10a
Exanthematic tick typhus	see Fever, Mediterranean exanthematous
Flea typhus (murine t.)	see Fever, murine typhus
Urban typhus (shop t.)	see Fever, murine typhus
Volhynian fever	see Fever, trench
Worm infestation	IV/8
Yellow fever	see Fever, yellow

AUTHOR INDEX

3/21/49

- Bersin, Th., and Jusatz, H.J.  
IV/6 Leprosy in Southeast Russia and in the  
Transcaspian Area
- von Blumenthal, R.  
VII/8 Distribution of the Yellow Fever Mosquito  
(*Aedes aegypti*) as a Vector in the  
Mediterranean Region  
VII/9-I Distribution of Ticks as Vectors of Dis-  
eases in the Mediterranean Region
- , and Hennig W.  
II/3 Arthropoda as Vectors of Diseases  
(except *Anopheles*) in the Near East  
III/2 Sandflies and Ticks as Vectors of Dis-  
eases in the Transcaspian Region
- Donle, W.  
I/6 Paratyphoid A in Europe. 1902 - 1939.
- Eckstein, F.  
VII/13 Distribution of Poisonous Snakes in the  
Mediterranean Area
- Finger, G.  
V/1 Epidemics of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis  
in the Baltic Countries. 1930 - 1941.  
V/2 The Distribution of the Bornholm Disease  
(*Myalgia acuta epidemica Sylvest*)  
in the Region of the Baltic Sea
- Fischer, O.  
VII/9-II Relapsing Fever in the Mediterranean  
Region
- Grell, K.G.  
IV/1a Incidence of Plague and Distribution of  
Ground-squirrels West of the Lower  
Volga, the Significance of the  
Steppe Rodents of Southeastern Russia  
for the Epidemiology of the Plague

Habs, H.

- I/7 Paratyphoid C throughout Europe and the Mediterranean Basin
- VII/1 Mediterranean Fever (Melitensis-Brucellosis) in the Mediterranean Region
- VII/4 Occurrence of Malaria and Distribution of Anopheles in Italy
- VII/4b Occurrence of Malaria in Albania

Harmsen, H.

- II/9 Density of Population in the Near and Middle East
- III/4 Density of Population in the Transcaspiian
- IV/10 Density of Population in the European East
- V/5 Density of Population in the Baltic Area
- VIII/4 Density of Population in the Countries of the Atlas Mountains

Hennig, W. (see also: von Blumenthal, R.)

- I/8 Distribution of Sandflies (Genus Phlebotomus) in Europe

Hlisnikowski, J. (see: Martini, E.)

Hoering, F.O.

- VIII/1-3 Yellow Fever in Africa

Huesing, J.

- IV/2:1 Distribution of Anopheles in Caucasia

Jusatz, H.J. (see also: Bersin, Th.; Martini, E.; Oberdoerffer, M.)

- Objectives and Methods of Medical Cartography
- I/1 Plague Foci of 1st and 2nd Order in Europe, Near East, and North Africa. 1921-1941.
- I/2 Epidemics of Tularemia in Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. 1921-1941.
- I/3 Pandemic Distribution of Indian Cholera 1934 - 1943
- II/1 Occurrence of Plague in the Near East 1917 - 1941
- IV/4 Epidemic Distribution of Tularemia in the Area of Eastern Europe
- IV/4a Epidemics of Tularemia in Southeast Russia 1926 - 1942
- VII/6 Leprosy in the Mediterranean Basin
- VII/10a Exanthematic Typhus in Spain. 1939-1942.
- VII/11 Typhoid Fever in Spain and Portugal
- VII/12a Distribution of Trachoma in Spain

- Martini, E.  
II/2a Occurrence of Malaria and Distribution  
of Anopheles in Turkey  
VII/3 Occurrence of Malaria and Distribution  
of Anopheles in Italy
- , and Hlisnikowski, J.  
II/2 Distribution of the Fever Mosquitoes in  
Western and Central Asia  
III/1 Occurrence of Malaria and Distribution of  
Anopheles in the Transcaspian Region
- , and Jusatz, H.J.  
VII/2 Malaria in Spain and Portugal
- Mrugowsky, J.  
IV/2 Occurrence of Malaria and Distribution  
of Anopheles in Caucasia  
IV/5 Exanthematic Typhus in the Eastern  
Territories of Europe  
VII/10 Distribution of Rickettsial Diseases  
throughout the Mediterranean Basin
- Oberdoerffer, M., and Jusatz, H.J.  
II/6 Leprosy in Iran
- Piekarski, G.  
II/4 Amebic Dysentery throughout the Near East  
II/5 Leishmaniases in the Near East  
III/3 Leishmaniases in the Transcaspian Territ.  
VII/5 Leishmaniases in the Mediterranean Basin
- Reichsamt fuer Wetterdienst  
IV/9 Precipitation and Isotherms in the  
Eastern European Territories  
V/4 Precipitation and Isotherms in the  
Baltic Area  
VII/14 Precipitation and Isotherms in the  
Mediterranean Basin
- Rohrschneider, W.  
VI/1 Distribution of Trachoma in Central Europe  
VII/12 Trachoma in the Mediterranean Area
- Ronnefeldt, F.  
VII/4a Occurrence of Malaria and Distribution  
of Anopheles in Greece

- Schlieper, C.  
II/7 Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziasis in the  
Near East  
IV/8 Worm Infestation of the Population of  
Caucasia  
VII/7 Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziasis in the  
Mediterranean Basin
- Schreiber, W. (see: Zeiss, H.)
- Steiniger, F.  
V/3 Leprosy in the Baltic Countries
- Zeiss, H.  
VII Geomedical Review of the Mediterranean  
Countries
- , and Schreiber, W.  
IV/1 Plague in Southeast Russia. 1877-1927.

**COPY**

UNITED STATES FLEET  
UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY  
SENIOR U. S. NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER  
ATTN.: TECHNICAL SECTION (MEDICAL)  
Room 111, Headquarters  
Fourth Medical Laboratory  
AFO 403, U.S.Army, c/o PM.  
NY/NY.

File: P 3-1(c)  
Serial: 260-Med

21 February 1949

From: U. S. Naval Forces, Germany, Office of the Senior U.S.Naval Liaison Officer, EUCCOM HQ., Attn.: Technical Section (Medical) APO 403

To: Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy

Via: (1) Technical Officer, U.S.Naval Forces, Germany  
(2) Chief of Naval Operations (Op-32-F2)

Subject: Missing Articles from Atlas of Epidemiology, Forwarding of Translations of.

Reference: (a) Ltr. P 3-1(c), Serial 254-Med, dated 15 December 1948 from Senior U.S.Naval Liaison Officer, EUCCOM, to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Enclosure: (A) Translations of three articles titled: Foreword by Dr. Handloser  
Introduction by Dr. Zeiss  
Medical Cartography and Control of Epidemics by Dr. Zeiss.

1. Forwarded herewith is a copy of Enclosure A which are articles missing from Folio I of the translation of the Atlas of Epidemiology which was forwarded previously by reference (a). A copy of Enclosure A will be forwarded directly to each recipient of reference (a) so it may be inserted in the respective copies and the Atlas will then be complete in so far as it was published.

2. The German texts of these articles became available only recently. It is suggested that they be inserted in the Atlas as previously forwarded just behind the Index of the translation. When this is done, the translation will be complete as it was published by the Medical Services of the German Armed Forces, and will be arranged in the order in which the articles appeared in the original text.

3. The preparation of these translations was done by the translators group of the Technical Section (Medical) which has lately been operating under the administrative supervision of the Senior U. S. Naval Liaison Officer, EUCCOM HQ. The editing of the translations is still being supervised by Commander Harry J. Alvis, MC., USN., who was formerly Head, Technical Section (Medical) but who has been in the United States since July 1948.

*N. W. Abrahams*  
N. W. ABRAHAMS,  
Captain, U.S.N.  
Senior U.S.Naval Liaison Officer.

cc:  
(see page 2)

**COPY**

Page 2 of letter P 3-1(c), Serial 260-Med, dated 20 February  
1949 from U.S.Naval Forces, Germany, Office of the  
Senior U.S.Naval Liaison Officer to BUMED, Navy Dept.

-----

cc:

ONA, OMGUS

CNO (Op-32-F 2)

BUMED (Publications Division)

BUMED (Research Division)

BUMED (Professional Division)

BUMED (Preventive Medicine Division)

U.S. Army Medical Library

N.M.R.I. Bethesda,

Naval Medical School, Bethesda

Department of Army Surgeon General,

Medical Intelligence Section

Department of Air Force,

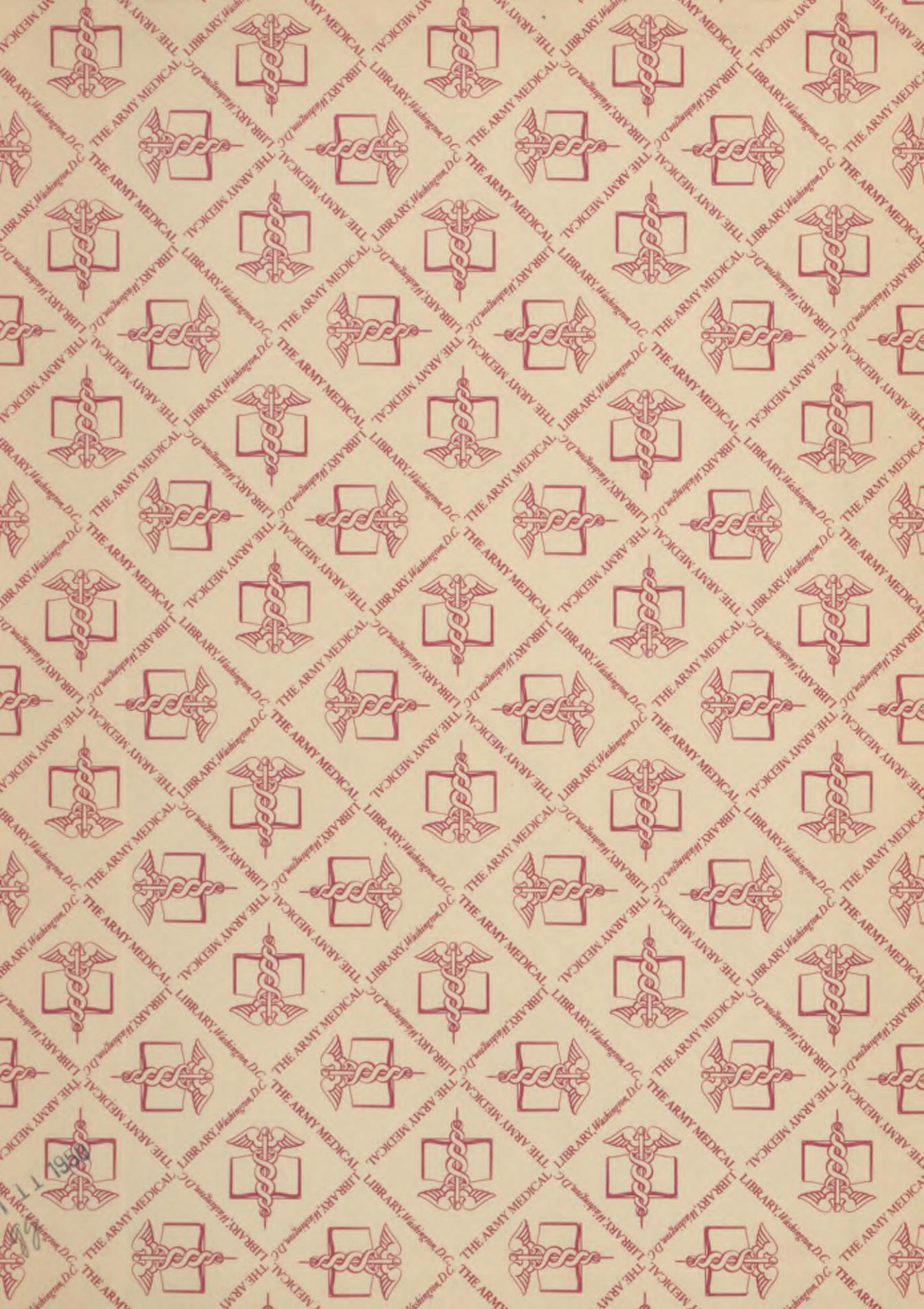
Air Surgeon, Medical Intelligence Sect.

U. S. Public Health Service,

Office of the Surgeon General

U. S. Department of Commerce,

Office of Technical Information.



NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



NLM 00074181 6