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## EXPLANATION OF PLATES

## PLATE I

Skin appearance in forest mammals naturally infected with dermatotropic species of *Leishmania*.

- A. Two-toed sloth, *Choloepus hoffmanni*, infected with *L. braziliensis*. The parasite was consistently isolated in culture from sound skin mainly from the nose, jaw and ears.
- B. Tropical porcupine, *Coendou rothschildi*. This rodent showed a high infection rate due to *L. hertigi*. The parasite was found throughout the skin without any macroscopic skin alteration.
- C. Incrusted lesions at the border of both ears (arrows) in an arboreal spiny rat, *Diplomys labilis*. A dermatotropic species of *Leishmania*, not identified as yet, was isolated in culture from the right ear on the 6th and 30th days after its capture; simultaneous cultures from the other ear yielded negative results. The lesions from both ears almost disappeared during the time (1 month) the animal was maintained alive in the laboratory.
- D. Small, rounded and depigmented areas on the lower aspect of right ear in an olingo, *Basaricyon gabbi*, from which *L. braziliensis* was cultured.
- E. Active lesion due to *L. mexicana* at the base of the tail of a rice rat, *Oryzomys capito*. Initially the lesion was prominent, whitish in colour, denuded of hair and covered by scaly-like crusts.
- F. Typical scar of leishmanial etiology on the tail of the rice rat. The scars are conspicuously depigmented, depressed (arrow) and usually located near the base of the tail.
- G. Ulcerated skin lesion at the base of the tail of a brown murine opossum, *Marmosa robinsoni*, from where *L. mexicana* was observed in skin smears. The parasite was isolated in culture twice during the period of 24 days the animal was maintained alive in the laboratory. The lesion was rounded in outline and 7 mm in diameter, and resembled human ulcerated lesions produced by *L. braziliensis* in Panama.

