

MEMÓRIAS DAS MEMÓRIAS
MEMOIRS OF THE MEMÓRIAS

Written by *J. Rodrigues Coura*
Translated by *Hooman Momen*

O novo Editor das *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, Dr. Eloi S. Garcia, confirma o seu interesse em manter esta coluna como o fizeram Carlos M. Morel e Leonidas M. Deane que a criaram, quando fui encarregado de fazê-la, anualmente, no primeiro número de cada Volume, devendo rever o Volume ou "Tomo", como se chamava na época, publicado 75 anos antes. O intervalo de três gerações, escolhido arbitrariamente, parece apropriado, porque os mortos ou os muito velhos "não têm ciúmes" e a vaidade que guardam de suas grandezas está expressa apenas na admiração de seus descendentes e seguidores.

O Tomo VII, com dois fascículos, referente ao ano de 1915 das *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, cujo índice aqui reproduzimos, contém 248 páginas com 39 estampas de fotografias e desenhos primorosos. O primeiro fascículo inicia-se com uma bela fotografia de S. von Prowazek — o grande discípulo de Schaudinn e colaborador do nosso Instituto durante anos — abrindo o seu necrológico, que embora não assinado, parece, pelo estilo, ter sido escrito por Carlos Chagas ou talvez pelo próprio Oswaldo Cruz, apesar de crer que naquele ano o patrono da saúde pública brasileira não tivesse mais saúde para fazê-lo. Esse fascículo contém apenas três trabalhos: o alentado relatório de Adolpho Lutz e Astrogildo Machado sobre a viagem que fizeram pelo Rio São Francisco e seus afluentes entre Pirapora e Joazeiro; o grande trabalho de Lutz sobre tabanídeos do Brasil, continuação do outro publicado no segundo fascículo Tomo V das *Memórias* de 1913, e finalmente o trabalho de Magarinos Torres "Alguns fatos que interessam á epidemiologia da molestia de Chagas".

O segundo fascículo do Tomo VII que ora analisamos contém cinco trabalhos: o de Aristides Marques da Cunha; o de Lauro Travassos, com a sua famosa "Contribuições para o conhecimento da fauna helmintológica brasileira", onde trata do gênero *Capillaria*; o de Adolpho

The new Editor of the *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, Dr Eloi S. Garcia, has confirmed his interest in maintaining this column which was created by Carlos M. Morel and Leonidas M. Deane, who originally invited me to contribute, annually, to the first issue of each Volume. Each contribution reviews the Volume or "Tome", as it was called at the time, published 75 years earlier. The interval of three generations, chosen arbitrarily, appears appropriate, as the dead or very old are not "jealous" and the vanity that they may possess about their greatness is expressed only in the admiration of their disciples and descendants.

Tome VII contains two issues and refers to the year 1915 of the *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*. Its index, reproduced below, contains 248 pages with 39 photographic plates and exquisite drawings. The first issue begins with a beautiful photograph of S. von Prowazek — the great disciple of Schaudinn and a collaborator with our Institute during many years. His obituary, although not signed, appears from the style, to have been written by Carlos Chagas or perhaps by Oswaldo Cruz himself, eventhough I believe that, in this year, the patron of Public Health in Brazil was not healthy enough to manage it. This issue contains only three articles. The brave report of Adolpho Lutz and Astrogildo Machado about the journey they made along the São Francisco River and its tributaries between Pirapora and Joazeiro; the great work of Lutz on Tabanids of Brazil, a continuation of another article published in the second issue of Tome V of the *Memórias* of 1913, and finally the article by Magarinos Torres "Alguns fatos que interessam a epidemiologia da molestia de Chagas" (Some facts of interest about the epidemiology of Chagas' disease).

The second issue of Tome VII contained five articles written respectively by Aristides Marques da Cunha; by Lauro Travassos, with his famous "Contribuições para o conhecimento da fauna helmintológica brasileira" (Contributions

Lutz, Arthur Neiva e Costa Lima sobre "Pupipara" de aves brasileiras; o de Leocadio Chaves "Processos distrofos na molestia de Carlos Chagas" e o de Oscar D'Utra e Silva sobre o tratamento da leishmaniose tegumentar.

Aconselho aos ecologistas e epidemiologistas e lerem o relatório de Adolpho Lutz e Astrogildo Machado sobre a viagem que fizeram pelo Rio São Francisco; é uma dupla lição de ecoepidemiologia e de como fazer um relatório de campo. Destaco ainda o trabalho de Magarinos Torres, um patologista que viaja à áreas endêmicas da doença de Chagas, em Minas Gerais, como a Lassance, onde a enfermidade foi descoberta, e várias outras ao longo do Rio das Velhas, para se inteirar da epidemiologia da doença e fazer as conexões epidemiológicas.

Os trabalhos de Lutz sobre tabanídeos do Brasil e Lauro Travassos sobre a fauna helminológica são clássicos da literatura internacional. Neste volume vale a pena rever ainda o excelente trabalho de D'Utra e Silva, magnificamente ilustrado, o que confirma a descoberta de Gaspar Vianna sobre o tratamento da leishmaniose tegumentar americana.

to the knowledge of Brazilian helminthological fauna) where he dealt with the genus *Capillaria*; by Adolpho Lutz, Arthur Neiva and Costa Lima on "Pupipara" of Brazilian birds; by Leocadio Chaves on "Processos distrofos na molestia de Carlos Chagas" (Distrofic processes in Carlos Chagas' disease) and by Oscar D'Utra e Silva on the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis.

I advise ecologists and epidemiologists to read the report by Adolpho Lutz and Astrogildo Machado about the journey they made along the São Francisco River. It is a double lesson in both ecoepidemiology and how to write a field report. The article by Magarinos Torres is also outstanding. He was a pathologist who visited the endemic areas of Chagas' disease in Minas Gerais, such as Lassance, where the disease was discovered, and various others along the Rio das Velhas, to find out about the epidemiology of the disease and to make epidemiological connections.

The papers by Lutz on Brazilian Tabanids and Lauro Travassos on the helminthological fauna are classics of the international literature. In this Volume, it is also worth rereading the excellent article by D'Utra e Silva, beautifully illustrated, which confirms the discovery of Gaspar Vianna about the treatment of American cutaneous leishmaniasis.

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

The *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz* publishes original research in the field of human and animal biology related with parasitic organisms in the broadest sense, their intermediate and definitive hosts, and all aspects of host-parasite relationship from cellular to organismic and ecological level, including epidemiology. Short notes are considered, but review articles are not, unless they are solicited or contribute new and important information. Both solicited and unsolicited articles undergo review. Preference will be given to reports written in English, not excluding, however, Portuguese, French and Spanish. Writing should be concise, clear and direct.

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Manuscripts must be offered to the *Memórias* exclusively. They should be typed double-spaced throughout the text, tables, figure captions, references and notes, and leave margins of at least 3 cm.

Illustrations (photographs, line drawings, graphs and tables) should be kept to the minimum commensurate with the need to illustrate particular structures or conditions, to summarize data or to record quantitative results. Details of results presented in this way should not be repeated in the text. The author should indicate on the margins of the manuscript his preference as to the approximate placement of the illustrations in the text.

Figures should be mounted on a manuscript-size sheet. Photographs must be sharply focused, well contrasted, black and white glossy prints. Photographs and line drawings must be marked on the back with the author's name, the figure number and an arrow pointing in the direction of the top. If mounted into a plate, the figures should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. Magnification must be indicated by a line or bar in the figure, and referenced, if necessary in the caption (e.g., bar = 1 mm, etc.). Plates and line figures must fit either 1 column (6 cm) or the full width (13 cm) of the page, and should be shorter than the page length to allow inclusion of the legend on the same page. Legends must be provided on a separate sheet; they should contain enough information to make them understandable without reference to the text. Lettering on figures should be no smaller than 2 mm in final form.

Tables should supplement, not duplicate, the text. They must be prepared to fit in one or two columns, and should be numbered with Roman numerals. If a table cannot be typed completely on a single page, typing must be continued to separate, individual pages. Do not tape paper together, or use oversized paper. Tables and graphs must be understandable without reference to the text.

Abbreviations (other than standard ones for units of weight, measure, etc.) must not be used in the titles. They should be used sparingly in the text or summary, provided they are defined when first employed. Metric units must be used consistently.

The manuscript should be arranged in the following order: running head (up to 50 letters and spaces), title, authors' names, name and address of the institution, department or laboratory where the work was done (all of these in the referred country language), summary written in English, including title and key words, (if the paper is in another language), introduction (without heading), material and methods, results, discussion, other language summary with title and key words, acknowledgements (if any), and references. Sponsorships should be mentioned as a footnote on the first page.

The *Summary* (strictly in English), up to 200 words, must outline the objective of study, the methodology, state the conclusions, and indicate their significance.

The *Introduction* sets out the purpose of the study, a brief summary (not a review) of previous relevant work, and what new advance has been made in the investigation.

Material and Methods should briefly give clear and sufficient information to permit the study to be repeated by others. Standard techniques should only be referenced.

Results should be a concise account of the new information discovered, with the least personal judgment. Tables and other illustrations should be used as appropriate, reduced to a minimum and duly cited in the text.

Discussion should be limited to the significance of the new information and relate the new findings to existing knowledge. Only unavoidable citations should be included.

The *other language summary* must be a translation of the English summary. If the article is written in French or Spanish, two summaries should appear (both including the title and the key words), one in the article's language, and another in Portuguese (in charge of the *Memórias*).

References must be accurate, since errors may delay publication. References in text use author's surname and date, e.g., Lutz (1910) or (Lutz, 1910). With two authors it is Lutz & Neiva (1912) or (Lutz & Neiva, 1912). When there are more than two authors, only the first is mentioned: Lutz et al. (1918) or (Lutz et al., 1918).

The references at the end of the paper should be arranged in alphabetical order according to the name of the first author. Only citations that appear in the text should be referenced. Unpublished papers, unless accepted for publication, should not be cited. Each reference should give the names of all the authors (family name first), followed by the year, then by the title of the paper, then by the journal, volume number, and first and last pages. More than one reference to the same author should follow the chronological order. When in doubt, do not abbreviate journal titles.

Examples of references

Journal article:

CHAGAS, C., 1909. Nova tripanozomíaze humana. Estudos sobre a morfologia e o ciclo evolutivo do *Schizotrypanum cruzi* n. gen., n. sp., agente etiológico de nova entidade morbida do homem. *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz*, 1 :159-218.

CHAGAS, C. & VILLELA, E., 1922. Forma cardíaca da tripanosomíaze americana. *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz*, 14 :15-61.

Book:

MOREL, C.M., 1983. *Genes and antigens of parasites. A laboratory manual*. 2nd ed. Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, xxii + 580 p.

Chapter in book:

CRUZ, O.G., 1911. The prophylaxis of malaria in central and southern Brazil. p. 390-398. In R. Ross, *The prevention of malaria*. John Murray, London.

Acknowledgements should be short and concise, and restricted to those absolutely necessary.

Short Communications must be written in English, should be brief and objective. References should be cited in the text, in parentheses. . . studied by O. Mangabeira F^o (1942, *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz*, 37 :190-201) or. . . as formerly described (G. Faria, 1910, *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz*, 2 :286-292).

In taxonomic papers, *Results* may be replaced by *Description*, *Redescription*, *Revision of Taxon*, etc., and *Discussion* by *Remarks*.

Only papers prepared in conformity with the above guidelines will be considered. If a paper requiring revision is not returned to the Secretary of the *Memórias* within two months, the revised paper will be treated as a new article.

Proofs will be sent to authors for correction of printer's errors. Other changes will not be accepted.

Authors will receive 50 reprints free. Additional reprints will be supplied at cost.

For other details of style the authors should consult the most recent numbers of the *Memórias*.

ERRATA

Vol. 84(3), jul./sep. 1989, p. 436.

The second paragraph of the right column should contain:

"O Pesquisador Herman Lent foi Redator-Secretário de 1959 a 1963 (Tomos 57 a 61)".

Vol. 84, Suppl. II, November 1989, p. 91, abstract IM-46

Because of an error in the leishmania reisolation the work was carried out with two species one of them identified as *L. mexicana amazonensis* (Lma). The correct course of infection with *L. braziliensis braziliensis* (Lbb) is described below.

Line 18 and 22: "36th day" should read "20th day".

Line 19: "2nd day" should read "2nd day (10 units)".

Line 19 to 21: "The lesions grew. . . 0.992)" should read "The lesions grew to 35 units till the 8th day decreasing thereafter to self-healing on the 20th day".

Line 26 in following deals with the course of infection with Lma and should be considered out of the body of the work.

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