

laminae envidadas ao Dr. Kramer.

S. nº 1 - block 852.

Fixation - Carnoy with 35 days. after  
inoculation in lymph.

Stain: H.E.H (hematoxylin, eosin, Heidenhain)

Histological cut: 7  $\mu$ .

You can see:

Heidighian tubes with and without  
secretion.

Enteros and anipillae

Rectal gland and epithelium rectal

S. 2 - Block 1469

Fixation: ~~glutaraldehyde~~ ?

T. malpighi with picrotoxin

Many haemocytes in haemolymph.

Embryon ~~ampullae~~; Dorsal vessel.  
cut. by  
01

Amha.

56,36c

Sl. 3 Block 1468

Fix: Bouin - - 16 dias ~~ages~~, after

Stain: H.E.H. (Hemat. Iron Heidenhain)

Histological cut: 7  $\mu$ m.

*T. yacupiguianii* with secretion.  
Dorsal vessel.

Slide 4 Block 1108

Fixas: Bouin - 15 dias.

Stain: Papanicolaou

There are a lot T. cruzi inside  
of rect. epithelium, but, attention, you  
can not see TC. inside the postmosentum.  
I think:

I injected "cruzeiro" in adults" the T. cruzi  
in haemolymph, the P. megistis and  
after 15 days, I look this in  
rectal and epithelium of rectal glands.

Conclusions: The T. cruzi to go  
the hemolymph by Malpighian tubes  
and there to ampullae and after  
to rectal gland <sup>of the rectum</sup> because this, you can  
not find T. cruzi in intestine.

But, for every people here, I am  
crazy, and do not trust

I understand that evolution cycle the T. cruzi  
pass along the intestinal apparatus. I only  
make slices in vector with T. cruzi, and  
find T. C. in haemolymph. I begin <sup>then</sup> to  
inject culture to T. cruzi inside the  
haemocoel, and I see T. C. penetration  
in haemocytes - After multiplication  
and finally to go to Malpighian tubes.  
After going to Ampullae and  
rectal glands and epithelium.

Now, Dr. Zeledon, my older friend  
told me that ampullae the  
Malpighian tubes is Octospora carloschagasi.

I send slices with "esperanza"  
that you look them and say me  
if is octospora or no?

Amos  
Kranse