

Table III. Causes of Human Ehrlichiosis and Anaplasmosis

Species	Target cells	Predominant tick vector	Animal reservoir	Geographic distribution of cases
<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i>	Monocytes	Primary: <i>Amblyomma americanum</i> (Lone star tick) Secondary: Dermacentor variabilis (American dog tick)	White-tailed deer	Southeastern U.S. from Texas to Florida and Virginia (35% of cases are from Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma)
<i>Ehrlichia ewingii</i>	Granulocytes	<i>Amblyomma americanum</i>	White-tailed deer; dogs	(see above)
<i>Ehrlichia muris</i> -like	Monocytes	<i>Ixodes scapularis</i> (Black-legged tick)	Rodents, deer	Wisconsin, Minnesota
<i>Ehrlichia canis</i>	Monocytes	Brown dog tick	Dogs	?
<i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i>	Granulocytes	<i>Ixodes scapularis</i> , <i>I. pacificus</i>	White-footed mouse	Upper Atlantic Coast, Wisconsin/Minnesota, Southeastern U.S., Pacific coast
<i>Anaplasma platys</i>	Platelets	Brown dog tick	Dogs	?
<i>Neorickettsia sennetsu</i>	Monocytes, Macrophages	None, ingested within fishborne parasitic worms	Fish	S.E. asia