

The incidence of *D. congolensis* was investigated in 3800 camels in 4 camel rearing areas in Kenya during dry and wet seasons. More camels were infected during the wet season (21.2%) than during the dry season (14.5%). Camel calves were more (23.1%) affected and had more severe and widespread lesions than adult camels (19%). There was no difference between the infection rates of males and females. One area near forest vegetation had a higher infection rate of camel calves than the other areas. 18 camels had a dual infection of *D. congolensis* and *T. verrucosum*. Mixed infections were found in calves during both dry and wet seasons. Infection with *D. congolensis* is a factor that affects camel production in Kenya.