

during general observations and in the course of individual days, especially in the winter season (Figs. 1—3). It was also established that the mesoclimate and microclimate can differ considerably. This fact, which is not quite surprising, is important for the evaluation of microclimatic factors influencing the course of some phenomena in the life of organisms.

On the basis of results obtained we assume that the temperature differences between both sites are not outstanding enough to explain the absence of *Ixodes ricinus* on the site below the mound. This absence is most probably the result of repeated long-lasting floods which cause the destruction of various developmental stages of this parasite.

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## REFERENCES

- DANIEL M., Temperature and humidity in the nest of *Clethrionomys glareolus* observed in continuous experiment. Věst. Čs. spol. zool. (Acta soc. zool. Bohemoslov.) 28: 278—279, 1964.
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Z. FEIDER: ACAROMORPHA. SUPRAFAMILIA IXODOIDEA (CĂPUȘE). *Fauna R.P.R. Arachnida* vol. 5, fasc. 2. Editoria Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti 1965, 404 pp. 190 figs.

With this monograph written by a well-known acarologist Rumania has with honours joined the countries where studies of the fauna of this, from the aspect of public health very important, group of blood-sucking arthropods have been published in bookform.

The monograph consists of a general part (pp. 9—68), bibliography (pp. 69—74), a taxonomic part (pp. 75—391) and indexes (pp. 393—401). The general part includes the following chapters: classification of ticks, characteristics of the order Parasitiformes, historical introduction, external morphology, anatomy, biology, paleontology and phylogeny, geographical distribution, medical importance, tick control, methods of collecting, preservation and cultivation. The main section of the book, the taxonomic part, is uniformly organ-

ized. Respective species are presented with principal synonymy, description of all known developmental stages, taxonomic remarks and information on sex ratio, development, hosts, seasonal dynamics, parasites, biotope, geographical distribution and pathogenous significance. This taxonomic part is arranged mainly with regard to Rumania, but also data from other countries are amply quoted.

The whole treatise is clearly and succinctly written and contains all important data in adequate scope. The text is accompanied mostly by good illustrations, some of which, however, comprise too many details and therefore become much less informative. A number of diagrams and charts representing geographical distribution successfully supplements the book.

In his taxonomic conception the author adheres to his system of the family *Ixodidae*, in which he recognizes *Haemaphysalinae* as a distinct subfamily. He describes a new subgenus *Pomerantzella* and promotes the subgenus *Alloceraea* to a genus. He regards *Hyalomma scupense* and *H. detritum* as two subspecies of the above mentioned species. In the subgenus *Pholeoixodes* he considers *Ixodes crenulatus* as a valid species and likewise *Boophilus calcaratus* as a distinct species. In this conception he differs from some other authors. He records 24 species of hard ticks and 2 species of soft ticks.

In evaluating this book, however, some faults and inaccuracies must be also pointed out. The author adheres to traditional names *Haemaphysalis otophila*, *Dermacentor pictus*, *Hyalomma* instead of using the correct names *H. parva* (Neumann, 1897), *D. reticulatus* Fabr., 1794 and *Delpyiella* Travassos Dias, 1955. *Argas persicus* belongs to the distinct subgenus *Persicargas* Kaiser, Hoogstraal and Kohls, 1964. *Alloceraea inermis aponommoides* has already been promoted to a distinct species. In the genera *Ixodes*, *Haemaphysalis* and *Rhipicephalus* not all subgenera are listed. The writing of names of authors in parentheses and without a comma before the date is incorrect. The Latin names are often quoted inaccurately: *Nuttalliellidae*, *I. redikorzevi*, *I. chiroptororum*, *Alloceraea*, *Digeneus* instead of *Nuttalliellidae*, *I. redikorzevi*, *I. chiroptororum*, *Alloceraea*, *Digineus*. Other Latin names are quoted incorrectly sometimes only, for example *Pomerantzella*, *Haemaphysalis* (p. 7), *Sternixodes*, *Ambliomma* (p. 55), *A. Cooley* (p. 71),

*Pholeoixodes* (pp. 79, 82, 83). The Latin names of hosts are also used erroneously, for example *A. flavicollis*, *Dryomis*, *Bombicilla* (p. 98). Pickard — Cambridge should stand for Pick Canestrini (p. 28) and Sugimoto for Sug (p. 103).

The list of literature also contains a number of misspellings, specially in the titles of papers. The incorrect citation Daniel M. et Jiří L. is used instead of Daniel M. et Ludvík J. It is regrettable that some authors which are cited in the text of the book are omitted in the list. For example from the chapter on parasites and enemies only two authors are cited and from the chapter on tick control all authors are missing in the list except one. The correct ending of tribus is *-ini* instead of *-inae* (p. 55). *Rhipicentor* does not belong to *Amblyommatini* as the arrow on Fig. 35 indicates. With some species, for example *I. ricinus*, *D. marginatus*, the countries from which they are reported, are omitted and therefore the charts representing the parasite distribution are not always complete. The chapter on medical importance of the parasites also contains some inaccuracies, for example in the distribution and vectors of tularemia. In the enumeration of diseases transmitted by ticks the mention of the tick-borne encephalitis is missing.

In spite of the above-mentioned critical remarks this monograph can be commended for its qualities. It is a solid source of information for all researchers studying ticks in Rumania and will also serve as a useful reference to acarologists in other countries.

Dr. Vladimír Černý, CSc.