

R. V. GREBENYUK: IKSODOVYE KLESHCHI KIRGIZII

(TICKS OF KIRGHIZIA)

Izd. ILIM, Frunze, 1966, 328 pp., 11 figs., 81 tables

Kirghizia is another of the republics of the Soviet Union whose ixodid fauna has been investigated in detail and dealt with in monographic form. In the opening chapter the author presents the history of the studies on ticks in this territory since 1858 and discusses their epidemiological and epizootological importance. The subsequent part of the book concerns the results obtained during the research. Following the introductory notes on the material and methods the respective species are listed in a systematic survey. A total of 28 species of 6 genera are registered, including information on the geographic distribution, biotopes of their occurrence, hosts, season of parasitism and some other bionomic data or medical importance and methods of control. Charts of the species distribution, photographs of biotopes, tables of hosts with marked periods of parasitism ascertained, as well as diagrams of seasonal dynamics accompany the text. The vertical and landscape distribution of ticks in various parts of Kirghizia and biological methods of control in respective regions are dealt with in the next part of the volume. A list of references and a

survey of host species, as well as ticks found on them, together with data on period of parasitism are appended to the end of the book.

The monograph is the result of long-lasting investigations and represents a very rich actual material, clearly arranged and well documented. Some sections, however, are not equally balanced in their extent (e.g. details on the experiments in the transmission of brucellosis in the genus *Haemaphysalis*). The geographical distribution of some species is referred to only within the boundaries of the USSR territory, while the distribution of other species is mentioned also outside the Soviet Union, often incompletely according to older literary sources. Table 75 is missing and the Latin names of species contain numerous inaccuracies. The heading of the first chapter could be improved by the inclusion of the epidemiological importance of ticks.

The book is valuable also for specialists of other countries as a source of information especially on the bionomy of individual species and the circle of their hosts.

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