– Penis originating on a level with posterior margin of coxa IV. Posteriorly to coxa II three pairs of setiform setae developed . . . . . *J. samsinaki* sp. n.

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E. N. PAVLOVSKY, K. N. TOKAREVICH: PTITSI I INFEKTSIONNAYA PATHOLOGIA CHELOVEKA (BIRDS AND INFECTION PATHOLOGY OF MAN) *Izd. Medicina, Leningrad, 1966, 228 pp,. 32 figs,. 6 tables*

Although the studies on the birds' role in the epidemiology of infections have been just started or have a relatively short history and the birds' importance in human pathology is far from being known completely, sufficient facts have been already obtained which confirm and emphasize this role. These facts are summarized in the present publication written by two outstanding Soviet specialists in this field.

The first chapter deals in general with the importance of birds in the infectious pathology of man. The following factors which control the epidemiological importance of birds are pointed out: the high number of bird species, the susceptibility to some pathogens, the possibility of latent infections capable of activisation, the possible transovarial transmission of causative agents of some infections, regular migrations, the function of birds as hosts of the vectors of infections, primarily of ticks and gamasid mites. In various species this epidemiological importance depends on the degree of the pathogen's adaptability to the bird's organism, on the general reaction of the bird after the pathogen has penetrated its body and on a number of ecological factors which primarily influence the degree and frequency of the bird's contact with man. The subsequent chapters are concerned with respective infections arranged according to the etiological aspect: virus diseases (ornithosis, tick-borne encephalitis, Japanese B encephalitis, pappataci fever), rickettsioses (Q fever, Asiatic tick-borne rickettsiosis), bacterioses (salmonelloses, brucellosis, tularemia, plague, pseudotuberculosis, listeriosis, tuberculosis, botulism), leptospiroses, toxoplasmosis, mycoses (aspergillosis, histoplasmosis) and helminthoses (trichinellosis, trematodoses, sparganosis). It is a very wide spectrum of most various diseases, on which the epidemiological role of birds is demonstrated, from their immediate importance as the main (ornithosis) or secondary (salmonellosis) source of infection for man to their indirect importance, when their nests serve as breeding places and shelters for vectors (pappataci fever). Most comprehensive are the chapters on ornithosis, tick-borne encephalitis and Q fever which deal with the research history, causative agent and source of infection, mechanism of transmission, seasonal occurrence of infection, age and professional groups of patients, epidemiological characteristics, clinic, laboratory