

BABIĆ I.: PREGLED RAZVOJA JUGOSLAVENSKE MEDICINSKE (HUMANOMEDICINSKE I VETERINARSKE) PARAZITOLOGIJE DO GODINE 1960 I NJENI DALJI OSNOVNI ZADACI (*An outline of the development of Yugoslav medical and veterinary parasitology until 1960 and its further basic tasks*). Publ. Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, Zagreb 1965, 814 pp.

Ivo BABIĆ, one of the leading parasitologists in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has taken up a gigantic but all the more meritorious task of presenting a bibliography of parasitological literature, both scientific and scientific-popular, which appeared in Yugoslavia or was published elsewhere, but concerns the Yugoslav territory. However, this volume is not a mere bibliography, because each chapter includes short critical evaluation of the mentioned publications or analyses of the most important ones. The reader gets into his hands a book which very well propagates the achievements of Yugoslav parasitologists since 1880, when Franet Erjavec published in Slovenian language the first comprehensive compilation of information on parasites of man and animals.

Following a short introduction with a survey of the existing text-books and manuals and a short list of literature elucidating the purport and significance of parasitology in general, there are three main chapters in the book: medical protozoology, medical helminthology and medical arachnoentomology. Each of these main chapters is subdivided into smaller sections according to important parasites or parasitoses. Consequently, the whole bibliography is divided according to topics and not according to authors, as in the case of Czechoslovak parasitological bibliography compiled by Fendrych and reviewed in *Folia parasitologica*, number 1, vol. 14 (1967). The chapter on medical arachnoentomology also contains the bibliography of publications dealing with insecticides applied in humane medicine. This major part of the book (up to the page 660) includes the bibliography on invasive diseases of silkworm and honeybee, the

bibliography on parasites of Adriatic and fresh-water fishes and crustaceans, and the bibliography on parasites and parasitoses of game. In an appendix the author also gives references to publications dealing with free living animals (in the author's concept this bibliography does not cover the main subject of the book) and the bibliography on poisonous animals (mainly *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus*, *Viperidae*, poisonous fishes etc.) A small vocabulary of national terminology is most welcome. The volume also contains a list of excerpted literature, journals and collected papers, a list of libraries where the author studied the materials and finally an author index.

I. BABIĆ has succeeded in compiling the almost complete information on all parasitological literature of Yugoslavia, covering medical and veterinary problems. The author is to be congratulated on this serious piece of work. It stands to reason that in such a comprehensive volume amounting to several thousands of references until the year 1960 (I. BABIĆ has also recorded publications which appeared until 1963 inclusive) some smaller publications escaped notice, but this inaccuracy is unavoidable considering the enormous body of information assembled. The missing titles will surely be included in a sequel to the present bibliography.

Everyone engaged in the study of parasites, the invasions and infections caused or transmitted by them in Europe will have to use this excellent source of information on parasitological literature concerning one of the geographically as well as parasitologically most remarkable territories of the world.

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