

indication of *Pneumocystis* being a yeast. The illustrations are plentiful, some of them, however, could have been better.

The publication, originally written for students of veterinary medicine and agriculture in tropical and subtropical regions and also for

veterinarians sent to Africa to help the developing countries, may also be used by epidemiologists, zoologists and parasitologists. Especially lecturers on parasitology may find the well-arranged chapters on veterinary chemotherapy, on trypanosomiases and piroplasmoses most useful.

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**CARROLL N. SMITH: INSECT COLONIZATION AND MASS PRODUCTION** *Academic Press, New York, 1967, 618 pp., 114 figs.*

Most prescriptions of rearing methods for different insects are distributed in different publications in journals and only a few studies of equipment for handling of insects or prescriptions for rearing of insects for hobbyists and amateur entomologists have been published in the past. A recent publication by Academic Press, the *Insect Colonization and Mass Production* edited by Carroll Smith is in many respects an approach to an "industrial scale" rearing of insects for mass testing, for sterile male techniques or for production of pathogens and parasites on large scale. Emphasis is posed on production of individuals of equal size, vitality, habits, age and in many situations of the same sex. It is evident that handling of large scale produced insects is entirely different of normal laboratory rearings.

The presented publication deals in 5 main sections with rearing of vector insects, of domestic and stored product pests, of agricultural pests, of entomophagous insects and pathogens and with super-large productions of insects. 57 authors from different countries and laboratories contributed to a careful description of rearing procedures of 39 insects or insect groups, including fleas, mosquitoes, flies, bugs, grasshoppers, the European Corn Borer, the codling moth,

pink bollworms and many other cotton pests, aphids, different Lepidoptera, insect viruses, but also mites and ticks. A very useful chapter is this by Vanderzant on defined artificial diets.

The general schedule of elaboration of the chapter by different authors is slightly modified from case to case offering in some cases more detailed information than in others. The most prominent insects are treated with exception of a gap in biological control, where the two papers by Simmonds and Ignoffo are more introductions to a broad field of mass rearings of entomophagous insects and pathogens than a description of model-rearings. Actually, entomophagous insects were the first mass reared, stored and colonized arthropods of the world and rearing methods of the most prominent ones had not to be omitted.

Except this gap, the selected methods cover the most important arthropods, the prescriptions are given with practical details and a very broad documentation so that a further study of literature is not necessary. Therefore the publication is an important source of information for all laboratories using insects as testing objects or objects for all kinds of studies.

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