

ADVANCES IN PARASITOLOGY. ED. BEN DAWES. VOLUME 5.
Academic Press, London and New York, 1967. 319 pp.

Volume 5 of *Advances in Parasitology*, edited by the London zoologist professor Ben Dawes contains the following contributions:

L. Jacobs: *Toxoplasma* and *Toxoplasmosis* (p. 1—45). This is an excellent review of contributions published in the years 1963—1966 on the ultrastructure of *toxoplasma* organisms, on mechanisms of transmission by nematode eggs, on haemagglutination, on indirect immunofluorescence reactions and on antibody response to infection.

C. A. Hoare: *Evolutionary Trends in Mammalian Trypanosomes* (p. 47—91). This contribution discusses new definitions on the genera *Leptomonas*, *Herpetomonas*, *Blastocrithidia* (= *Sirigomonas*), *Trypanosoma* and various hypotheses on the origin of trypanosomes (Léger, Minchin, Wallace etc.). The subgenera *Nannomonas*, *Duttonella*, *Trypanozoon* and *Schizotrypanosoma* represent complexes of morphologically identical populations.

A. Bishop: *Problems in the Cultivation of Some Parasitic Protozoa* (p. 93—138). Since the first successful cultivation in vitro of *Trypanosoma lewisi* by MacNeal and Novy in 1903, numerous investigators have attempted to cultivate trypanosomides. Successful cultivation proved to be most important for studies on the metabolism, the effect of chemotherapeutics, the influence of various physical factors such as temperature etc. The successful cultivation of malaria parasites has greatly progressed since

it was first reported by Bass in 1911. Of special advantage for longlasting cultivation was the introduction of cultivating the exoerythrocytic stage of the life cycle of malaria parasites.

P. C. C. Garnham: *Malaria in Mammals Excluding Man* (p. 139—195). This contribution by Professor Garnham, the prominent malarialogist, deals with taxonomic problems and new species of malaria parasites with special reference to the subgenera *Vinckeia*, *Laverania* and *Plasmodium*. The recently recognized independent species from monkeys, and African rodents are described, host susceptibility and the zoonosis problem are discussed in detail. Some chapters are concerned with problems of pathogenesis, immunity and modern serological reactions.

W. L. Nicholas: *The Biology of the Acanthocephala* (p. 205—246). In the various chapters the morphology, development, histology and cytology, biochemistry, host-parasite interaction and the practical importance for human and veterinary medicine are discussed.

M. Voge: *The Post-embryonic Developmental Stages of Cestodes* (p. 247—290). A critical review of papers published on the biology of post-embryonic stages of cestodes in the last 15 years.

This volume is a valuable contribution to our knowledge in parasitology and will be useful to everyone who is attempting to keep up with recent advances in this field of science.

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