(Table 1). Sixty-nine sera which reacted with Uukuniemi virus antigen in haemagglutination-inhibition test were then examined in virus-neutralization test in suckling white mice. Three per cent of them were positive for Uukuniemi virus with neutralization index 1.7.

All these results seem to indicate that Uukuniemi virus does not play a substantial role in human pathogenesis.

From two of Tribeč region communities (Kostolany and Obyce), sera from domestic animals were collected and tested for Uukuniemi virus also. TE and WEE viruses were again used for comparison and control. Results of these examinations are listed in Table 1. At Kostolany under Tribeč, 2 % of sera were positive for Uukuniemi virus antigen, and 25 % reacted positively with TE virus antigen. Animal sera from the community of Obyce were not positive for Uukuniemi virus for TE virus antibodies—in 5 %.

We would like to conclude that serological examinations for the presence of tick-borne viruses in human population and domestic animals in the Tribeč region revealed high infestation with TE virus. Despite this finding we consider it necessary to study possible public health importance of Tribeč and Uukuniemi viruses also.

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A. MERDIVENCI: TÜRKIYE KENELERI ÜZERINE ARASTILMALAR (Investigations on Turkish ticks) *(In Turkish) Kutukmus Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1969, 420 pp., 113 Figs., 1 map*

This book is one of the monographs dealing with the tick fauna of a single country. It is divided into three sections: general section (pp. 5—101), systematic section (pp. 105—299) and review section (pp. 300—370). At the end of the volume there is an extensive list of literature (pp. 371—420), consisting of 814 references, and a map of Turkey with occurrence of tick species marked in different districts. The general section is concerned with characteristics, morphology, anatomy, developmental cycles, seasonal dynamics, methods of collecting, preservation,