

HOOGSTRAAL H., Ticks in relation to human diseases caused by *Rickettsia* species. Ann. Rev. Ent. 12: 377—420, 1967.

KORSHUNOVA O. S., (*Ixodidae* ticks and *Rickettsia sibirica* (*Dermacentor venustus sibiricus*), field and experimental investigations. Biological relationship between haemaphagous arthropods and agents causing human diseases). Izd. Medicina, Moscow, pp. 86—103, 1967. (In Russian.)

LUNDGREEN D. L., THORPE B. D., Infectious diseases in wild animals in Utah. VII.

Received 3 June 1971.

Experimental infection of rodents with *Rickettsia rickettsii*. Amer. J. trop. Med. Hyg. 15: 799—806, 1966.

PIONTKOVSKAYA S. P., KORSHUNOVA O. S., (Asian tick typhus. Human Diseases with Natural Foci). Izd. Medgiz, Moscow, pp. 90—125, 1960. (In Russian.)

ŘEHÁČEK J., BREZINA R., KOVÁČOVÁ E., ŽUPANČIČOVÁ M., Haemocyte test — an easy, quick and reliable method for the detection of rickettsiae in ticks. Acta virol. 15: 237—240, 1971.

J. Ř., Virologický ústav SAV,  
Mlynská dolina, Bratislava, ČSSR

---

**Zagadnienia akarologii — Problems of Acarology (Documents from the conference organized by the Plant Protection Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences) Zeszyty problemowe postępów nauk rolniczych 109, 1970. Price zl. 54,—.**

Polish acarology has been lately developing on a very remarkable scale; especially the works devoted to the agricultural acarology attract considerable attention even abroad. The recently published volume has proved it again. Here, too, the basic part is due to the school of Prof. J. Bocek, Agricultural College in Warsaw. Although the first part of the volume is devoted exclusively to phytophagous mites and to their predators, the second half of the book includes works on mites of stored products, i.e. the species living close to man and arousing the interest of parasitologists from many aspects. First of all, there is an important finding of W. Chmielewski who ascertained, that up to 7 per cent of mites *Carpoglyphus lactis* L. and *Thyreophagus entomophagus* Lab. could survive a passage through the

digestive tract of some vertebrates. Other papers deal with the susceptibility of mites to the frequency of high voltage field and heat convection (Golebiowska, Biedroń), to X-rays (Chmielewski, Czaplicki, Głogowski), as well as to various chemical substances (Bednarek, Kuzitowicz, Lewandowski). J. Jakubowska's paper on the importance of preliminary grain purification is worth attention, too, as well as that of B. Czajkowska, concerning the applicability of fungi as food for mites and the changes in the developmental cycle which are caused by fungi as the only kind of food. All papers are published in Polish with short abstracts in Russian and English.

Dr. K. Samšiňák, CSc.