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J. W. Davis, R. C. Anderson (Editors): Parasitic diseases of wild mammals.

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At present the great significance of parasitic diseases in wild animals, especially in species bred by man, has been generally recognized. Accumulating fresh facts have raised a need for a publication which would represent a summary of most important knowledge from the given field for a wide range of specialists. The present monograph, written by a team of 19 authors, pursues this objective.

The book is divided into 3 parts, including ectoparasites (2 chapters), endoparasites (9 chapters) and protozoa (6 chapters). Part one (pp. 3—77) deals with mites, Pentastomida, fleas and lice; part two (pp. 81—305) concerns lung worms, trichinellosis, Acanthocephala, bighorn sheep lung-worm-pneumonia complex, cestodes Cyclophyllidae of wild carnivores, trematodes, *Dioclophyma renale*, elaeophorosis and myiasis; part three (pp. 309—357) covers trypanosomiasis, toxoplasmosis, babesiosis, theileriosis and besnoitiosis. The individual chapters are not equally balanced, some of them are devoted to a wide range of parasites, others only to one species, but the authors have observed a certain procedure including taxonomic data, most important synonymy, hosts, geographical distribution, transmission and development, clinical symptoms, pathology and pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment etc. There is a list of main literature at the end of each chapter, some chapters are provided with tables of parasites and their hosts or intermediary hosts. Both author and subject indexes are appended to the monograph.

The book provides the reader with many useful data in a condensed form, but the failure to cover all important groups of parasites is a

grave oversight. For example, with ectoparasites particularly lacking is the coverage of ticks, with endoparasites only some groups of nematodes are mentioned, with protozoa coccidia are omitted, but on the other hand, two chapters are devoted to toxoplasmosis. Pentastomida are discussed under ectoparasites, but myiasis under endoparasites. The trend and contents of individual chapters seem to be given rather by the team of co-authors than by the topic proper.

Among further criticisms it should be noted that the book contains some inaccurate Latin names of parasites, e.g. *Chladonta*, *Chelodonta* (p. 20 and 21), *Ascoshengastia* (p. 40), *Asoschoengastia* (p. 42) and of hosts as well, e.g. *Gervidae* (p. 70), *Phacachoerus* (p. 240). *Lynx lynx* and *Felis lynx*, *Putorius putorius* and *Mustela putorius* is the same host species (p. 128). Within the scope of individual chapters a formal uniformity is not always kept, e.g. with trematodes except *Fascioloides magna*, all species are given without the names of authors which are found in the synonymy, but with *Fasciola gigantica*, *Paragonimus kellicotti* and *Schistosoma japonicum* the authors' names are altogether missing. Inadequate recording of data is a much more serious oversight. For example, in the geographical distribution of *Fascioloides magna* Spain, Poland and Czechoslovakia are not mentioned. The data on hosts and intermediate hosts are incomplete. The death of infected roe deer, fallow deer and red deer was also observed in Europe. The flukes sometimes migrate through the liver parenchyma without forming pseudocysts. The illustrations are of good quality, but their