

and measurements to 1st-stage larvae of *E. cervi* in spite of the fact that we measured fixed larvae.

According to our observations, larvae of *E. cervi* are released from the eggs in the brain, and, possibly, also elsewhere in the body, where adult worms are located (Vsevolodov and Pryadko, in: Parasites of farm animals of Kazakhstan, 3: 71—78, 1964). One of the routes

along which 1st-stage larvae are transported from the brain to the external environment, appears to proceed along the olfactory fibres and through the lamina cribrosa to the nasal cavity which the larvae enter by their own activity.

V. BARUŠ and K. BLAŽEK, Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

J. W. Davis, L. H. Karstad, D. O. Trainer (Editors): Infectious diseases of wild mammals. The Iowa State University Press, Ames, 421 pp., 42 Figs. 1970

The monograph supplements the publication J. W. Davis, R. C. Anderson: Parasitic diseases of wild mammals with problems of infectious diseases. The authors' team consists of 42 specialists. The book is divided into four parts, containing 43 chapters. Part one (pp. 3—172) covers the following viral diseases in 17 chapters: rabies, rinderpest, distemper, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, blue tongue, arboviruses, foot-and-mouth-disease, mink virus enteritis, feline panleukopenia, pseudorabies, virus B infection, myxomatosis and fibromatosis, malignant catarrhal fever, infectious canine hepatitis, Aleutian disease of mink, lymphocytic choriomeningitis and miscellaneous viral diseases. Part two (pp. 175—381) is devoted to bacterial, rickettsial and mycotic diseases and in 24 chapters deals with tularemia, sylvatic plague, pasteurellosis, pseudotuberculosis, tuberculosis, brucellosis, anthrax, erysipelas, listeriosis, staphylococcosis, necrobacillosis, leptospirosis, epizootic chla-

mydiosis, Errington's disease, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, adiaspiromycosis, Rocky mountain spotted fever, salmon poisoning disease, Q-fever, tick-borne fever and rickettsial pox, anaplasmosis, eperythrozoonosis and miscellaneous bacterial diseases. The remaining two parts (pp. 385—408) represent one chapter each concerned with skin tumors of the Cervidae and effects of toxic substances respectively. With particular diseases main synonymy, history, distribution, hosts, etiology, transmission, ecology, symptoms, pathogenesis, pathology, diagnosis, immunity and control are given. The chapters are accompanied with a list of most important references. Illustrations are relatively few and not equally balanced. The book has a subject index at its end. For its contents, comprehensive rich factual material this publication will surely find a positive response in a wide range of readers.

Dr. V. Černý, C.Sc.