

M. Daniel and B. Rosický (Editors): Proceedings of the 3rd International Congress of Acarology held in Prague, August 31 — September 6, 1971, Academia, Publishing House of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 1973, 837 pp., many figs.

This volume contains 149 papers presented at the Third International Congress of Acarology in Prague, translated in English language. Only 6 lectures were published in extenso in other journals and therefore only abstracts of them are included in the Proceedings. After a short preface and lists of members of the Congress Committees and Congress Officers follow the opening addresses of the President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Academician J. Kočeník and the Vice-President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and President of the Congress, Academician B. Rosický, who also read the opening lecture dealing with acarology and its practical importance.

Then follow the lectures delivered at the Symposium on scanning microscopy and in the individual sections: 1 — Soil mites, 2 — Marine and freshwater mites, 3 — Plant mites, 4 — Taxonomy of higher categories, phylogeny and zoogeography, 5 — Mites of stored products, 6 — Parasitic mites, faunistics and taxonomy, 7 — Ticks, faunistics and taxonomy, 8 — Mites and ticks of medical and veterinary importance, 9 A — Mites and ticks in natural foci of tick-borne encephalitis, 9 B — Mites and ticks in natural foci of other diseases than TBE, 10 — Biological, chemical and physical control, 11 — Physiology, genetics and behaviour, 12 — Ecology of mites and ticks.

Sections 6—9 were fully devoted to the problems in parasitology, many papers concerning ectoparasites were also read in Sections 4, 11 and 12. The papers of Czechoslovak authors have already been dealt with in a previous report on the course of the Congress (Daniel M., Folia parasit. (Praha) 19: 103, 1972). As an example of the wide spectrum of problems discussed I shall mention some interesting subjects to which the lectures of foreign acarologists were devoted: Section 4 — considerations on the system and phylogeny of the gamasid mites (N. G. Bregetova), classification and phylogeny of mites (L. van Hammen), tentative nepophylogeny of trombiculids (P. H. Vercammen—Grandjean); Section 6 — development of morphological structures in Listrophorinae (H. V. Dubinina), classification and geographical

distribution of Listrophoroiden (A. Fain), chiggers of the North American deserts (R. B. Loomis); Section 7 — experimental interspecific hybridization in *Ornithodoros* ticks (Yu. S. Balashov), distributional peculiarities of the *Ixodes persulcatus* group (N. A. Filippova); Section 8 — diapause phenomena in Ixodoidea (V. N. Belozero), emerging patterns of tick-virus relationships (H. Hoogstraal), adaptation in Demodidae for utilization of mammalian skin (W. B. Nutting), ecological distribution of house-dust mites in Europe (F. Th. Spieksma); Section 9 A — methodological principles of mapping the occurrence of ixodid ticks (E. I. Korenberg), contacts between rural inhabitants and *Ixodes persulcatus* in natural foci of TBE (V. V. Kucherenk), Section 9 B — Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus and ixodid ticks of a natural focus during the epizootic season (O. V. Ravidonikas et al.); Section 11 — salivary glands of *Argas persicus* (W. A. Chinery), sperm maturation in ticks (J. H. Oliver, L. P. Brinton), Section 12 — a population model for *Boophilus microplus* in Australia (R. W. Sutherst, R. H. Wharton). Of course, in this short communication I cannot refer to all papers that dealt with interesting problems or brought valuable results.

The book is concluded by a closing address of the President of the Congress and completed by the Rules of the International Congress of Acarology, list of participants and an index of Latin names.

A great advantage of this publication is the fact that all congress materials were included in a single volume. The papers are completed with numerous tables, text-figures and plates. Not all plates are well reproduced, sometimes they are of unequal shade of colour. Some other shortcomings are caused by the mode of print. In the list of members of the Executive Committee of the International Congress of Acarology Prof. J. Bocek, Poland was omitted by mistake. In summary, it may be said that the book, which covers nearly completely the problems of world acarology at the present time, will certainly be of value to various specialists of this scientific field.

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