ЛАБОРАТОРНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПРЯМОГО ВЛИЯНИЯ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ НА МОЛЛЮСКОВ *BULINUS TRUNCATUS* И *BIOMPHALARIA ALEXANDRINA* — ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫХ ХОЗЯЕВ ШИСТОЗОМ В ЕГИПЕТЕ

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Резюме. В работе дано описание лабораторных опытов по изучению прямого влияния температуры на эмбриональное развитие, рост, половозрелость, выживание и размножение моллюсков *Bulinus truncatus* и *Biomphalaria alexandrina* — промежуточных хозяев шистосом в Египете. Полученные результаты имеют основное значение в полевых условиях. Для экономной и эффективной борьбы с шистосомозом истребительные средства следует применять до начала периода размножения моллюсков, который сильно зависит от температуры воды.

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Received 13 February 1973.

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FOLIA PARASITOLOGICA (PRAHA) 21: 187—188, 1974.

Parasitological studies within the Czechoslovak expedition to the Himalaya 1973

The Third Czechoslovak Expedition to the Himalaya 1973, organized by the Czechoslovak Physical Training Central Committee under the leadership of the Honoured Master of Sports Ivan Gálfy, took place in the first half of 1973. The goal of the expedition was the region of the Makalu mountain (8,481 m) situated in the mountain ridge of the High Himalaya about 20 km southeast of Mt. Everest. The expedition group also included two scientific workers, Dr. Milan Daniel C.Sc. (The Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) and Dr. Jan Kalvoda C.Sc. (The Institute of Geology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) who had been assigned to carry out field studies in parasitology, zoology, geomorphology and geology in the region visited. The main attention was directed at the investigation of the Barun Khola Valley, in which the Makalu mountain lies, namely from its bottom to the highest layer formed by the catchment area of the Upper Barun glacier on the Nepal-Tibet border.

The expedition left Prague on February 20, 1973. On March 23 the bottom of the Barun Khola Valley was reached, where the investigation on the Phematan locality (3,450 m) was started, while the expedition continued moving towards the front of the Upper Barun Glacier where the base camp was set up at the altitude of 4,800 m. On May 28 the working programme was finished, on June 15 the scientific group left Nepal and via Delhi and Bombay returned to Prague on June 21.

As for the parasitological and zoological problems the main task was to investigate the basic fauna in the working region of the expedition. The investigations consisted mainly in captures of animals (primarily small terrestrial mammals and birds) and collection of their parasites. Each catch was examined from the zoological and complex parasitological aspect.

The catches were arranged so that elevation stratification of hosts and their parasites could be studied according to the changing geomorphological and vegetational conditions. For this purpose independent research camps were set up with help of the Sherpa carriers in the following localities:

1. Locality, called Phematan by the aborigines, altitude of 3,450 m—typically young tectonic valley of river origin, with numerous diverse accumulations (slope, terrace, in which