and *O. indica* which have 20—24, 20—30 and 30—36 testes respectively. It is also separated from *O. thapari* in being longer, i.e., 55—100 instead of 21, testes 45—55 in place of 48—62, and asymmetry of the ovarian lobes and in that the cirrus sac does not extend over the ventral excretory canal.

СВЕДЕНИЯ О НОВОМ ВИДЕ ЦЕСТОДЫ ОТ ЯЩЕРИЦЫ *CALOTES VERSICOLOR*

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Резюме. Дано описание нового вида цестоды *Oochoristica calotes* sp. n., обнаруженного в кишечнике ящерицы *Calotes versicolor* из местности Джодпур, Раджастан. Этот вид отличается от до сих пор известных видов, от *Calotes* spp. — т. е. *O. crassiceps*, *O. sigmoides*, *O. thapari* и *O. indica* своей длиной, числом семешников, извитой формой vas deferens, асимметричностью лопастей яичника, кроме других деталей.

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J. Dvořák, M. Otčenášek, B. Rosický: Adiaspiromycosis caused by Emmonsia crescens, Emmons and Jellison, 1960

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In recent years studies on problems concerning the species *Emmonsia crescens* have gained in importance mainly in view of the fact that this pathoergont might cause infection of man, and that a natural focality of infection in the sense of Pavlovsky's theory might be ascribed to adiaspiromycosis; also a large number of free-living animals from Eurasia, Africa and America are attacked by this fungus.

The book is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 deals with the taxonomy of the causative agent, Chapter 2 with the morphology

of the various phases of *E. crescens*, Chapter 3 with the identification of the causative organism and the diagnosis of infection in animals and man, Chapter 4 with the pathology of adiaspiromycosis, Chapter 5 with the epidemiology and epizootology of the infection and its zoogeographical distribution, the range of hosts, seasonal dynamics, the natural focality of this infection and control measures; Chapter 6 discusses the effect of antifungal antibiotics, i.e., mainly amphotericin and pimaricin, on *E. crescens* in vivo and in vitro. In Chapter 7, the picture of this infection is completed by the results of studies by a team of authors who diagnosed adiaspiromycosis in man in bioptic and necroptic material from Czechoslovakia. The clinical picture of pulmonary adiaspiromycosis is presented by V. Vojtek, Z. Šerý, I. Berková, biopsy finding in pulmonary adiaspiromycosis by V. Vortel, R. Kodousek and A. Fingerland. A description is given of the morphology of solitary adiaspores of *E. crescens* in the lungs of man (J. Šlais), and of the finding of *E. crescens* in a case of lung tuberculosis (A. Fingerland). The monograph is concluded by an English and Russian summary, and a comprehensive list of references.

The publication is a tribute to the authors showing their skill and longlasting experience in the subject concerned. The text is intelligible and contains a wealth of information covering all problems of adiaspiromycosis. It is accompanied by well chosen photographs and illustrative diagrams. Both the text and the list of references give evidence of the considerable contribution of Czechoslovak authors to the study of *E. crescens* and the infection caused by this species. Of theoretical importance are the conclusions on the character of adiaspiromycosis as an infection with a natural focus.

There are several inaccuracies in the text, e.g., the name of the author of the species *Citellus erythrogenes* (correctly *erythrogenys*) (p. 59) has not been given, while it has been given for *Lasiurus* sp. (p. 56), the incorrect spelling of the names Satumin and Savii (p. 55), the arrangement of Argentina to the Nearctic region (p. 62). An error objective in character is the statement on p. 12 that the author of the genus *Emmonsia* was Emmons et Jellison, 1960. On p. 37 it should read "carnivores and lagomorphs" instead of "predators and Leporidae." Fig. 31 shows the incidence of adiaspiromycosis in juveniles of *Microtus arvalis* which, however, are not included in the number of animals examined. Similar inconsistencies can be found in Figs. 30, 31 and the data at the bottom of p. 74.

It is of interest that the authors considered the term adiaspore to be no longer appropriate in the case of *Emmonsia crescens* (p. 15), and the same applies to adiaspiromycosis (p. 16), but decided to use both terms in view of their general usage in the world literature.

All in all, despite the minute shortcomings, the monograph will be most valuable to workers in this interesting field of study, and a worthy representative of Czechoslovak medical mycology in the world literature.

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