ПЕРЕОПИСАНИЕ ВИДА *APHARYNGOSTRIGEA RAMAI* (VERMA, 1936), ТРЕМАТОДЫ ПАРАЗИТИРУЮЩЕЙ У ЕГИПЕТСКОЙ ЦАПЛИ

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Резюме. В работе дано переописание вида *Apharyngostrigea ramai* (Verma, 1936) (Strigeidae) обнаруженного в тонкой кишке египетской цапли *Ardeola ibis coromandus* (Boddaert) в Чандигаре, Индия. Указаны изменения замеченные в размере тела и отдельных органов.

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Second revised and enlarged edition. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York 1973, pp. 256, DM 48.—

The author of this book, professor of medical parasitology in Bonn, is a leading authority in this field of science. Twenty years ago he published a comprehensive textbook on medical parasitology. He has, in recent years, studied intensively problems of toxoplasmosis.

The revised edition, first published in 1962 (Bayer, Leverkusen), is divided into a pictorial and a text part. Each table (the total number is 31) illustrates mostly one nosological entity — the location of the parasite and its pathogenic activity in the organism of the host, the life cycle of the parasite and its circulation in the external environment or in the intermediate hosts, with notes on distribution or transmission. The text part lists the names of the parasites in German and Latin, and informs on the definitive hosts or host, on intermediate hosts and on the life cycle. It contains information on the biological character, morphology and development of the causative agent, on its pathogenic effect, on the modes of distribution or transmission, on microscopical, cultivation or immunological techniques and on chemotherapy. The first 10 tables deal with protozoan infections, the remaining 21 tables with helminthiases. In the first tables illustrations are given of parasitic flagellates: *Trypanosoma gambiense, T. rhodesiense* and *T. cruzi, Leishmania donovani, L. tropica, L. brasiliensis* and *L. mexicana*. The author has used recent terms for the designation of the individual developmental stages of *Trypanosoma* and *Leishmania*. The following table illustrates amoebae and flagellates of the gut and the body cavities: *Lamblia intestinalis, Trichomonas vaginalis, T. hominis, Entamoeba coli, Jodamoeba buetschlii, Entamoeba hartmanni* and *E. histolytica*. A separate table (no. 5) has been reserved for amoebiasis. There are notes on primary amoebic meningoencephalitis caused by amoebae of the genus *Hartmannella* and *Naegleria*, with reference to papers by Červa. The next tables are concerned with coccidians: *Isospora, Sarcocystis* and *Toxoplasma gondii*. The most recent results are given of the life cycle of *Toxoplasma gondii*, on the cat as the definitive host releasing oocysts which survive in the external environment, and epidemiological conclusions derived from these results. This is followed by information on *Pneumocystis carinii* and references to papers by Jírovec and Vaněk. The life cycles of four malarial *Plasmodium* species of man are surveyed in table 9. The complicated life cycles of the causative agents of malaria are explained — gamogony in the mosquito, the development of exoerythrocytic and erythrocytic stages in man, with suggestions for chemotherapy and control measures. The protozoan section is concluded by balantidiasis.

The helminthological section starts with