

- sure to cats. Amer. J. Epidemiol. 96: 215–218, 1972.
- RUIZ A., FRENKEL J. K., CERDAS L., Isolation of *Toxoplasma* from soil. J. Parasit. 59: 204–206, 1973.
- WALLACE G. D., Experimental transmission of *Toxoplasma gondii* by filth-flies. Amer. J. trop. Med. Hyg. 20: 411–413, 1971.
- , The role of the cat in the natural history of *Toxoplasma gondii*. Amer. J. trop. Med. Hyg. 22: 313–322, 1973.
- , MARSHALL L., MARSHALL M., Cats, rats and toxoplasmosis in a small Pacific island. Amer. J. Epidemiol. 95: 475–482, 1972.
- WERNER J. K., WALTON B. C., Prevalence of naturally occurring *Toxoplasma gondii* infections in cats from U.S. military installations in Japan. J. Parasit. 58: 1148–1150, 1972.
- WITTE H. M., PIEKARSKI G., Die Oocysten-Ausscheidung bei experimentell infizierten Katzen in Abhängigkeit vom *Toxoplasma*-Stamm. Z. Parasitenk. 33: 358–360, 1970.
- YILMAZ S. M., HOPKINS S. H., Effects of different conditions on duration of infectivity of *Toxoplasma gondii* oocysts. J. Parasit. 58: 938–939, 1972.

Received 17 December 1974.

J. J.
508 08 Hradec Králové 8
Kluky 62, ČSSR

FOLIA PARASITOLOGICA (PRAHA) 22: 315, 1975.

L. Pellérdy: Coccidia and Coccidiosis. 2nd edition, 1974, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 959 pp., 224 figs.

For nine years the first edition of Pellérdy's monograph „Coccidia and Coccidiosis“ has been a helpful manual both for laboratory and field workers studying the problems and diagnostics of coccidiosis. Even today it offers the only existing list of all described species of coccidia from all systematic groups of animals.

The second revised edition of 1974 surpasses its first version in many respects. Alphabetical arrangement of separate species of coccidia parasitic in one host and primarily the subject index which has been greatly missed in the first edition, considerably facilitates orientation in this monograph and its use.

The list of literature cited has been expanded and complemented by many latest original papers, thus including practically all important papers dealing with coccidia, published until the end of 1973. In contrast to the list in the first edition numbering 69 pages it contains 44 additional pages, i.e. a total of 113 pages in the second edition.

Despite the fact that introductory general chapters of the first edition have been omitted (immunity to coccidia, host specificity of coccidia, cytochemistry etc.), the second edition contains 220 additional pages of text. The

presented data are more condensed, some minor details have been omitted and new more important information have been added, mainly from the field of electron microscopic structure of coccidia and results obtained by cultivation in vitro — in tissue cultures and chick embryos. A chapter on toxoplasmosis has been elaborated, new data on *Sarcocystis* introduced and chapters concerning coccidia of domestic animals, their immunology and methods of suppression expanded. A survey of anticoccidials has been supplemented with newly discovered ones. A great attention has been also paid to the problem of developing resistance to anticoccidials in poultry farms.

In contrast to the initial edition the improvements are so pronounced, that it would be proper to speak of a new compendium rather than of a new edition. It is to be regretted, however, that this outstanding monograph has been the last work of Dr. L. Pellérdy who tragically died in autumn 1974 in a car accident while on his way home from the Third International Congress of Parasitology held in Munich.

Dr. P. Bedrník, CSc.