ко антитела против вируса Леднице, только у водных птиц: у кряквы (*Anas platyrhynchos*)-31,9 %, у серого гуся (*Anser anser*) — 17,2 % и у одного из трех лебедей-шипунов (*Cygnus olor*). В связи с этими обнаружениями обсуждается также вопрос орнитофилии комаров *Culex modestus*, которые пока являются единственными возможными переносчиками вируса Леднице.

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B. Rosický, V. Baruš, J. Bejšovec: Natural Focality of Poultry Nematodoses in Czechoslovakia.

Přírodovědné práce ústavů ČSAV v Brně (Acta Sc. Nat. Brno) 1974, 8 (4), 43 pp., 13 Figs. Price 14 Kčs.

Scientific papers by Academician B. Rosický and his school show that the study of the natural focality phenomenon has a successful and pioneering tradition of many years in Czechoslovakia. Based on the fundamental works of Academician Pavlovsky, the Czechoslovak school of Academician Rosický complemented his ideas by application of principles of natural focality in the environment exposed to long-dated and marked influence of man. The problem of natural focality is dealt with also in the present book by Rosický, Baruš and Bejšovec. The impetus of this work was the fact that the agricultural large-scale production set quite new tasks for the Czechoslovak parasitology. One of the topical problems is the breeding of domestic animals and their state of health. The large-scale breeding of domestic animals, which is in a certain sense a biological and economical process, is now being introduced in the Central European landscape, which has been markedly changed by man. One of the partial problems, which had to be solved from theoretical view and with respect to agricultural practice, was the natural