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**R. Ergens, V. A. Gussev, N. V. Izyumova, K. Molnár: Parasite fauna of fishes of the Tisa River basin.** *Rozpravy ČSAV, řada matematických a přírodních věd* 85, 1975, No. 2, 118 pp., Price 25 Kčs.

The editors of this comprehensive and valuable monograph are Academician B. Rosický and late Academician B. E. Bykovsky, scientific editor Prof. Dr. J. Vojtek C. Sc. The team of authors is composed of outstanding specialists from Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R. and Hungary. At the International Zoological Conference held in the E. N. Pavlovsky Institute in 1958, the authors came to an agreement that the fish parasites of the Tisa River running through the cooperating socialist countries should be studied for several reasons: the previous studies were only fragmentary and only within the range of a rough orientation; this region is interesting from ichthyological and zoogeographical views and further planned exploitation, formation of a productive landscape, as well as problems of parasites both of water birds migrating or regularly inhabiting the Tisa River basin and other fish-eating animals are closely dependent on a thorough knowledge of the parasite fauna of fishes.

The list of localities from which the fish specimens originated and the methods used are followed by a list of reliably determined fish parasites or their larval stages arranged gradually from protozoans to arthropods. Their distribution in the Tisa River basin and intensity of infection are summarized in tables where also the records of previous authors are compared with those of the authors of the monograph. Then follows a list of species recovered from individual fish species both autochthonous and introduced into the Tisa River basin. Of special

importance are the data on the parasite fauna of *Thymallus arcticus baicalensis*, *Parasalmo gairdneri*, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, *Ictalurus nebulosus*, *Anguilla anguilla* and *Lepomis gibbosus*, also from the view of practical fish management. In conclusion a zoogeographical-faunistical and epizootiological picture of the studied region is given.

There is only one thing to reproach the authors of the present monograph. They collected too small number of specimens of the profile species *Thymallus thymallus* which lives in many tens of kilometers of the Tisa tributaries without any negative influence, as well as of such a unique species in view of zoogeography, economy and sport as *Hucho hucho*, which has not been mentioned by any of the other authors cited. Also *Salmo trutta fario* with 16 examined specimens could not supply results comparable with older records and sufficient for the present demands. The same concerns also *Phoxinus phoxinus* (20 specimens examined) which lives in shoals and to a certain extent also *Lota lota* which may also be easily caught by common methods. The pioneering work of Zakhvatkin in the Tisa River basin should have been more stressed in the introduction.

This volume in general is an important and deserving contribution to a detailed knowledge of the biosphere, faunistical analysis of important river basins as is the Tisa River basin for the socialist countries, practical application of the results in the studies of fish parasites endangering man, food animals, planned fish management,