

instar larvae of *O. ovis*, have been reported mainly from the regions with extensive sheep breeding, such as the southern part of the USSR (Porchinsky I. A., Trudy Bjura po entomologii, 10 (3): 1—64, 1913; Grunin K. Ya., Nosoglotochnye ovoda. Fauna SSSR, XIX, 3, 145 pp. Moskva—Leningrad, 1957) and North Africa (Dupuy D'Uby P., Arch. Inst. Pasteur d'Algérie 9: 630—637, 1931; James M. T., The flies that cause myiasis in man, U. S. Dept. Agric. Mise. Publ. No. 631, 175 pp., Washington, 1947).

The larvae that penetrate the eye cause an acute conjunctivitis lasting several days, but the

disease (provided that no complications develop) leaves no permanent effects as some other human myiasis do, because larvae cannot develop in an unfamiliar environment. A penetration of first instar larvae of this species into the nose of man causes a prolonged acute inflammation of nasal and frontal cavities. The infestation of man in our case was probably due to a low number of natural hosts of the *O. ovis* in the mentioned semidesert locality.

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V. P. Derbeneva-Ukhova (Ed.): Rukovodstvo po meditsinskoy entomologii (Manual of medical entomology). Publ. House Meditsina, Moskva 1974, 360 pp., 123 Figs., 21 Tables. Price 3.40 R.

Large-scale studies of parasitic arthropods carried out during the last years still reveal new pathogenic agents transmitted by these parasites in nature. Some of them are significant in human or veterinary medicine. With progressing knowledge of this subject it appeared necessary to publish a new manual of medical entomology summarizing the most important facts, since the last one, edited by Prof. V. N. Beklemishev, appeared more than 25 years ago. A team of specialists headed by Prof. V. P. Derbeneva-Ukhova has set about this important task.

The first part is devoted to the medical importance of arthropods as parasites of man and vectors of diseases, the natural locality of diseases and poisonous arthropods. The following one deals with the external and internal structure of insects, their development, reproduction, ecology and most important groups. Other parts treat individual groups of parasitic arthropods and are divided into chapters. There are three main points discussed in each group: structure, bionomy and medical importance. The chapters are devoted to the aquatic environment as a place of development of hematophagous Diptera, Culicidae (2 chapters), Phlebotomidae, Simuliidae, Ceratopogonidae, Brachycera Orthorrhapha, Brachycera Cyclorrhapha, Siphonaptera, Siphunculata, Hemiptera, Blattoptera, general acarology, Acariformes and Parnassiformes.

The following part deals with the problems of arthropod control using chemical, physical, biological, genetical and other methods and different ways of protection against blood-sucking arthropods. The methods of the control of different arthropod groups are discussed in the last part. The list of references contains the most important monographs written by Soviet authors or translated into Russian. They are divided into 7 groups: general questions,

mosquitoes, other hematophagous Diptera, synanthropic flies, other insect groups, mites and ticks, arthropod control. The book concludes with an alphabetical list of Russian and Latin names. The figures taken from other publications by Soviet and foreign authors are well chosen and are a suitable supplement to the text. Also the indexes are useful for rapid orientation in the book. Of great importance for the practice is also the survey of monographs mentioned in the literature.

The extent of individual chapters is uneven. The largest chapters are devoted to mosquitoes and ticks, the two groups of greatest medical importance, whereas other insect orders are dealt with only on 5—10 pages. The text contains some nomenclatural inaccuracies. Acaridae is not the name of the family of scabies mites, but this family was previously named Tyroglyphidae. *Dermacentor reticulatus*, *Haemaphysalis erinacei* and *H. parva* are mentioned under invalid names. There are some misspellings in the Latin names of taxons, which is inconvenient especially in the titles of chapters (*Brachycera Orthorrhapha* and *Cyclorrhapha* — p. 359) or in larger misspellings (*Pediculus noctivagans* — p. 216). Also the genus *Pthirus* (p. 216) has been misspelled as usual. There is a chapter on the collection methods of hematophagous Diptera which has no number. The modes of collection of other parasitic arthropods, the methods of their preparation, preservation or breeding are not mentioned in the text.

The manual is designed for entomologists and workers in sanitary and epidemiological stations, to whom it represents a valuable source of information. However, it may be useful also to physicians engaged in parasitology and epidemiology, veterinary entomologists and university students. It will certainly meet with a favourable response of all those concerned with these disciplines. Dr. V. Černý, C.Sc.